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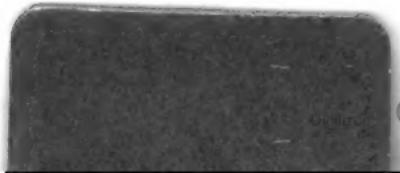
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Dio's Roman history

Cassius Dio
Cocceianus,
Earnest Cary, ...



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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

III

Cassius DIO'S
ROMAN HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
EARNEST CARY, PH.D.

ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
HERBERT BALDWIN FOSTER, PH.D.

IN NINE VOLUMES

III



LONDON : WILLIAM HEINEMANN
NEW YORK : THE MACMILLAN CO.

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YMAOULI CHOWDHURY

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VOL. III.

B

DIΟ'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XXXVI

Xiphilinus

1^a Κληρουμένων δὴ τῶν ὑπάτων Ὁρτήσιος τὸν πρὸς Κρῆτας ἔλαχε πόλεμον. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν ὑπό τε τῆς ἐν τῷ ἀστει φιλοχωρίας καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστηρίων, ἐν οἷς πλεῖστον τῶν κατ' αὐτὸν ἀνθρώπων μετά γε τὸν Κικέρωνα ἡδυνήθη, τῷ τε συνάρχοντι τῆς στρατείας ἐθελοντὴς ἔξεστη καὶ αὐτὸς κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινεν· ὁ δὲ δὴ Μέτελλος ἐστείλατό τε ἐς Κρήτην . . . —Xiphil. p. 1, 5–12 Dind.

Xiphilinus

1^b Λούκουλλος δὲ Λούκιος κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους τοὺς τῆς Ἀσίας δυνάστας Μιθριδάτην τε καὶ Τιγράνην τὸν Ἀρμένιον πολέμῳ νικήσας καὶ φυγομαχεῖν ἀναγκάσας τὰ Τιγρανόκερτα ἐποιώρκει. καὶ αὐτὸν οἱ βάρβαροι τῇ τε τοξείᾳ καὶ τῇ νάφθᾳ κατὰ τῶν μηχανῶν χεομένῃ δεινῶς 2 ἐκάκωσαν. ἀσφαλτῶδες δὲ τὸ φάρμακον τοῦτο, καὶ διάπυρον οὕτως ὥσθ' ὅσοις ἀν προσμάξῃ, πάντως αὐτὰ κατακαίειν, οὐδὲ ἀποσβέννυται ὑπὸ οὐθενὸς ὑγροῦ ῥᾳδίως. ἐκ τούτου δὲ ὁ Τιγράνης

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Xiphilinus

WHEN¹ the consuls drew lots, Hortensius obtained B.C. 69 the war against the Cretans. But on account of his fondness for residence in the capital and on account of the courts, in which he had greater influence than any of his contemporaries with the exception of Cicero, he voluntarily relinquished the campaign in favour of his colleague and remained at home himself. Metellus accordingly set out for Crete . . .

Xiphilinus

Lucius Lucullus at this time had defeated in battle the lords of Asia, Mithridates and Tigranes the Armenian, and after forcing them to avoid battle was besieging Tigranocerta. But the barbarians did him serious injury by means of their archery as well as by the naphtha which they poured over his engines; this chemical is full of bitumen and is so fiery that it is sure to burn up whatever it touches, and it cannot easily be extinguished by any liquid. In consequence Tigranes recovered courage and

¹ The beginning of this book is missing in the MSS. The gist of the lost portion is doubtless contained in the two following passages from Xiphilinus' Epitome.

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Xiphilinus

ἀναθαρρήσας τοσαύτη χειρὶ στρατοῦ ἥλασεν ὥστε
καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἐκεῖσε παρόντων κατα-
γελάσαι· λέγεται δὲ οὖν εἰπεῖν ὡς¹ εἰ μὲν πολε-
μήσουτες ἥκοιεν, ὀλίγοι, εἰ δὲ πρεσβεύσοντες,
3 πολλοὶ παρεῖεν. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἥσθη,
ἀλλ᾽ εὐθὺς ἔξέμαθεν ὅσον ἡ τε ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡ τέχνη
παντὸς ὁμῶνυμου κρατεῖ. φυγόντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν
τιάραν τὸ τε ἀνάδημα τὸ περὶ αὐτὴν εὑρόντες οἱ
στρατιῶται τῷ Λουκούλλῳ ἔδωκαν· δεισας γὰρ
μὴ γνωσθεὶς ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀλφ, περιεσπάσατο αὐτὰ
καὶ ἀπέρριψεν.—Xiphil. p. 1, 20–2, 15 Dind.

1 . . . καὶ ὅτι ἴσχυρῷ τῇ τύχῃ ἐπ' ἀμφότερα
ἐκέχρητο, ἐπέτρεψεν· ἡττηθείς τε γὰρ πολλὰ καὶ
κρατήσας οὐκ ἐλάττω καὶ στρατηγικώτερος ἀπ'
αὐτῶν ἐπεπίστευτο γεγονέναι. αὐτοί τε οὖν ὡς
καὶ τότε πρῶτον ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου παρε-
σκευάζοντο, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς περιχώρους, τούς τε
ἄλλους καὶ Ἀρσάκην τὸν Πάρθον, καίπερ ἐχθρὸν
τῷ Τιγράνῃ διὰ χώραν τινὰ ἀμφισβητήσιμον ὄντα,
2 ἐπρεσβεύοντο, καὶ ταύτης τε αὐτῷ ἀφίσταντο, καὶ
τοὺς Ῥωμαίους διέβαλλον λέγοντες ὅτι, ἀν μονω-
θέντων σφῶν κρατήσωσι, καὶ ἐπ' ἐκεῖνον εὐθὺς
ἐπιστρατεύσουσι· φύσει τε γὰρ πᾶν τὸ νικῶν
ἀπληστον τῆς εὐπραγίας εἶναι καὶ μηδένα ὄρον
τῆς πλεονεξίας ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ τούτους, ἀτε καὶ ἐν
κράτει πολλῶν δὴ γεγονότας, οὐκ ἐθελήσειν αὐτοῦ
ἀποσχέσθαι.

¹ ὡς added by H. Steph.

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Xiphilinus

marched forth with an army of such strength that he even scoffed at the Romans present there. He is said, indeed, to have remarked that when they came on a campaign there were only a few of them, but when on an embassy there were a great many. His amusement, however, was of short duration, for he forthwith discovered how far courage and skill surpass any mere numbers. After his flight the soldiers found and gave to Lucullus his tiara and the band that went around it; for in his fear that these ornaments might lead to his recognition and capture he had torn them off and thrown them away.

B.C. 69

. . . and since [Mithridates] had experienced both extremes of fortune, [Tigranes] entrusted [the supreme command to him(?)] For after his many defeats and victories no fewer, he was believed to have become in consequence better versed in generalship. These two rulers, accordingly, not only set about making preparations themselves, as if they were then for the first time beginning the war, but also sent embassies to their various neighbours, including Arsaces the Parthian, although he was hostile to Tigranes on account of some disputed territory. This they offered to yield to him, and they also went to maligning the Romans, declaring that the latter, in case they conquered their present antagonists while these were left to fight single-handed, would immediately make a campaign against him. For every victorious force was inherently insatiate of success and set no bound to its greed; and the Romans, who had won the mastery over many, would not choose to leave him alone.

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- 2 Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτ' ἔπραττον, Λούκουλλος δὲ Τιγράνην μὲν οὐκ ἐπεδίωξεν ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ κατὰ σχολὴν σωθῆναι εἴασε, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ αἰτίαν ὡς οὐκ ἔθελήσας τὸν πόλεμον, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἄρχῃ, καταλῦσαι παρά τε τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ παρὰ τοῖς πολίταις ἔσχε· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τότε τε¹ ἐς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τὴν ἄρχην τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπανήγαγον, καὶ μετὰ ταῦθ', ὡς καὶ αὐθις τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο πεποιηκέναι ἔδοξε, τὸν ὑπατον αὐτῷ τὸν κατ' ἔκεινον τὸν χρόνον ὅντα διάδοχον ἔπειμψαν.
- 3 τὰ δὲ δὴ Τιγρανοκερτα στασιασάντων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρμενίους τῶν ξένων τῶν συνοικούντων αὐτοῖς εἶλε. Κίλικές τε γὰρ οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν ἥσαν ἀνάσπαστοί ποτε γεγονότες, καὶ ἐσήγαγον εἰσω 4 νυκτὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους. καὶ ἐκ τούτου τὰ μὲν ἄλλα διηρπάσθη πλὴν τῶν ἔκείνοις ὑπαρχόντων, τὰς δὲ δὴ γυναικας τῶν δυνατωτάτων πολλὰς ἄλούσας ἀνευ ὑβρισμοῦ ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐφύλαξε, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας σφῶν προσεποιή- 5 σατο. τόν τε τῆς Κομμαγηνῆς βασιλέα Ἀντίοχον (ἥ δὲ δὴ χώρα αὗτη τῆς Συρίας πρὸς τε τῷ Εὐφράτῃ καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ ἐστὶ) καὶ τινα Ἀράβιον δυνάστην Ἀλχαυδόνιον ἄλλους τε ἐπικηρυκευσα- μένους οἱ ἐδέξατο.
- 3 Καὶ μαθὼν παρ' αὐτῶν τὴν πρεσβείαν τὴν ὑπό τε τοῦ Τιγράνου καὶ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου πρὸς τὸν Ἀρσάκην πεμφθεῖσαν, ἀνταπέστειλέ τινας ἐκ τῶν συμμάχων ἀπειλάς τε ἅμα αὐτῷ, ἀν ἔκείνοις ἐπικουρήσῃ, καὶ ὑποσχέσεις, ἀν τὰ σφέτερα ἀνθέ- 2 ληται, φέροντας. ὁ οὖν Ἀρσάκης τότε μέν (ἔτι γὰρ τῷ τε Τιγράνῃ ὄργὴν εἰχε καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ῥω-

¹ τε added by Bk

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While they were thus engaged, Lucullus did not follow up Tigranes, but allowed him to reach safety quite at his leisure. Because of this he was charged by the citizens, as well as others, with refusing to end the war, in order that he might retain his command a longer time. Therefore they at this time restored the province of Asia to the praetors, and later, when he was believed to have acted in this same way again, they sent to him the consul of that year to relieve him. Nevertheless he did seize Tigranocerta when the foreigners living in the city revolted against the Armenians; for the most of them were Cilicians who had once been carried off from their own land, and these let in the Romans during the night. Thereupon everything was plundered, except what belonged to the Cilicians; but Lucullus saved from outrage many of the wives of the principal men, when they had been captured, and by this action won over their husbands also. He furthermore received Antiochus, king of Commagene (a part of Syria near the Euphrates and the Taurus), and Alchaudonius, an Arabian chieftain, and others who had made overtures to him.

Learning now from them of the embassy sent by Tigranes and Mithridates to Arsaces, he in his turn sent to him some of the allies with threats, in case he should aid the foe, and promises, if he should choose the Roman side instead. Arsaces at that time, since he was still angry with Tigranes and felt no suspicion toward the Romans, sent back envoys

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μαίους οὐδὲν ὑπώπτευε) πρέσβεις τέ οἱ ἀντέπεμψε
καὶ φιλίαν τε καὶ συμμαχίαν ἐσπείσατο· ὕστερον
δὲ τὸν Σηκίλιον ἐλθόντα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἵδων ὑπε-
τόπησε κατάσκοπον τῆς χώρας καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως
3 αὐτοῦ παρεῖναι (τούτου γὰρ ἔνεκα, ἀλλ’ οὐ τῆς
όμολογίας ἥδη γεγενημένης, ἄνδρα ἐπιφανῆ τὰ
πολεμικὰ πεμφθῆναι), καὶ οὐδεμίαν ἔτ’ αὐτῷ¹
βοήθειαν ἐποιήσατο. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἡναυτιώθῃ τι,
ἀλλ’ ἐκ μέσου ἀμφοῖν ἔστη, μηδετέρους, ὁσπερ
εἰκός, ἐθελήσας αὐξῆσαι· τὸν γὰρ πόλεμον αὐτῶν
ἰσοπαλῆ ὅντα ἀσφάλειάν οἱ μεγίστην οἴσειν
ἐνόμιζεν.

Τούτῳ μὲν δὴ τῷ ἔτει ταῦθ' ὁ Λούκουλλος
ἐπραξε, καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας συχνὰ προσηγάγετο.
4 ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ Κυντού Μαρκίου (οὗτος γάρ, καίπερ
οὐ μόνος ἀποδειχθείς, μόνος ὑπάτευσεν· ὃ τε γὰρ
σὺν αὐτῷ χειροτονηθεὶς Λούκιος Μέτελλος ἐν
ἀρχῇ τοῦ ἔτους ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὁ ἐφαιρεθεὶς² πρὶν
ἐπιβῆναι τῆς ἀρχῆς μετήλλαξε, καὶ διὰ τοῦτ'
2 οὐδεὶς ἄλλος ἀπεδείχθη)—ἐν οὖν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ ὁ
Λούκουλλος μεσοῦντος ἥδη τοῦ θέρους (ὑπὸ γὰρ
τοῦ ψύχους ἀδύνατος ἦν ἡρι ἐς τὴν πολεμίαν γῆν
ἐσβαλεῖν) στρατεύσας τινά τε τῆς γῆς ἐπόρθησεν,
ὅπως ἀμύνοντας αὐτῇ³ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐς μάχην
ὑπαγάγηται, καὶ ως οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐκινοῦντο, ἐπ'
5 αὐτοὺς ὥρμησε. καν τούτῳ τοῖς μὲν ἰππεῦσι τῶν
Ῥωμαίων χαλεποὶ οἱ τῶν ἡναυτίων ἰππῆς ἐγί-
γνοντο, τῷ δὲ πεζῷ οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἐς χεῖρας ηει,
ἀλλ’ ὅπότε ἡ ἀσπὶς τοῦ Λουκούλλου τῇ ἵππῳ

¹ αὐτῷ H. Steph., αὐτῶν VP.

² ἐφαιρεθεὶς Dind., ἀφιερωθεὶς V, ἀφιτρωθεὶς P.

³ αὐτῇ Rk., αὐτὴν VP.

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to Lucullus, and established friendship and alliance. B.C. 69 Later, when he saw Secilius [Sextilius], who had come to him, he began to suspect that he was there to spy out the country and his power; it was for this cause, he thought, and not on account of the compact which had already been made that a man distinguished in warfare had been sent. Hence he no longer gave him any aid. On the other hand, he offered no opposition, but stood aloof from both parties, naturally wishing to make neither side strong; for he thought that an evenly-balanced struggle between them would insure him the greatest safety.

Besides these achievements, Lucullus this year subdued many parts of Armenia; and in the year of Quintus Marcius—this man held office alone, although B.C. 68 not the only consul appointed, since Lucius Metellus, elected with him, died in the early part of the year, and the man chosen in his stead died before entering upon office, in consequence of which no one else was appointed—in this year, I say, Lucullus entered upon his campaign when summer was already at its height, since in the spring it had been impossible to invade the enemy's country because of the cold. He devastated a part of their land, purposing to draw the barbarians imperceptibly into battle while defending it; but when even then they made no move, he marched against them. In this engagement the opposing cavalry gave the Roman cavalry hard work, but none of the foe approached the infantry; indeed, whenever the foot-soldiers of Lucullus assisted the

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- προσβοηθήσειεν, ἐτρέποντο. οὐ μέντοι καὶ δεινόν τι ἔπασχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐπιδιώκοντάς σφας ἐς τούπισω τοξεύοντες πολλοὺς μὲν παραχρῆμα
2 ἀπεκτίννυσαν, παμπληθεῖς δὲ ἐτίτρωσκουν. καὶ ἦν τὰ τραύματα χαλεπὰ καὶ δυσίατα· ταῖς τε γὰρ ἀκίσι διπλαῖς ἔχρωντο, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐφάρμοττον¹ αὐτάς, ὥστε τὰ βέλη, εἴτε ἐμμένοι² πη τοῖς σώμασιν εἴτε καὶ ἐξέλκοιτο, τάχιστα αὐτὰ διολλύναι· τὸ γὰρ ἔτερον³ σιδήριον ἔνδον, ἄτε μηδεμίαν ἀνθολκὴν ἔχον, ἐγκατελείπετο.
- 6 'Ο οὖν Λούκουλλος, ἐπειδή τε πολλοὶ ἐτραυματίζοντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἔθινησκον, οἱ δὲ ἀνάπτηροι γοῦν ἐγύγνυντο, καὶ ἅμα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια αὐτοὺς ἐπέλιπεν, ἐκεῖθέν τε ἀπεχώρησε καὶ ἐπὶ Νίσιβιν
2 ὥρμησεν. ἡ δὲ δὴ πόλις αὕτη ἐν τῇ Μεσοποταμίᾳ καλουμένη πεπόλισται (οὗτῳ γὰρ πᾶν τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦ τε Τίγριδος καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράτου ὄνομάζεται) καὶ νῦν μὲν ἡμετέρα ἐστὶ καὶ ἄποικος ἡμῶν νομίζεται, τότε δὲ ὁ Τιγράνης τῶν Πάρθων αὐτὴν ἀφελόμενος τούς τε θησαυροὺς ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ⁴ τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν λοιπῶν ἀπετέθειτο,⁵ φύλακά οἱ τὸν
3 ἀδελφὸν προστάξας. πρὸς οὖν ταύτην ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐλθὼν ἐν μὲν τῷ θέρει, καίπερ μὴ παρέργως τὰς προσβολὰς ποιησάμενος, οὐδὲν ἐπέρανε· τὰ γὰρ τείχη καὶ διπλᾶ καὶ πλίνθινα ὅντα, τήν τε παχύτητα πολλὴν ἔχοντα καὶ τάφρῳ βαθείᾳ διειλημμένα, οὔτε κατασεισθῆναι πη οὔτε διορυχθῆναι ἡδυνήθη, διόπερ οὐδὲ ὁ Τιγράνης ἐπήμυνέ
7 σφισιν· ὡς δὲ ὅ τε χειμῶν ἐνέστη καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι

¹ ἐφάρμοττον Rk., ἐφήρμοττον VP.

² ἐμμένοι St., ἐμμένειέ V, ἐμμένοιέ P.

³ τὸ γὰρ ἔτερον Bk., τὸ γὰρ ἔτερον τὸ δεύτερον VP. It is

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horse, the enemy would turn to flight. Far from suffering any injury, however, they kept shooting back at those pursuing them, killing some instantly and wounding great numbers. Now these wounds were dangerous and hard to heal; for they used double arrow-points and moreover poisoned them, so that the missiles, whether they stuck fast anywhere in the body or even if they were drawn out, would very quickly destroy it, since the second iron point, not being firmly attached, would be left in the wound.

Since many, then, were getting wounded, of whom some died, and the others were in any case maimed, and since provisions at the same time were failing them, Lucullus retired from that place and marched against Nisibis. This city is built in the region called Mesopotamia (the name given to all the country between the Tigris and Euphrates) and now belongs to us, being considered a colony of ours. But at that time Tigranes, who had seized it from the Parthians, had deposited in it his treasures and most of his other possessions, and had stationed his brother as guard over it. Lucullus reached this city in the summer time, and although he directed his attacks upon it in no half-hearted fashion, he effected nothing. For the walls, being of brick, double, and of great thickness, with a deep moat intervening, could be neither battered down anywhere, nor undermined, and even Tigranes, therefore, was not assisting the besieged. But when winter set in, and the barbarians were

very probable, however, that some words have been lost at this point.

⁴ καὶ Rk., καὶ τὰ ἀλλα VP.
⁵ ἀκετέθετο Rk., ἀκετίθετο VP.

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- ράθυμότερον,¹ ἄτε ἐπικρατοῦντες² τούς τε Ἀρμαίους ὅσον οὐκ ἀπαναστήσεσθαι προσδοκῶντες, διῆγον, ἐτήρησε νύκτα ἀσέληνον καὶ ὑετῷ λάβρῳ
 2 βρονταῖς τε χειμέριον, ὥστε μήτε τι προϊδέσθαι μήτε τι ἐπακοῦσαι αὐτοὺς ἔχοντας τὸν τε ἔξω περίβολον πλὴν ὀλίγων καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τάφρον ἐκλιπεῖν, καὶ προσέμιξε πολλαχῇ τῷ τείχει, καὶ ἐκείνου τε οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπὸ τῶν χωμάτων ἐπέβη, καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς τοὺς ἐγκαταληφθέντας ἐν αὐτῷ ρᾳδίως ἄτε μὴ πολλοὺς ὄντας ἀπέκτεινε.
 3 καὶ οὕτω τῆς τε τάφρου μέρος τι (τὰς γὰρ γεφύρας οἱ βάρβαροι προκατέρρηξαν³) συνέχωσεν (οὕτε γὰρ τῇ τοξείᾳ οὔτ' αὖ τῷ πυρὶ λυπεῖσθαι ἐν τῷ πολλῷ ὑετῷ ἐδύνατο), καὶ διαβὰς αὐτὴν τὰ μὲν ἄλλα, οὐ πάνυ ἵσχυροῦ τοῦ ἔνδον κύκλου πίστει τῶν ἔξωθεν αὐτοῦ προβεβλημένων⁴ ὄντος, εὐθὺς
 4 εἶλε, τοὺς δὲ ἐς τὴν ἄκραν ἀναφυγόντας, ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Τιγράνου, μετὰ τοῦτο καθ' ὁμολογίαν παρεστήσατο, καὶ χρήματά τε πολλὰ ἔλαβε καὶ ἐκεῖ διεχείμασε.
 8 Τὴν μὲν οὖν Νίσιβιν οὕτως ἔχειρώσατο, τῆς δὲ Ἀρμενίας τῶν τε ἄλλων τῶν περὶ τὸν Πόντον συχνὰ ἀπέβαλεν. ὁ γὰρ Τιγράνης ἐκείνη μὲν ὡς οὐκ ἀν ἀλούσῃ οὐκ ἐπεκούρησε, πρὸς δὲ τὰ προειρημένα ὥρμησεν, εἴ πως ἀσχόλου περὶ τὴν Νίσιβιν
 2 αὐτοῦ ὄντος φθάσειεν αὐτὰ κομισάμενος. καὶ Μιθριδάτην μὲν πρὸς τὴν οἰκείαν ἀπέστειλεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ Ἀρμενίαν ἦλθε, κάνταῦθα

¹ ράθυμότερον Xyl., ἀθυμότερον VP.

² ἐπικρατοῦντες H. Steph., ἐπικρατοῦντας VP.

³ προκατέρρηξαν Xyl., προσκατέρρηξαν VP.

⁴ προβεβλημένων Leincl., προσβεβλημένων VP.

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behaving rather carelessly, inasmuch as they had the upper hand and were all but expecting the Romans to withdraw, Lucullus waited for a moonless night, when there was a violent storm of rain and thunder, so that the foe, not being able to see anything ahead or to hear any sound, left the outer circuit—all but a few of them—and the intervening moat. Then he approached the wall at many points, ascending it without difficulty from the mounds, and easily slew the guards who had been left behind upon it, since they were few in number. In this way he filled up a part of the moat, since the barbarians had broken down the bridges in advance, and got across, since in the downpour neither archery nor fire could harm him. Immediately he captured nearly everything, for the inner circuit was not very strong by reason of the confidence felt in the outer works beyond it. Some, however, fled to the citadel, among them the brother of Tigranes; but he later caused them to surrender. He also obtained much treasure, and passed the winter there.

Nisibis, then, he captured as described, but he lost many districts of Armenia and of the other countries around Pontus. For Tigranes had not aided Nisibis, believing that it could not be captured, but had hurried to the places just mentioned to see if he could secure them ahead of Lucullus, while the latter was occupied around Nisibis. Then sending Mithridates back home, Tigranes himself entered his own district of Armenia. There he was opposed by

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Λούκιον Φάννιον ἀντιστάντα οἱ ἀπολαβὼν ἐπολιόρκει, μέχρις οὐ ὁ Λούκουλλος αἰσθόμενος τοῦτο ἐπεβοήθησεν αὐτῷ.

- 9 Ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτ¹ ἐγίγνετο, Μιθριδάτης ἦς τε τὴν ἔτεραν Ἀρμενίαν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα ἐσβαλὼν πολλοὺς τῶν Ῥωμαίων τοὺς μὲν ἀνὰ τὴν χώραν πλανωμένους ἀπροσδόκητός σφισι προσπεσὼν ἔφθειρε, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐκ μάχης κατέκοψε, καν τούτῳ καὶ τῶν χωρίων τὰ πλείω διὰ ταχέων ἀνεκτήσατο. οἱ γαρ ἄνθρωποι ἐκείνου τε εὗνοιαν ἔκ τε τοῦ ὄμοφύλου καὶ ἐκ τῆς πατρίου βασιλείας καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων μῆσος διά τε τὸ ὄθνεῖον καὶ διὰ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφεστηκότων σφίσι κακουχεῖσθαι ἔχοντες, προσεχώρησάν τε αὐτῷ, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸν ἄρχοντα τῶν ἐκεῖ Ῥωμαίων Μᾶρκον Φάβιον ἐνίκησαν. οἵ τε γὰρ Θρᾷκες οἱ πρότερον μὲν τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ μισθοφορήσαντες, τότε δὲ τῷ Φαβίῳ συνοντες, καὶ οἱ δοῦλοι οἱ ἐν τῷ Ῥωμαϊκῷ στρατοπέδῳ ὅντες ἴσχυρῶς αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθησαν. οἵ τε γὰρ Θρᾷκες ὑπὸ τοῦ Φαβίου ἐς προσκοπὴν πεμφθέντες 4 οὔτε τι ὑγιὲς ἀνήγγειλαν αὐτῷ, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ² ἐκείνου τε ἀφυλακτότερον προιόντος καὶ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου ἔξαύφνης οἱ προσπεσόντος συνεπέθεντο τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ δοῦλοι¹ ἐλευθερίαν σφίσι τοῦ βαρβάρου κηρύξαντος συνεπελάθοντο 5 τοῦ ἔργου. καὶ . . . ἀνάλωσαν ἄν, εἰ μὴ ὁ Μιθριδάτης . . . τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀναστρεφόμενος (καὶ γὰρ καὶ² ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονὼς ἐμάχετο) λίθω τε ἐπλήγη καὶ δέος τοῖς βαρβάροις μὴ καὶ ἀποθάνη παρέσχεν· ἐπισχόντων γάρ σφων

¹ καὶ οἱ δοῦλοι supplied by Reim.

² καὶ γὰρ καὶ Bs., καὶ γὰρ VP.

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Lucius Fannius, whom he surrounded, however, and besieged, until Lucullus learned of it and sent assistance.

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Meanwhile Mithridates had invaded the other Armenia and the neighbouring districts. Here he fell upon and destroyed many of the Romans, to whom he appeared unexpectedly as they were wandering about the country, while others he killed in battle; and thereupon he promptly recovered most of the districts. For the people were well-disposed toward him because of kinship and because of his being hereditary monarch; and they likewise hated the Romans because these were foreigners and because they had been ill-treated by those set over them. Consequently they sided with Mithridates and later conquered Marcus Fabius, who was leader of the Romans there. For the Thracians, who had formerly served as mercenaries under Mithridates but were then with Fabius, and the slaves present in the Roman camp gave them valiant assistance. For the Thracians, when sent ahead by Fabius to reconnoitre, did not bring back to him any reliable report, and later, when he was proceeding in rather careless fashion and Mithridates suddenly fell upon him, they joined in the attack on the Romans; and at the same time the slaves, to whom the barbarian king had proclaimed freedom, took a hand in the affair. They would have destroyed [the Romans utterly] had not Mithridates, who, although over seventy years old, was in the battle, been struck by a stone while taking [a valiant?] part against the enemy. This caused the barbarians to fear that he might die; and while they halted battle on that

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διὰ τοῦτο τὴν μάχην ἡδυνήθησαν ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ
Φάβιος ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλὲς ἀποφυγεῖν.

- 10 Καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ' ἐς τὰ Κάβειρα κατακλεισθεὶς
ἐπολιορκήθη μέν, ἐσώθη δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Τριαρίου.
οὗτος γὰρ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ταύτη πρὸς τὸν Λούκουλ-
λον διιών, καὶ γνοὺς τὰ πεπραγμένα, δύναμίν τε
2 ὅσην οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἥθροισε, καὶ τὸν
Μιθριδάτην ὡς καὶ Ῥωμαϊκοῦ στρατοῦ πλήθει
προσιὼν ἔξεπληξεν, ὥστ' ἀναστῆναι ποιῆσαι πρὶν
καὶ ἐς ὅψιν αὐτοῦ ἐλθεῖν. κάκ τούτου ἐπιθαρσήσας
καὶ μέχρι τῶν Κομάνων¹ ὑποφυγόντα αὐτὸν ἐπε-
3 δίωξε, κάντανθα ἐνίκησεν. ηὐλίζετο μὲν γὰρ ὁ Μι-
θριδάτης ἐπὶ θάτερα τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἢ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι
προσήσαν, βουληθεὶς δέ σφισι κεκμηκόσιν ἐκ τῆς
πορείας συμμίξαι αὐτός τε προαπήντησε καὶ ἐτέ-
ρους δι' ἄλλης γεφύρας ἐν τῷ τῆς μάχης καιρῷ
διαβάντας ἐπιθέσθαι προσέταξε· καὶ αὐτὸν ἀγχώ-
μαλα ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀγωνιζόμενον ἡ γέφυρα πολ-
λῶν τε καὶ ἀθρόων ἄμα δι' αὐτῆς ἐπειγομένων . . .
τῆς τε ἐπικουρίας ἀπεστέρησε καὶ προσδιετάραξε.
- 11 Καὶ οἱ μὲν μετὰ τοῦτ' (ἥδη γὰρ χειμῶν ἦν)
ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν τείχη ἀμφότεροι, καὶ
ἡσύχαζον· τὰ δὲ δὴ Κόμανα τῆς τε νῦν Καππα-
δοκίας ἔστι, καὶ ἐδόκει τό τε τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος
βρέτας τὸ Ταυρικὸν καὶ τὸ γένος τὸ Ἀγαμεμ-
νόνειον δεῦρο ἀεὶ ἔχειν. καὶ ὅπως μὲν ἐς αὐτοὺς
ταῦτα ἀφίκετο ἢ ὅπως διέμεινεν, οὐδὲ δύναμαι τὸ
2 σαφὲς πολλῶν λεγομένων εὑρεῖν· ὃ δ' ἀκριβῶς

¹ Κομάνων Anon. in Reim.'s ed., κομαγηνῶν VP.

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account Fabius and others were able to escape to safety.

Fabius was subsequently shut up and besieged in Cabira, but was rescued by Triarius. The latter was in that vicinity on his way from Asia to Lucullus ; and upon learning what had happened he collected as large a force as was possible in the circumstances and so alarmed Mithridates, who supposed he was advancing with the full strength of the Roman army, as to make him withdraw before ever he came in sight. At this Triarius took courage, and pursuing the king as far as Comana, whither he had retired, won a victory over him there. Mithridates was encamped on the opposite side of the river from the point which the Romans were approaching, and was anxious to join battle with them while they were worn out from the march. Accordingly, he advanced to meet them himself, and also directed that at the crisis of the battle others should cross by another bridge and attack them. But although he held his own in the struggle for a long time, he was not only deprived of the reinforcements but seriously embarrassed besides by [the collapse of] the bridge across which many were hastening and crowding all at once.

Later they both retreated to their own fortifications and rested, for it was now winter. Comana belongs to the present district of Cappadocia and was supposed to have possessed clear up to that time the Tauric statue of Artemis and the descendants of Agamemnon. As to how these reached them or how they remained there I cannot discover the truth, since there are various stories ; but what I understand clearly I will

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έπίσταμαι, φράσω. δύο αὗται πόλεις ἐν τῇ Καπ-
παδοκίᾳ ὁμώνυμοι οὕτε πάνυ πόρρω ἀπ' ἀλλήλων
εἰσὶ καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν περιέχονται.¹ καὶ γὰρ μυθο-
λογοῦσι καὶ δεικνύουσι τά τε ἄλλα πάντα ἐκ τοῦ
ὅμοίου, καὶ τὸ ξίφος ὡς αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνο τὸ τῆς Ἰφιγε-
νείας ὃν ἀμφότεραι ἔχουσι.

- 12 Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐς τοσοῦτον εἰρήσθω· τῷ δὲ
ἐπιγιγνομένῳ ἔτει, ἐπί τε Μανίου Ἀκιλίου καὶ
ἐπὶ Γαίου Πίσωνος ὑπάτων, ὃ μὲν Μιθριδάτης τῷ
Τριαρίῳ πρὸς Γαζιούροις ἀντεκάθητο, προκαλού-
2 μενός τε ἄμα αὐτὸν ἐς μάχην καὶ ἔξοργίζων (τά τε
γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπόψει τῇ τῶν Ῥωμαίων
αὐτός τε ἥσκει καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ γυμνασίας ἐποι-
εῖτο), ὅπως πρὶν τὸν Λούκουλλον ἐπελθεῖν ἐκεῖνόν
τε συμβαλών, ὡσπερ ἥλπισε, κρατήσῃ καὶ τὰ
λοιπὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀνασώσηται. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ ἐκι-
νεῖτο, πέμπει τινὰς πρὸς Δάδασα φρούριον, ἐν ω
τὰ σκεύη τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀπέκειτο, ἵν ἐκείνοις γε²
3 ἐπαμύνοντα αὐτὸν ἐς χεῖρας ὑπαγάγηται. καὶ
ἔσχεν οὕτως. ὃ γὰρ Τριάριος τέως μὲν τό τε
πλῆθος τοῦ Μιθριδάτου φοβούμενος καὶ τὸν Λού-
κουλλον (μετεπέμπτο³ γὰρ αὐτόν) προσδεχό-
μενος ἥσυχίαν είχεν· ὡς δὲ τά τε Δάδασα πολι-
ορκούμενα ἐπύθετο, καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται δείσαντες
περὶ αὐτοῖς ἐταράττοντο, καὶ ἐπηπείλουν, εἴ σφας
μηδεὶς ἔξαγοι, καὶ αὐτοκέλευστοι βοηθήσειν σφίστε,
4 καὶ ἄκων ἔξανέστη. καὶ αὐτῷ οἱ βάρβαροι προ-
χωροῦντι ἥδη προσπεσόντες τοὺς μὲν ἐν χερσὶ τῷ
τε πλήθει σφῶν περιέσχον καὶ κατειργάσαντο,
τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐκφυγόντας ἀγνοίᾳ τοῦ

¹ περιέχονται Bk., περιέχουσι VP. ² γε Leuncl., τε VP.

³ μετεπέμπτο Cobet, μετεπέμπτο VP.

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state. There are two cities of this same name in Cappadocia, not very far apart, and they covet the same honours; for the stories they tell, and likewise the relics they exhibit, are the same in every case, including the sword, which each possesses, supposed to be that which belonged to Iphigenia. So much for this matter.

The following year, in the consulship of Manius Acilius and Gaius Piso, Mithridates encamped opposite Triarius near Gaziura, with the purpose of challenging and provoking him to battle; in particular, he not only took his own exercise but also drilled the army in plain sight of the Romans. His hope was to engage and vanquish Triarius before Lucullus should come up, and thus recover the rest of his realm. But when the other did not stir, he sent some men to Dadasa, a stronghold where the Romans' baggage was deposited, in order that his opponent might at least go to its defence and so be drawn into conflict. And thus it came about. Triarius, who feared the numbers of Mithridates and was awaiting Lucullus, whom he had sent for, was remaining quiet for the time; but when news came of the siege of Dadasa, and the soldiers in their fear for the place were becoming excited and were threatening that if no one would lead them forth they would go to the rescue at their own bidding, he reluctantly left his position. As he was now moving forward, the barbarians fell upon him, surrounded and overwhelmed by their numbers those near at hand, and then riding around, killed those who had fled into

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- τὸν ποταμὸν ἐς αὐτὸν ἐκτετράφθαι περιελαύνοντές
 13 ἔκτεινον. καὶ πασσυδὶ ἄν σφας διέφθειραν, εἰ μὴ
 τῶν Ῥωμαίων τις πλασάμενος ὡς καὶ ἐκ τῆς τοῦ
 Μιθριδάτου συμμαχίδος ὃν (ἐν γὰρ τῷ αὐτῷ αὐτοῖς
 τρόπῳ συστρατευομένους, ὥσπερ εἴπον, οὐκ ὀλί-
 γους εἶχε) προσῆλθέ τέ οἱ ὡς καὶ εἰπεῖν τι βουλό-
 μενος, καὶ ἔτρωσεν αὐτόν. οὗτω γὰρ ἐκεῖνος μὲν
 συλληφθεὶς ἀπεσφάγη, ταραχθέντων δὲ πρὸς
 τοῦτο τῶν βαρβάρων συχνοὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δι-
 2 ἐφυγον. Μιθριδάτης μὲν δὴ τό τε τραῦμα ἴατο,
 καὶ προσυποπτεύσας καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν πολε-
 μίων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ εἶναι, ἐξέτασιν τῶν στρα-
 τιωτῶν ὡς καὶ κατ' ἄλλο τι ἐποιήσατο, καὶ κελεύ-
 σας σφᾶς ἐς τὰς ἑαυτῶν σκηνὰς ὡς ἐκάστους
 κατὰ τάχος ἀναχωρῆσαι κατεφώρασε, καὶ τοὺς
 Ῥωμαίους μονωθέντας διέφθειρε.
- 14 Κάν τουτῷ ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐπελθὼν δόξαν μέν
 τισι παρέσχεν ὡς καὶ ἐκείνους ῥᾳδίως κρατήσων
 καὶ πάντα τὰ προειμένα δι' ὀλίγου κομιούμενος,
 2 οὐ μέντοι καὶ κατέπραξέ τι. ὅ τε γὰρ Μιθριδάτης
 ἐς τὰ μετέωρα τὰ¹ πρὸς Ταλαύρους ὄντα ἰδρυθεὶς
 οὐκ ἀντεπήει αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτης ὁ ἔτερος ὁ²
 ἐκ Μηδίας γαμβρὸς τοῦ Τιγράνου ἐσκεδασμένοις
 τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἔξαιφνης προσπεσὼν συχνοὺς ἀπέ-
 κτεινεν, ὅ τε Τιγράνης αὐτὸς προσιὼν ἡγγέλθη,
 3 καὶ τὸ στράτευμα ἐστασίασεν. οἱ γὰρ Οὐαλερίειοι³
 οἱ τῆς τε στρατείας ἀφεθέντες καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ'
 αὐθὶς στρατευσάμενοι ἐκινήθησαν μὲν καὶ ἐν τῇ
 Νισίβι ἐκ τῆς νίκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἡσυχίας, τοῦ

¹ τὰ supplied by Bs.

² δ inserted by Bk.
³ Οὐαλερίειοι Λεονcl., Οὐαλέριοι VP.

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the plain not knowing that the river had been directed into it. They would have destroyed them utterly, had not one of the Romans, pretending to belong to the allied force of Mithridates (for, as I have related, he had many of his troops equipped in the same manner as the Romans), approached the king, as if wishing to communicate something, and wounded him. To be sure, the fellow was immediately seized and put to death; but the barbarians were so excited over the occurrence that many of the Romans escaped. Mithridates, accordingly, was having his wound cured; and suspecting that there were others also of the enemy in the camp, he held a review of the soldiers, as if for a different purpose, and then ordered them to retire hastily every man to his own tent. In this way he detected the Romans and cut them down while they were left there by themselves.

At this juncture Lucullus arrived, and gave some the impression that he would conquer Mithridates easily and soon recover all that had been let slip; nevertheless, he accomplished nothing. For Mithridates, entrenched on the high ground near Talaura, would not come out against him, and the other Mithridates from Media, the son-in-law of Tigranes, fell suddenly upon the Romans while they were scattered, and killed many of them; also the approach of Tigranes himself was announced, and there was mutiny in the army. The Valerians,¹ who, after being discharged, had later entered the service again, had been restless even at Nisibis on account of their victory and ensuing idleness, and also

¹ The Twentieth Legion was called the Valeria. (See Livy vi. 9.)

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- τε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄφθονα ἔχειν, καὶ ἀνευ τοῦ Λουκούλλου τὰ πολλά, διὰ τὸ πολλαχόσε ἐκδημεῖν
 4 αὐτὸν, διαιτᾶσθαι, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι Πούπλιός τις Κλώδιος, δν Κλαύδιόν τινες ἐκάλεσαν, συνεστασίαζέ σφας ὑπ' ἐμφύτου νεωτεροποιίας, καίπερ τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ τῷ Λουκούλλῳ συνοικούσης· ἐταράχθησαν δὲ καὶ τότε ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸν Ἀκίλιον τὸν ὑπατον, δς τῷ Λουκούλλῳ διάδοχος δι' ἄπερ εἰπον ἔξεπέμφθη, πλησιάζοντα ἐπύθοντο· ἐν γὰρ ὀλιγωρίᾳ αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ ἴδιωτεύοντα ἥδη
 15 ἐποιοῦντο. ὁ οὖν Λούκουλλος ἐκ τε τούτων, καὶ ὅτι παρὰ τοῦ Μαρκίου¹ τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Ἀκιλίου ὑπατεύσαντος, ἐς Κιλικίαν ἡς ἄρχειν ἔμελλε παριόντος, ἐπικουρίαν αἴτήσας οὐκ ἔτυχεν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ
 2 ἐγένετο, καὶ ὀκνήσας μὲν διὰ κενῆς ἀναστῆναι, δείσας δὲ καὶ κατὰ χώραν μεῖναι, ἐπὶ τὸν Τυγράνην ὥρμησεν, εἴ πως ἐκεῖνόν τε ἀπροσδόκητόν τε ἄμα καὶ κεκμηκότα ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ τρέψαιτο, καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας τρόπον τινὰ διὰ τούτου παύσειε στασιάζοντας. οὐ μὴν καὶ ἐπιτυχῆς οὐδετέρου
 3 ἐγένετο· ἀκολουθῆσαν γὰρ αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα μέχρι πού τινος ὅθεν ἐς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐκτραπεῖσθαι ἦν, ἐκεῖσε πάντες ὁμοθυμαδόν, μηδὲ φθεγξάμενοί τι, ἀπέτραποντο. καὶ οἵ γε Οὐαλερίειοι, μαθόντες ὅτι τῆς στρατείας παρὰ τοῖς οἴκοι τέλεσιν ἀφεῖνται, παντελῶς ἀπεχώρησαν.
 16 Καὶ θαυμάσῃ μηδεὶς ὅτι στρατηγικώτατος² ἀνδρῶν ὁ Λούκουλλος γενόμενος, καὶ πρῶτος τε Ἄρμαίων τὸν Ταῦρον σύν τε στρατῷ καὶ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διαβάσ, καὶ δύο βασιλέας οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς

¹ Μαρκίου Xyl., μάρκου VP.

² στρατηγικώτατος Leuncl. from Xiph., στρατηγικώτερος VP.

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B.C. 67

because they had had provisions in abundance and had been left to themselves much of the time, while Lucullus was absent on numerous errands. But it was largely a certain Publius Clodius (called Claudius by some) who through innate love of revolution brought the mutiny to a head, although his sister was married to Lucullus. At this time, however, they became turbulent again largely because they heard that Acilius, the consul, who had been sent out to relieve Lucullus for the reasons mentioned, was drawing near, and they accordingly regarded Lucullus with contempt, as being already a mere private citizen. Lucullus, then, was in perplexity, both for these reasons and because Marcius [Rex], Acilius' predecessor, who was on his way to Cilicia, his destined province, had refused a request of his for aid. He hesitated, on the one hand, to strike camp with no purpose in view, and he feared, on the other hand, to stand his ground; hence he set out against Tigranes, to see if he could repulse him while off his guard and tired from the march, and at the same time put a stop somehow to the mutiny of the soldiers. However, he attained neither object. The army accompanied him to a certain spot from which it was possible to turn aside into Cappadocia, when all with one consent without a word turned off in that direction. The Valerians, indeed, learning that they had been discharged by the authorities at home, withdrew altogether.

Let no one wonder that Lucullus, who had proved himself most skilful of all men in generalship, who was the first Roman to cross the Taurus with an army for warfare, and who had vanquished two power-

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- ἐπικρατήσας, ἐλών τ' ἀν εἴπερ ταχέως διαπολε-
μῆσαι ἐβεβούλητο, οὐκ ἐδύκατο τῶν συστρατευο-
μένων οἱ ἄρχειν, ἀλλ' ἀεί τε ἐστασίαζον καὶ τέλος
2 ἐγκατέλιπον αὐτόν. πολλά τε γάρ σφισι προσέ-
ταττε, καὶ δυσπρόσοδος ἀκριβῆς τε ἐν ταῖς τῶν
ἔργων ἀπαιτήσει καὶ ἀπαραίτητος ἐν ταῖς τιμω-
ρίαις ὧν οὐκ ἡπίστατο οὔτε λόγῳ τινὰ¹ προσαγα-
γέσθαι οὔτε ἐπιεικείᾳ ἀναρτήσασθαι, οὐ τιμᾶς,²
οὐ χρημάτων μεταδόσει προσεταιρίσασθαι, ὧν
πάντων ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν πλήθει, καὶ μάλιστα
3 στρατευομένῳ, δεῖ. καὶ διὰ τοῦθ' οἱ στρατιῶται,
ἔως μὲν εὐ τε ἐφέροντο καὶ τὰς ἀρπαγὰς ἀνταξίας
τῶν κινδύνων εἰχον, ἡκροῶντο αὐτοῦ, ἐπεὶ δὲ
ἔπταισαν καὶ ἐς φόβον ἀντὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων ἀντι-
κατέστησαν, οὐδὲν ἔτι προετίμησαν. τεκμήριον
δὲ ὅτι τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους ὁ Πομπήιος λαβών
(καὶ γὰρ τοὺς Οὐαλεριείους αὐθις κατελέξατο)
οὐδὲ ὄπωσοῦν στασιάζοντας ἔσχε. τοσοῦτον ἀνήρ
ἀνδρὸς διαφέρει.
- 17 'Ως δ' οὖν τοῦθ' οἱ στρατιῶται ἐπραξαν, πᾶσάν
τε ὀλίγου τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἀνεκτήσατο καὶ
τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἴσχυρῶς ἐλυμήνατο, μήτε Λου-
κούλλου, προφάσει τοῦ τὸν Ἀκίλιου ἐγγὺς εἶναι,
μήτε ἐκείνου προσαμύνοντος αὐτῇ.³ ἐπειγόμενος
γὰρ πρότερον ὡς καὶ τὴν τοῦ Λουκούλλου νίκην
ὑφαρπάσων, τότε, ἐπειδὴ τῶν γεγονότων ἥσθετο,
οὔτε πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα ἥλθε καὶ ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ
2 ἐχρόνισε. Μάρκιος δὲ Λουκούλλῳ μὲν οὐκ ἐπε-
κούρησε, πρόσχημα τοὺς στρατιώτας ὡς οὐκ ἐθε-
λήσαντάς οἱ ἀκολουθῆσαι ποιησάμενος, ἐς δὲ τὴν

¹ τινὰ Oddey, τινὶ VP. ² τιμᾶς Rk., τιμῆς VP.

³ αὐτῇ Reim., αὐτῆς VP.

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ful kings and would have captured them if he had chosen to end the war quickly, was unable to control his men, and that they were always revolting and finally deserted him. For he required a great deal of them, was difficult of access, strict in his demands for work, and inexorable in his punishments; he did not understand how to win over a man by persuasion, or to attach him by mildness, or to make a friend of him by conferring honours or bestowing wealth—all of which means are necessary, especially with a large crowd, and most of all with a crowd on a campaign. Hence the soldiers, as long as they prospered and got booty that was a fair return for their dangers, obeyed him; but when they encountered trouble and fear took the place of their hopes, they no longer heeded him at all. The proof of this is that Pompey took these same men—for he enrolled the Valerians again—and kept them without the slightest show of revolt. So much does one man differ from another.

After this action of the soldiers Mithridates won back almost all his domain and caused great havoc in Cappadocia, since neither Lucullus defended it, on the ground that Acilius was near, nor yet Acilius himself. For the latter had been hurrying in the first place to rob Lucullus of the victory, and now, when he learned what had taken place, he did not come to the camp, but delayed in Bithynia. As for Marcius, the pretext which he gave for not assisting Lucullus was that his soldiers refused to follow him. Instead, he went to Cilicia,

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Κιλικίαν ἀφικόμενος Μενέμαχόν τινα ἀπαυτομολήσαντα¹ ἀπὸ τοῦ² Τιγράνου ἐδέξατο, καὶ τὸν Κλώδιον ἀποστάντα ἀπὸ τοῦ Λουκούλλου δέει τῶν ἐν τῇ Νισίβι γενομένων ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐπέστησεν· ἀδελφὴν γάρ τινα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐκεῖνος³ γυναῖκα εἶχε. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀλούς τε ἐσ καταποντιστάς, καὶ ἀφεθεὶς ὑπ'³ αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τοῦ Πομπηίου φόβον, ἐσ τε τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν τῆς Συρίας ἥλθεν ὡς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀραβίους, πρὸς οὓς τότε διεφέροντο, συμμαχήσων σφίσι, κἀνταῦθα στασιάζων τινὰς ὁμοίως ὀλίγου διεφθάρη.

Xiphilinus

17^a Καὶ τὴν υῆσον ἀπασαν ἔχειρώσατο μετὰ τοῦτο, καίτοι πρὸς τοῦ Πομπηίου τοῦ Μάγνου, ἥδη τῆς θαλάσσης ξυμπάσης ἄρχοντος καὶ τῆς ἡπείρου ὅσον ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τριῶν, ἐμποδιζόμενός τε καὶ κωλυόμενος ὡς αὐτῷ προσηκουσῶν καὶ τῶν υῆσων. ἀλλ' ὅμως καὶ ἄκοντος Πομπηίου τῷ Κρητικῷ πολέμῳ τέλος ὁ Μέτελλος ἐπιθεὶς θρίαμβόν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κατήγαγε καὶ Κρητικὸς ἐπεκλήθη.— Xiphil. p. 1, 13–20 Dind.

18 . . . φείδεται. δυναστείας τε ἐρῶν καὶ τοῖς Κρησὶ τοῖς ὁμολογήσασιν αὐτῷ προσέβαλε, καὶ οὔτε τὰς σπονδὰς προτεινομένων σφῶν ἐφρόντιζε, κακῶσαί τε αὐτοὺς πρὶν τὸν Πομπήιον ἐπελθεῖν ἡπείγετο. ὃ τε γὰρ Ὁκτάουιος ἄνευ δυνάμεως παρὼν (οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ τινὶ ἀλλ' ἐπὶ παραλήψει τῶν πόλεων ἐπέπεμπτο) ἡσυχίαν ἦγε.

¹ ἀπαυτομολήσαντα H. Steph., ἀπαυτομολήσαντα VP.

² ἀπὸ τοῦ Bs., τοῦ VP.

³ ὑπ' St., ἀπ' VP.

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where he received one Menemachus, a deserter from Tigranes, and also Clodius, who had left Lucullus out of fear because of the occurrence at Nisibis ; the latter he put in command of the fleet, for he, too, had married one of Clodius' sisters. Now Clodius, after being captured by the pirates and released by them in consequence of their fear of Pompey, came to Antioch in Syria, declaring that he would be their ally against the Arabians, with whom they were then at variance. There, likewise, he stirred up a sedition and all but lost his life.

Xiphilinus

And [Metellus] later subjugated the entire island, although he was hindered and restrained by Pompey the Great, who was now in command of the whole sea and of the mainland for a three-days' march from the coast ; for Pompey asserted that the islands also belonged to him. Nevertheless in spite of Pompey's opposition Metellus put an end to the Cretan war, celebrated a triumph in honour thereof, and was given the title of Creticus.

. . . [Metellus] spared. In his eagerness for power he attacked even the Cretans who had come to terms with the other [Pompey], and heedless of their claim that there was a truce, hastened to do them injury before Pompey should come up. Octavius, who was there, had no troops and so kept quiet ; in fact he had not been sent to do any fighting, but

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- καὶ Κορηνήλιος Σισέννας ὁ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἄρχων
 ἦλθε μὲν ἐς τὴν Κρήτην, ώς ταῦτ' ἐπύθετο, καὶ
 παρήνεσε τῷ Μετέλλῳ φείσασθαι τῶν δήμων, οὐ
 2 μέντοι καὶ ἀντέπραξέ τι μὴ πείσας. ἄλλοις τε
 οὖν πολλοῖς ἐκεῖνος ἐλυμήνατο, καὶ Ἐλευθέραν
 τὴν πόλιν ἐκ προδοσίας ἐλὼν ἡργυρολόγησε·
 πύργον γάρ τινα οἱ προδιδόντες ἔκ τε πλίνθων
 πεποιημένον καὶ μέγιστον δυσμαχώτατόν τε ὅντα
 ὅξει συνεχῶς νυκτὸς διέβρεξαν, ὥστε θραυστὸν
 γενέσθαι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Λάππαν, καίτοι τοῦ
 Ὀκταουίου αὐτὴν κατέχουτος, ἐκ προσβολῆς εἶλε,
 καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὐδὲν κακὸν εἰργάσατο, τοὺς δὲ δὴ
 19 Κίλικας τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ὅντας ἔφθειρεν. ἀγανα-
 κτήσας οὖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὁ Ὀκτάουιος οὐκέθ' ἡσύ-
 χασεν, ἀλλὰ πρότερον μὲν τῷ τοῦ Σισέννου
 στρατῷ (νοσήσας γάρ ἐκεῖνος ἐτεθνήκει) χρώ-
 μενος ἐπεβοήθει πῃ τοῖς κακουμένοις, ἔπειτα δ'
 ἀνακομισθέντων αὐτῶν πρός τε τὸν Ἀριστίωνα ἐς
 Ἱεράπυδνα¹ ἦλθε καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐπολέμει· οὗτος
 γὰρ ως τότε ἐκ τῆς Κυδωνίας ἀπεχώρησε Λούκιόν
 τέ τινα Βάσσον ἀνταναχθέντα οἱ ἐνίκησε καὶ
 2 τὰ Ἱεράπυδνα¹ κατέλαβε. καὶ χρόνον μέν τινα
 ἐκαρτέρησαν, τοῦ δὲ δὴ Μετέλλου ἐπιόντος σφίσι
 τό τε τεῦχος ἐξέλιπον, καὶ ἐξαναχθέντες χειμῶνί²
 τε ἐχρήσαντο καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐκπεσόντες συχνοὺς
 ἀπέβαλον. κάκ τούτου ὁ Μέτελλος πᾶσαν τὴν
 3 νῆσον ἔχειρώσατο. Κρήτες μὲν οὖν οὕτως, ἐλεύ-
 θεροί τε πάντα τὸν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνον γενόμενοι
 καὶ δεσπότην ὅθυεῖν μηδένα κτησάμενοι, κατε-
 δουλώθησαν· Μέτελλος δὲ τὴν μὲν ἐπίκλησιν ἀπ'
 αὐτῶν ἔλαβε, τὸν δὲ δὴ Πανάρη τόν τε Λασθένη

¹ Ἱεράπυδνα R. Steph., Ἱερὰ πυδνα and Ἱερὰ πύδνα L.

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to take over the cities. Cornelius Sisenna, the ^{B.C. 67} governor of Greece, did, to be sure, when he heard the news, come to Crete and advise Metellus to spare the towns, but on failing to persuade him offered no active opposition. Metellus in addition to many other injuries captured the city of Eleuthera by treachery and extorted money from it; for those who betrayed it had by night repeatedly saturated with vinegar a very large brick tower, most difficult of capture, so that it became brittle. Next he took Lappa by storm, in spite of Octavius' occupancy of the place, and while he did the latter no harm, he put to death the Cilicians who were with him. Octavius, incensed at this, no longer remained quiet, but first used the army of Sisenna (that general had fallen sick and died) to aid here and there the victims of oppression, and then, when these troops had retired, proceeded to Aristion at Hierapydna and aided him in fighting. Aristion had just withdrawn from Cydonia, and after conquering one Lucius Bassus who sailed out to oppose him, had gained possession of Hierapydna. They held out for a time, but at the approach of Metellus left the stronghold and put to sea; they encountered a storm, however, and were driven ashore, losing many men. After this Metellus conquered the entire island. In this way the Cretans, who had been free through all preceding ages and had never had a foreign master, became enslaved; and from their subjugation Metellus obtained his title. He was, however, unable to have Panares and Lasthenes, whom he had

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(καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνον εἶλεν) οὐκ ἡδυνήθη πέμψαι ἐν τοῖς ἐπινικίοις· ὁ γὰρ Πομπήιος ἀναπείσας τῶν δημάρχων τινὰ προαφείλετο αὐτοὺς ὡς καὶ ἑαυτῷ κατὰ τὴν ὄμολογίαν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνῳ προσχωρήσαντας.

- 20 Λέξω δὲ ἡδη καὶ τὰ¹ κατὰ τοῦτον πῶς ἐγένετο. οἱ καταποντισταὶ ἐλύπουν μὲν ἀεὶ τοὺς πλέοντας, ὥσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ οἰκοῦντας οἱ τὰς ληστείας ποιοῦμενοι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε ταῦτ' οὐκ ἐγένετο, οὐδὲ ἀν παύσαιτό ποτε ἔως δὰν ἡ αὐτὴ φύσις 2 ἀνθρώπων ἦ. ἀλλὰ πρότερον μὲν ἐν τε τόποις τισὶ καὶ τῇ ὥραιᾳ² μόνῃ, κατ' ὀλίγους, καὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἐλήστευον· τότε δέ, ἐξ οὐ πολλαχῆ τε ἄμα καὶ συνεχῶς ἐπολεμήθη, καὶ πολλαὶ μὲν πόλεις ἀνάστατοι ἐγένοντο, πᾶσι δὲ καὶ τοῖς διαφεύγουσιν αὐτῶν αἱ τιμωρίαι ἐπηρτώντο καὶ ἀδεεῖς οὐδεὶν οὐδὲν ἦν, πάμπολλοι πρὸς ληστείαν ἐτρά- 3 πουτο. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν ταῖς ἡπείροις ληστικά, ἄτε καὶ ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖς τῶν δήμων μᾶλλον ὄντα, καὶ τίνι τε αἴσθησιν τῆς βλάβης ἐγγύθεν καὶ τὴν σύλληψιν οὐ πάνυ χαλεπὴν ἔχοντα, ῥᾷόν πως κατελύετο, τὰ δὲ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον 4 ἐπηυξήθη. τῶν γὰρ Ῥωμαίων πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιπολέμους³ ἀσχολίαν ἀγόντων ἐπὶ πολὺ ἡκμασαν, πολλαχόσε τε περιπλέοντες καὶ πάντας τοὺς ὄμοίους σφίσι προστιθέμενοι, ὥστε τινὰς αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν συμμαχίας λόγῳ συχνοῖς ἐπικουρῆσαι. 21 καὶ εἴρηται μὲν ὅσα μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπραξαν. ἐπεὶ δ' οὖν καὶ ἐκεῖνα διελύθη, οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ τούς τε Ῥωμαίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους σφῶν ἐκακούργη-

¹ τὰ Leuncl., τὰ L. ² ὥραια Rk., ὥρᾳ L.

³ ἀντιπολέμους Bernhardy, ἀντιπολεμίους L.

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also captured, march in his triumph ; for Pompey B.C. 67 got them away beforehand by persuading one of the tribunes that it was to him they had submitted in the settlement and not to Metellus.

I will now relate the progress of Pompey's career. Pirates always used to harass those who sailed the sea, even as brigands did those who dwelt on land. There was never a time when these practices were unknown, nor will they ever cease probably so long as human nature remains the same. But formerly free-booting was limited to certain localities and small bands operating only during the summer on sea and on land ; whereas at this time, ever since war had been carried on continuously in many different places at once, and many cities had been overthrown, while sentences hung over the heads of all the fugitives, and there was no freedom from fear for anyone anywhere, large numbers had turned to plundering. Now the operations of the bandits on land, being in better view of the towns, which could thus perceive the injury close at hand and capture the perpetrators with no great difficulty, would be broken up with a fair degree of ease ; but those on the sea had grown to the greatest proportions. For while the Romans were busy with their antagonists, the pirates had gained great headway, sailing about to many quarters, and adding to their band all of like condition, to such an extent that some of them, after the manner of allies, assisted many others. Indeed, I have already related how much they accomplished in connection with others. When those wars had been ended, the pirates, instead of desisting, did much serious injury alone by themselves both to the Romans and to their

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- σαν. οὕτε γὰρ κατ' ὀλίγους ἔτι ἀλλὰ στόλοις
μεγάλοις ἔπλεον, καὶ στρατηγοὺς εἶχον, ὥστε καὶ
2 ὄνομα αὐτοὺς μέγα κεκτήσθαι· ἡγόν τε καὶ ἔφερον
πρώτους μὲν καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς πλέοντας (οὐδὲ γὰρ
τὴν χειμερινὴν ὥραν ἀσφαλῆ αὐτοῖς παρεῖχον,
ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τε τῆς τόλμης καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔθους τῆς τε
εὐπραγίας καὶ τότ' ἐπ' ἀδείας ταῖς ναυτιλίαις
ἐχρῶντο), ἔπειτα καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς λιμέσιν ὅντας.
3 καὶ γὰρ εἴ τις ἀνταναχθῆναι σφισιν ἐτόλμησε,
μάλιστα μὲν ἡττηθεὶς ἀπώλετο, εἰ δὲ καὶ ἐνίκησεν,
ἀλλ' ἐλεῖν γε αὐτῶν οὐδένα ὑπὸ τοῦ ταχυναυτεῖν
σφας ἐδύνατο, καὶ οὕτως ὑποστρέφοντες διὰ βρα-
χέος ὡς καὶ κεκρατηκότες, τὰ μὲν ἔτεμνον καὶ κατε-
πίμπρων, οὐχ ὅτι χωρία καὶ ἀγρούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πό-
λεις ὅλας, τὰ δὲ καὶ φύκειοῦντο, ὥστε καὶ χειμάδια
καὶ ὁρμητήρια καθάπερ ἐν φιλίᾳ γῇ ποιεῖσθαι.
- 22 Προχωρούντων δὲ αὐτοῖς τούτων καὶ ἐς τὴν
ἡπειρον ἀνέβαινον, καὶ πολλὰ καὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς
μηδὲ χρωμένους τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἐλύπουν. καὶ ταῦτα
οὐ τὴν ἔξω συμμαχίδα αὐτῶν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν
2 Ἰταλίαν αὐτὴν ἐποίουν· τά τε γὰρ κέρδη τὰ
αὐτόθεν μείζω σχήσειν καὶ πάντας τοὺς λοιποὺς
ἐπὶ πλέον ἐκφοβήσειν, ἀν μηδὲ ἐκείνης ἀπέχωνται,
νομίζοντες, ἕς τε τὰς ἀλλας τὰς ταύτη πόλεις καὶ
ἐς αὐτὰ τὰ "Ωστια ἐσέπλεον καὶ τάς τε ναῦς
3 ἔκαιον καὶ πάνθ' ἥρπαζον. καὶ τέλος, ὡς οὐδεμία
σφῶν ἐπιστροφὴ ἐγίγνετο, τάς τε διατριβὰς ἐν
τῇ γῇ ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ὅσους μὴ
διώλλυσαν, τά τε σῦλα, ὅσα ἐλάμβανον, ἀδεῶς
4 ὡς γε καὶ ἐν οἰκείᾳ διετίθεντο. καὶ ἐλήστευον

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allies. They no longer sailed in small force, but in great fleets ; and they had generals, so that they had acquired a great reputation. First and foremost they robbed and pillaged those sailing the sea, no longer permitting them any safety even during the winter season, since as the result of their daring, practice, and success they made voyages in security even then ; and next they despoiled even those in the harbours. For if any one ventured to put out against them, he would usually be defeated and perish ; but even if he conquered, he would be unable to capture any of the enemy by reason of the speed of their ships. Accordingly, they would return after a little, as if victors, and would ravage and set in flames not only farms and fields, but also whole cities ; some places, however, they conciliated, so as to gain naval stations and winter quarters in a friendly land as it were.

As these operations of theirs met with success it became customary for them to go into the interior, and they inflicted many injuries on those even who had nothing to do with the sea. This is the way they treated not only the distant allies of Rome, but even Italy itself. For, believing that they would obtain greater gains in that quarter and also that they would terrify all the others still more if they did not even keep their hands off that country, they sailed into the very harbour of Ostia as well as other cities in Italy, burning the ships and pillaging everything. Finally, as no attention was paid to them, they took up their abode on the land, disposing fearlessly of whatever men they did not kill, and of whatever spoils they took, just as if they were in their own land. And though

- μὲν ἄλλοι ἄλλοθι (οὐ γάρ που ἐν πάσῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ θαλάσσῃ οἱ αὐτοὶ κακουργεῖν ἔδύναντο), τοσαύτη μέντοι φιλίᾳ πρὸς ἄλλήλους ἔχρωντο ὥστε σφᾶς καὶ χρήματα καὶ ἐπικουρίας καὶ τοῖς πάνυ ἀγνῶ-
 5 σιν ὡς καὶ οἰκειοτάτοις πέμπειν. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο γε οὐχ ἥκιστα ἵσχυσαν, ὅτι τούς τε θεραπεύοντάς τινας αὐτῶν πάντες ἐτίμων καὶ τοὺς προσκρού-
 σαντάς τισι πάντες ἐλεηλάτουν.
- 23 Ἐς τοσοῦτον μὲν δὴ τὰ τῶν καταποντιστῶν ἥρθη ὥστε καὶ μέγαν καὶ συνεχῆ καὶ ἀπροφύ-
 λακτον καὶ ἀπιστον τὸν πόλεμον αὐτῶν γενέσθαι· οἱ δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαῖοι ἥκουν μέν που αὐτά, καὶ τινα καὶ ἐώρων (οὔτε γάρ ἄλλο τι τῶν ἐπακτῶν ἐφοίτα σφίσι καὶ ἡ σιτοπομπία παντελῶς ἀπεκέκλειτο),
 2 οὐ μέντοι καὶ μεγάλην, ὅτε γε ἔχρην, φροντίδα αὐτῶν ἐποιήσαντο, ἀλλ’ ἐξέπεμπον μὲν καὶ ναυτικὰ καὶ στρατηγούς, ὡς που καθ’ ἕκαστον τῶν προσαγγελλομένων ἐκινοῦντο, ἐπραττον δ’ οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πλείω τοὺς συμμάχους δι’ αὐτῶν ἐκείνων ἐταλαιπώρουν, μέχρις οὐ ἐν παντὶ ἐγένοντο. τότε δὲ συνελθόντες ἐβούλευσαντο ἐπὶ
 3 πολλὰς ἡμέρας ὅ τι καὶ χρὴ πρᾶξαι. τῇ τε γάρ συνεχείᾳ τῶν κινδύνων τετρυχωμένοι, καὶ μέγαν καὶ πολὺν τὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον ὄρωντες ὅντα, καὶ οὕθ’ ἡμάρ πάσι σφισιν οὕτ’ αὖ καθ’ ἕκάστους προσπολεμῆσαι δυνατὸν εἶναι νομίζοντες (ἄλλήλοις τε γὰρ συνεβοήθουν, καὶ πανταχοῦ ἡμάρ ἀμήχανον ἦν αὐτοὺς ἀμύνασθαι) ἔν τε ἀπορίᾳ καὶ ἀνελπιστίᾳ τοῦ κατορθώσειν τι πολλῇ ἐγέ-
 4 νοντο, πρὶν δὴ Αὐλός τις Γαβίνιος¹ δήμαρχος

¹ Γαβίνιος Bk., γαονίνιος L regularly.

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some plundered here and some there, since of ^{B.C. 67} course it was not possible for the same persons to do harm throughout the whole length of the sea at once, they nevertheless showed such friendship one for another as to send money and assistance even to those entirely unknown, as if to their nearest of kin. In fact, this was one of the chief sources of their strength, that those who paid court to any of them were honoured by all, and those who came into collision with any of them were despoiled by all.

To such an extent did the power of the pirates grow that their hostility became a grave and constant menace, admitting of no precaution and knowing no truce. The Romans, of course, heard of these deeds from time to time, and even saw a little of what was going on, inasmuch as imports in general ceased coming in and the corn supply was shut off entirely; but they paid no serious attention to it at the proper time. Instead, they would send out fleets and generals only as they were stirred by individual reports, but accomplished nothing; on the contrary, they caused their allies all the greater distress by these very means, until they were finally reduced to the last extremity. Then at length they came together and deliberated for many days as to what really should be done. Wearied by the continued dangers and perceiving that the war against the pirates would be a great and extensive one, and believing, too, that it was impossible to assail them all at once or yet individually, inasmuch as they helped one another and there was no way of driving them back everywhere at once, the people fell into great perplexity and despair of making any successful move. In the end, however, one Aulus

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- γνώμην ἔδωκεν, εἴτ' οὖν τοῦ Πομπήιου καθέντος
 αὐτόν, εἴτε καὶ ἄλλως χαρίσασθαι οἱ ἐθελήσας
 (οὐ γάρ που καὶ ὑπ' εύνοιας αὐτὸ τῆς τοῦ κοινοῦ
 ἐποίησε· κάκιστος γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἦν), στρατηγὸν ἔνα
 αὐτοκράτορα ἐφ' ἄπαντας αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν ὑπατευ-
 κότων· ἐλέσθαι, τρισί τε ἔτεσιν ἀρξοντα καὶ
 δυνάμει παμπληθεῖ μεθ' ὑποστρατήγων πολλῶν
 5 χρησόμενον. ἄντικρυς μὲν γὰρ τὸ τοῦ Πομπήιου
 ὄνομα οὐκ εἶπεν· εὑδηλον δὲ ἦν ὅτι, ἀν ἄπαξ τι
 τοιοῦτον ὁ δμιλος ἀκούσῃ, ἐκεῖνον αἰρήσεται.
- 24 Καὶ ἔσχεν οὕτω· τὴν τε γὰρ ἐσήγησιν αὐτοῦ
 ἀπεδέξαντο, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Πομπήιον παραχρῆμα
 πάντες πλὴν τῆς γερουσίας ἀπέκλιναν. αὕτη
 γὰρ πᾶν ὄτιοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν ληστῶν παθεῖν μᾶλλον
 ἦ ἐκείνῳ τοσαύτην ἡγεμονίαν ἐγχειρίσαι ἥρεῖτο·
 καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ ἀπέκτειναν τὸν Γαβίνιον ἐν αὐτῷ
 2 τῷ συνεδρίῳ. ὑπεκδράντος δ' οὖν πη αὐτοῦ
 μαθόντες οἱ πολλοὶ τὴν τῶν βουλευτῶν γνώμην
 ἐθορύβησαν, ὥστε καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς συγκαθημένους
 ἐφορμῆσαι· καὶ εἴ γε μὴ ἐξεκεχωρήκεσαν, πάν-
 3 τος ἀν αὐτοὺς διεφθάρκεσαν. οἱ μὲν δὴ οὖν
 ἄλλοι σκεδασθέντες διέλαθον, Πίσωνα δὲ τὸν
 Γάιον τὸν ὑπατον (ἐπὶ γὰρ ἐκείνου τοῦ τε Ἀκιλίου
 ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο) συλληφθέντα καὶ μέλλοντα καὶ
 ἀντὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπόλλυσθαι ὁ Γαβίνιος ἐξητή-
 σατο. ἐκ δὲ τούτου οἱ δυνατοὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν¹ τὴν
 ἡσυχίαν ἥγον, ἀσμενίζοντες ἀν τίς σφας ζῆν ἐάσῃ,
 τοὺς δὲ δημάρχους τοὺς ἐννέα ἀνέπεισαν ἐναντιω-
 4 θῆναι τῷ Γαβίνῳ. καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι
 φοβηθέντες τὸ πλῆθος οὐδὲν ἀντεῖπον, Λούκιος δὲ
 δή τις Τρεβέλλιος καὶ Λούκιος Ῥώσκιος ἐτόλμη-

¹ μὲν added by Rk.

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Gabinius, a tribune, set forth his plan. He had ^{B.C. 67} either been prompted by Pompey or wished in any case to do him a favour; certainly he was not prompted by any love of the common welfare, for he was a most base fellow. His plan, then, was that they should choose from among the ex-consuls one general with full power against all the pirates, who should command for three years and have the use of a huge force, with many lieutenants. He did not directly utter Pompey's name, but it was easy to see that if once the populace should hear of any such proposition, they would choose him.

And so it came about. They adopted his motion and immediately all except the senate turned to Pompey. But that body preferred to suffer anything whatever at the hands of the freebooters rather than put so great command into Pompey's hands; in fact they came near slaying Gabinius in the very senate-house, but he eluded them somehow. When the people learned the feeling of the senators, they raised an uproar, even going so far as to rush upon them as they sat assembled; and if the senators had not gotten out of the way, they would certainly have killed them. So they all scattered and secreted themselves, except Gaius Piso the consul—for it was in the year of Piso and Acilius that these events took place; he was arrested and was about to perish for the others when Gabinius begged him off. After this the optimates themselves held their peace, happy if only they might be allowed to live, but tried to persuade the nine tribunes to oppose Gabinius. None of these, however, except one Lucius Trebellius and Lucius Roscius, would say a word in opposition, through fear of the multitude;

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σαν μέν, οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν δὲ οὕτ' εἰπεῖν τι ὡν
ὑπέσχηντο οὔτε πρᾶξαι. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ κυρία
ἡμέρα, ἐν ᾧ τὴν γνώμην ἐπικυρωθῆναι ἔδει,
ἐνέστη, τάδε ἐγένετο.

- 5 Ο Πομπήιος ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν πάνυ ἄρξαι, καὶ
ἡδη γε ὑπό τε τῆς ἑαυτοῦ φιλοτιμίας καὶ ὑπὸ¹
τῆς τοῦ δήμου σπουδῆς οὐδὲ τιμὴν ἔτι τοῦτο, ἀλλ'
ἀτιμίαν τὸ μὴ τυχεῖν αὐτοῦ νομίζων εἶναι, τὴν δὲ
ἀντίταξιν τῶν δυνατῶν ὄρῶν, ἡβουλήθη δοκεῖν
6 ἀναγκάζεσθαι. ἦν μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλως ὡς ἡκιστα
προσποιούμενος ἐπιθυμεῖν ὡν ἥθελε· τότε δὲ καὶ
μᾶλλον, διά τε τὸ ἐπίφθονον ἄν γε ἐκὼν τῆς
ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιήσηται, καὶ διὰ τὸ² εὐκλεεῖς ἄν γε
καὶ ἄκων ὡς γε καὶ ἀξιοστρατηγητότατος² ὡν
ἀποδειχθῆ, ἐπλάττετο.
- 25 Καὶ παρελθῶν ἔφη “χαίρω μὲν τιμώμενος ὑφ'
ὑμῶν, ὡς Κυιρῖται· φύσει τε γὰρ πάντες ἄνθρωποι
καὶ ἐγκαλλωπίζονται ταῦς παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν
εὐεργεσίαις, καὶ ἐγώ, ἄτε δὴ πολλάκις τῆς παρ'
ὑμῶν τιμῆς ἀπολελαυκώς, οὐκ ἔχω πῶς κατ' ἀξίαν
ἥσθω τοὺς παροῦσιν οὐ μέντοι οὕθ' ὑμῖν νομίζω
προσήκειν ἀπλήστως οὕτω πρός με διακεῖσθαι,
οὗτε ἐμοὶ διὰ παντὸς ἐν τινι ἥγεμονίᾳ εἶναι. αὐτός
τε γὰρ ἐκ παίδων κέκμηκα, καὶ ὑμᾶς δεῖ καὶ περὶ¹
2 τοὺς ἄλλους σπουδάζειν. ἡ οὖ μέμνησθε ὅσα
μὲν ἐν τῷ πρὸς τὸν Κίνναν πολέμῳ ἐταλαιπώρησα,
καίτοι κομιδῇ νέος ὡν, ὅσα δὲ ἐν τῃ Σικελίᾳ
καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀφρικῇ ἔκαμον, μηδέπω καθαρῶς ἐς
ἔφήβους τελῶν, ὅσα δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ ἐκινδύνευσα,
μηδὲ βουλεύων πω; ἐφ' οἷς ἄπασιν οὐχ ὅτι

¹ τὸ Leuncl., τοῦτο τὸ L.

² ἀξιοστρατηγητότατος Bk., ἀξιοστρατηγότατος L.

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and those two men, who had the courage, were B.C. 67 unable to fulfil any of their promises by either word or deed. For when the appointed day came on which the measure was to be ratified, things went as follows.

Pompey, who was very eager to command, and because of his own ambition and the zeal of the populace no longer now so much regarded this commission as an honour as the failure to win it a disgrace, when he saw the opposition of the optimates, desired to appear forced to accept. He was always in the habit of pretending as far as possible not to desire the things he really wished, and on this occasion did so more than ever, because of the jealousy that would follow, should he of his own accord lay claim to the leadership, and because of the glory, if he should be appointed against his will as the one most worthy to command.

He now came forward and said : " I rejoice, Quirites, in being honoured by you. All men naturally take pride in benefits conferred upon them by their fellow-citizens, and I, who have often enjoyed honours at your hands, scarcely know how to be properly pleased on the present occasion. Nevertheless, I do not think it fitting either that you should be so insatiable with regard to my services or that I myself should continually be in some position of command. For I have toiled since boyhood, and, as for you, you ought to be favouring others as well. Do you not recall how many hardships I underwent in the war against Cinna, though I was the veriest youth, and how many labours in Sicily and in Africa before I had as yet come fully of age, or how many dangers I encountered in Spain before I was even a senator? I will not

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- 3** ἀχάριστοι πρός με ἐγένεσθε ἔρω. πόθεν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ· πρὸς γὰρ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡν πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων παρ' ὑμῶν ἡξιώθην, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ πιστευθῆναι με τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν Σερτώριον στρατηγίαν, μηδενὸς ἄλλου μήτ' ἐθελήσαντος μήτε δυνηθέντος αὐτὴν ὑποστῆναι, τό τε ἐπινίκια καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ παρὰ τὸ νενομισμένον πέμψαι μεγίστην μοι τιμὴν **4** ἥνεγκεν. ἀλλ' ὅτι πολλὰς μὲν φροντίδας πολλοὺς δὲ κινδύνους ὑπέμεινα, κατατέτριμμαι μὲν τὸ σῶμα, πεπόνημαι δὲ τὴν γνώμην. μὴ γὰρ ὅτι νέος ἔτ' εἰμὶ λογίζεσθε, μηδ' ὅτι ἔτη¹ τόσα καὶ τόσα **5** γέγονα ἀριθμεῖσθε. ἀν γάρ τοι καὶ τὰς στρατείας ἀς ἐστράτευμαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους οὖς κεκινδύνευκα ἀναριθμήσητε, πολύ γε πλείους αὐτοὺς τῶν ἐτῶν εὐρήσετε, καὶ μᾶλλον οὕτω πιστεύσετε ὅτι οὕτε πρὸς τοὺς πόνους οὕτε πρὸς τὰς φροντίδας καρτερεῖν ἔτι δύναμαι.
- 26** “Εἰ δ' οὖν τις καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα ἀντέχοι, ἀλλ' ὁρᾶτε ὅτι καὶ ἐπίφθονα καὶ μισητὰ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτά ἐστιν· ἅπερ ὑμεῖς μὲν ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ τίθεσθε (οὐδὲ γὰρ καλῶς ἔχει προσποιεῖσθαι τι ὑμᾶς αὐτῶν), ἐμοὶ μέντοι βαρύτατα ἀν γένοιτο, **2** καὶ ὁμολογῷ γε μηδ'² ὑφ' ἐνὸς οὕτω τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις δεινῶν μήτε ἐκταράττεσθαι μήτε λυπεῖσθαι ως ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων. τις μὲν γὰρ ἀν εὑ φρονῶν ἡδέως παρ' ἀνθρώποις φθονοῦσιν αὐτῷ ζώη, τις δ' ἀν δημόσιον τι διοικήσαι προθυμηθείη μέλλων, ἀν μὲν ἀποτύχη, δίκην ὑφέξειν, ἀν δὲ **3** κατορθώσῃ, ζηλοτυπηθήσεσθαι; ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ μὲν

¹ ὅτι ἔτη Bs., ὅτι L. Madvig had supplied ἔτη before γέγονα. ² μηδ' Bk., μὴ L.

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say that you have shown yourselves ungrateful toward me for all these labours. How could I? On the contrary, in addition to the many other important favours of which you have deemed me worthy, the very fact that I was entrusted with the command against Sertorius, when no one else was either willing or able to undertake it, and that I celebrated a triumph, contrary to custom,¹ upon resigning it, brought me the greatest honour. But inasmuch as I have undergone many anxieties and many dangers, I am worn out in body and wearied in soul. Do not keep reckoning that I am still young, and do not calculate that I am so and so many years old. For if you will count up the campaigns that I have made as well as the dangers I have faced, you will find them far more in number than my years, and in this way you will more readily believe that I can no longer endure either the hardships or the anxieties.

"If any of you, now, should persist in your demand, in spite of all this, just observe that all such positions are causes of jealousy and hatred. This consideration you hold of no account—indeed, it is not fitting that you should pretend to regard it—but to me it would prove most grievous. And I confess that I am not so much disturbed or troubled by any danger to be encountered in the midst of wars as by such a position. For what person in his right mind could take pleasure in living among men who are jealous of him? And who would be eager to carry out any public business if destined in case of failure to stand trial, and in case of success to incur jealousy? In view, then, of these and other con-

¹ Pompey was the first knight to celebrate a triumph.

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καὶ διὰ ταῦτα καὶ διὰ τάλλα συγχωρήσατε τὴν τε ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν καὶ τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ πράττειν, ἵν' ἥδη ποτὲ καὶ τῶν οἰκείων ἐπιμεληθῶ καὶ μὴ κατατριφθεὶς ἀπόλωμαι· ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοὺς καταποντιστὰς ἄλλον χειροτονήσατε. συχνοὶ δέ εἰσι καὶ βουλόμενοι ναναρχῆσαι καὶ δυνάμενοι, καὶ νεώτεροι καὶ πρεσβύτεροι, ὥστε τὴν αἵρεσιν ὑμῖν

⁴ ῥᾳδίαν ἐκ πολλῶν γενέσθαι. οὐ γάρ που ἐγὼ μόνος ὑμᾶς φιλῶ ἢ καὶ μόνος ἐμπείρως τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔχω, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ δεῖνα καὶ ὁ δεῖνα, ἵνα μὴ καὶ χαρίζεσθαι τισι δόξω ὀνομαστὶ καταλέξεις.”

27 Ταῦτα αὐτοῦ δημηγορήσαντος ὁ Γαβίνιος ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν “Πομπήιος μέν, ὁ Κυιρῖται, καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἄξιον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἡθῶν ποιεῖ, μήτε ἐφιέμενος τῆς ἀρχῆς μήτε διδομένην οἱ αὐτὴν ἐξ 2 ἐπιδρομῆς δεχόμενος. οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως ἀγαθοῦ ἀνδρός ἐστιν ἀρχειν ἐπιθυμεῖν καὶ τὰ¹ πράγματ' ἔχειν ἐθέλειν· κάν. τούτῳ προσήκει πάντα τὰ προσταττόμενα μετ' ἐπισκέψεως ὑφίστασθαι, ἵν' αὐτὰ καὶ ἀσφαλῶς ὅμοίως πράξῃ. τὸ μὲν γὰρ προπετὲς ἐν ταῖς ὑποσχέσεσιν, ὁξύτερον καὶ ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι τοῦ καιροῦ γιγνόμενον, πολλοὺς σφάλλει, τὸ δ' ἀκριβὲς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ὅμοιον διατελεῖ ὃν καὶ πάντας ὄντινησιν.

3 ὑμᾶς δὲ δὴ χρὴ μὴ τὸ τούτῳ κεχαρισμένον ἄλλὰ τὸ τῇ πόλει συμφέρον ἐλέσθαι. οὐ γάρ που τοὺς σπουδαρχοῦντας ἄλλὰ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους προστάττειν τοῖς πράγμασι προσήκει· ἐκείνους μὲν γὰρ πάνυ πολλούς, τοιοῦτον δὲ δή τινα ἄλλον

⁴ οὐδένα εὑρήσετε. μέμνησθε δὲ ὅσα καὶ οἷα

¹ τὰ added by Bs.

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siderations allow me to remain undisturbed and to attend to my own business, so that now at last I may bestow some care upon my private affairs and may not perish from exhaustion. Against the pirates elect somebody else. There are many who are at once willing and able to serve as admirals, both young men and old, so that your choice from so many becomes easy. Surely I am not the only one who loves you, nor am I alone skilled in warfare; so also is this man, and the next man—not to seem to favour anybody by mentioning names."

When he had delivered this speech, Gabinius answered him, saying: "Pompey's behaviour in this very matter, Quirites, is worthy of his character: he does not seek the leadership, nor does he accept it off-hand when offered to him. For a good man has no business, in any case, to desire to hold office and to manage public affairs; and in the present instance it is fitting that one should undertake all the tasks imposed only after due consideration, in order that he may accomplish them with corresponding safety. Rashness in making promises, which leads to inopportune haste also in carrying them out, causes the downfall of many; but sureness at the outset remains the same in action, and is to the advantage of all. You, however, must choose not what is pleasing to Pompey, but what is of benefit to the state. Not office-seekers, but those who are capable should be put in charge of affairs; the former are very numerous, but you will not find any other such man as Pompey. Recall, furthermore, how many reverses and how serious we

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ἐπάθομεν ἐν τῷ πρὸς τὸν Σερτώριον πολέμῳ
 στρατηγοῦ δεόμενοι, καὶ ὅτι οὐδένα ἔτερον οὔτε
 τῶν νεωτέρων οὔτε τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἀρμόζοντα
 αὐτῷ εὑρομεν, ἀλλὰ¹ τοῦτον καὶ τότε μηδέπω
 μήθ² ἡλικίαν ἔχοντα μήτε βουλεύοντα καὶ ἀντὶ
 5 ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ὑπάτων ἔξεπέμψαμεν. βουλοίμην
 μὲν γὰρ ἀν πολλοὺς ὑμῖν ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας εἶναι,
 καὶ εἴγε καὶ εὔξασθαι δεῖ, εὐξαίμην ἄν· ἐπεὶ δ'
 οὔτ'² εὐχῆς³ τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο ἐστιν οὔτ' αὐτόμα-
 τόν τῷ παραγίγνεται, ἀλλὰ δεῖ καὶ φῦναι τινα
 πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιτηδείως, καὶ μαθεῖν τὰ πρόσφορα,
 καὶ ἀσκῆσαι τὰ προσήκοντα, καὶ παρὰ πάντα
 ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ χρῆσθαι, ἅπερ που σπανιώτατα ἀν τῷ
 6 αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ συμβαίη, χρὴ πάντας ὑμᾶς ὁμοθυμαδόν,
 ὅταν τις τοιοῦτος εὐρεθῇ, καὶ σπουδάζειν αὐτὸν
 καὶ καταχρῆσθαι αὐτῷ, καὶ μὴ βούληται.
 καλλίστη γὰρ ἡ τοιαύτη βία καὶ τῷ ποιήσαντι
 καὶ τῷ παθόντι γίγνεται, τῷ μὲν ὅτι σωθείη ἀν
 ὑπ' αὐτῆς, τῷ δὲ ὅτι σώσειεν ἀν τοὺς πολίτας,
 ὑπὲρ ὧν καὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὅ γε χρηστὸς
 καὶ φιλόπολις ἐτοιμότατα ἀν ἐπιδοίη.

28 “⁴ Η οἰεσθε ὅτι Πομπήιος οὗτος ἐν μὲν μειρακίῳ
 καὶ στρατεύεσθαι καὶ στρατηγεῖν καὶ τὰ ὑμέτερα
 αὐξεῖν καὶ τὰ τῶν συμμάχων σώζειν τά τε τῶν
 ἀνθισταμένων προσκτᾶσθαι ἐδύνατο, νῦν δὲ ἀκρά-
 ζων καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ὧν ἐν ἥ πᾶς τις ἄρισ-
 τος αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ⁴ γίγνεται, καὶ ἐμπειρίαν ἐκ τῶν
 πολέμων πλείστην ὅσην προσειληφώς, οὐκ ἀν ὑμῖν
 2 χρησιμώτατος γένοιτο; ἀλλ᾽ ὃν ἔφηβον ὅντα ἄρχειν
 εἰλεσθε, τοῦτον ἄνδρα γεγονότα ἀποδοκιμάσετε;

¹ ἀλλὰ Bk., ἀλλὰ καὶ L.

² οὔτ' Bk., οὐδὲ L.

³ εὐχῆς Xyl., εὐχαῖς L.

⁴ αὐτοῦ R. Steph., αὐτοῦ L.

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experienced in the war against Sertorius through lack of a general, and that we found no one else equal to the task, either among the young or the old, except this man, and that we actually sent him out in place of both consuls, although at that time he neither had reached the proper age as yet nor was a member of the senate. I should be glad, of course, if you had a great many able men, and if I ought to pray for such, I would so pray; but since this ability is not a matter of prayer and does not come of its own accord to any one, but a man must be born with a natural bent for it, must learn what is pertinent and practise what is fitting and above everything must enjoy good fortune throughout,—all which would very rarely fall to the lot of the same man,—you must all with one accord, whenever such an one is found, both support him and make the fullest use of him, even if he does not wish it. Such compulsion proves most noble both in him who exerts it and in him who suffers it: to the former because he may be saved by it, and to the latter because he may thus save the citizens, in whose behalf the excellent and patriotic man would most readily give up both body and life.

“ Or do you think that this Pompey who in his boyhood could make campaigns, lead armies, increase your possessions, preserve those of your allies, and acquire those of your adversaries, could not now, in the prime of life, when every man is at his best, and with a great fund of added experience gained from wars, prove most useful to you? Will you reject, now that he has reached man’s estate, him whom as a youth you chose as leader? Will you not confide

καὶ ὡς ἵππεῖ ἔτ’ ὅντι τοὺς πολέμους ἐκείνους
 ἐνεχειρίσατε, τούτῳ βουλῆς γεγονότι τὴν στρα-
 3 τείαν ταύτην οὐ πιστεύσετε; καὶ οὐ καὶ πρὶν
 ἀκριβῶς πειραθῆναι, μόνου πρὸς τὰ τότε κατ-
 επείξαντα ὑμᾶς ἐδεήθητε, τούτῳ νῦν, ἵκανώτατα
 αὐτοῦ πεπειραμένοι, τὰ παρόντα οὐδὲν ἥττον
 ἐκείνων ἀναγκαῖα ὅντα οὐκ ἐπιτρέψετε; καὶ διν
 οὐδὲ ἄρχειν ἔτι πω καὶ τότε δυνάμενον ἐπὶ τὸν
 Σερτώριον ἔχειροτονήσατε, τοῦτον ὑπατευκότα
 4 ἥδη ἐπὶ τοὺς καταποντιστὰς οὐκ ἐκπέμψετε; ἀλλὰ
 μήδ’ ὑμεῖς ἄλλως πως ποιήσητε, καὶ σύ, ὁ
 Πομπήιος, πείσθητι καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ τῇ πατρίδῃ.
 ταύτη γὰρ γεγέννησαι καὶ ταύτη τέθραψαι· καὶ
 δεῖ σε τοῖς τε συμφέρουσιν αὐτῇ δουλεύειν, καὶ
 ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μήτε πόνον τινὰ μήτε κίνδυνον ἐξί-
 στασθαι, ἀλλὰ κὰν ἀποθανεῖν ἀνάγκη σοι γένηται,
 μὴ τὴν εἰμαρμένην ἀναμεῖναι ἀλλὰ τῷ προστυ-
 29 χόντι θανάτῳ χρῆσθαι. γελοῖος δὲ δήπου θέν
 είμι ταῦτα ἐγὼ σοὶ παραινῶν, δστις ἐν τοσούτοις
 καὶ τηλικούτοις πολέμοις καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν καὶ
 2 τὴν πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα εὔνοιαν ἐπιδέδειξαι. πεί-
 σθητι οὖν καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ τούτοις, μηδὲ ὅτι τινὲς
 φθονοῦσι φοβηθῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ δι’ αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 μᾶλλον σπουδασον, ὥστε πρός τε τὴν παρὰ τῶν
 πλειόνων φιλίαν καὶ πρὸς τὰ κοινῆ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν
 συμφέροντα καὶ τῶν βασκαινόντων σε κατα-
 3 φρόνει. καὶ εἴγε καὶ λυπῆσαι τι αὐτοὺς ἐθέλεις,
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἄρξον, ἵνα καὶ ἐκείνους ἀνιάσῃς
 παρὰ γνώμην αὐτῶν καὶ ἡγεμονεύσας καὶ εὐδοκε-
 μήσας, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄξιον σεαυτοῦ τέλος τοῖς προ-
 κατειργασμένοις ἐπαγάγγης, πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων
 κακῶν ἡμᾶς ἀπαλλάξας.”

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this campaign to the man, now become a member of the senate, to whom while still a knight you committed those wars? Will you not, now that you have most amply tested him, entrust the present emergency, no less pressing than the former ones, to him for whom alone you asked in the face of those urgent dangers, even before you had carefully tested him? Will you not send out against the pirates one, now an ex-consul, whom, before he could yet properly hold office, you chose against Sertorius? Nay, do not think of adopting any other course; and as for you, Pompey, do you heed me and your country. For her you were born, for her you were reared. You must serve her interests, shrinking from no hardship or danger to secure them; and should it become necessary for you to lose your life, you must in that case not await your appointed day but meet whatever death comes to you. But truly it is absurd for me to offer this advice to you who have in so many and so great conflicts exhibited both your bravery and your love for your country. Heed me, therefore, as well as these citizens here, and do not fear because some are envious. Rather press on all the more for this very reason, and in comparison with the friendship of the majority and the common advantage of us all, scorn your traducers. And, if you are willing even to grieve them a little, take command for this very reason, that you may vex them by conducting the war and winning applause contrary to their expectations, and that you may yourself set a crown worthy of yourself upon your former achievements, by ridding us of many great evils."

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- 30 Τοιαῦτα δὴ τοῦ Γαβινίου εἰπόντος ὁ Τρεβέλλιος ἐπειράθη μὲν ἀντειπεῖν, ώς δ' οὐδενὸς λόγου ἔτυχεν, ἡναντιοῦτο μὴ¹ τὴν ψῆφον δοθῆναι. ὁ οὖν Γαβινίος ἀγανακτήσας τὴν μὲν περὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου διαψήφισιν ἐπέσχεν, ἑτέραν δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου ἀντεσῆγε· καὶ ἔδοξεν ἐπτακαίδεκα φυλαῖς ταῖς πρώταις χρηματισάσαις ἀδικεῖν τε αὐτὸν καὶ μηκέτι χρῆναι δημαρχεῖν. μελλούσης οὖν καὶ τῆς ὀκτωκαιδεκάτης τὰ αὐτὰ ψηφιεῖσθαι μόλις ποτὲ ὁ Τρεβέλλιος ἐσιώπησεν. ἵδων δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Ῥώσκιος φθέγξασθαι μὲν οὐδὲν ἐτόλμησε, τὴν δὲ δὴ χείρα ἀνατείνων δύο ἄνδρας ἐκέλευε σφας ἐλέσθαι, ὅπως ἐν γε τούτῳ τῆς δυναστείας τι² τῆς τοῦ Πομπηίου παρατέμοιτο. ταῦτ' οὖν αὐτοῦ χειρονομοῦντος ὁ ὅμιλος μέγα καὶ ἀπειλητικὸν ἀνέκραγεν, ὥστε κόρακά τινα ὑπερπετόμενόν σφων ἐκπλαγῆναι καὶ πεσεῖν
- 4 ὥσπερ ἐμβρόντητον. γενομένου δὲ τούτου ἐκεῖνος μὲν τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τῇ γλώττῃ ἔτι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ χειρὶ ἥγαγεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτουλος ἀλλως μὲν ἐσιώπα, τοῦ δὲ δὴ Γαβινίου προτρεψαμένου τι αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι τά τε πρῶτα τῆς βουλῆς ἦν καὶ ἔδόκει δι' ἐκείνου καὶ τοὺς ἀλλούς
- 5 ὁμογνωμονήσειν σφίσι (καὶ γὰρ ἥλπιζεν αὐτόν, ἐξ ὧν τοὺς δημάρχους πάσχοντας εἶδε, συνεπινέσειν), λόγου τε ἔτυχεν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἥδοῦντο πάντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἐτίμων ὡς τὰ συμφέροντά σφισι καὶ λέγοντα ἀεὶ καὶ πράττοντα, καὶ ἔδημηγόρησε τοιάδε.
- 31 ““Οτι μὲν ἐς ὑπερβολήν, ὡς Κυρῖται, πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν ἐσπούδακα, πάντες που σαφῶς

¹ μὴ Bk., τὸ μὴ I.

² τι added by St. from Xiph.

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When Gabinius had thus expressed himself, B.C. 67 Trebellius attempted to speak in opposition ; but failing to receive leave to speak, he proceeded to oppose the taking of a vote. Gabinius was naturally incensed, and postponed the vote regarding Pompey, while he introduced a new motion concerning Trebellius himself. The first seventeen tribes to give their decision voted that Trebellius was at fault and ought no longer to be tribune. And not until the eighteenth was on the point of voting the same way was he with difficulty induced to maintain silence. Roscius, seeing this, did not dare to utter a word, but by a gesture of his raised hand urged them to choose two men, so that he might by so doing cut off a little of Pompey's power. At this gesture of his the crowd gave a great threatening shout, whereat a crow flying above their heads was so startled that it fell as if struck by lightning. After that Roscius kept quiet not only with his tongue but with his hand as well. Catulus would have remained silent, but Gabinius urged him to make some speech, inasmuch as he was the foremost man in the senate and it seemed likely that through him the rest might be brought to the same way of thinking ; for it was Gabinius' expectation that he would join in approving the proposal as a result of the plight in which he saw the tribunes. Accordingly Catulus received permission to speak, since all respected and honoured him as one who at all times spoke and acted for their advantage, and he addressed them somewhat as follows :

“ That I have been exceedingly zealous, Quirites, in behalf of you, the people, you all, no doubt, clearly

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἐπίστασθε· τούτου δὲ δὴ οὕτως ἔχοντος ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι πάντα ἀπλῶς, ἀ γιγνώσκω συμφέρειν τῇ πόλει, μετὰ παρρησίας εἰπεῖν, καὶ ὑμῖν προσῆκον ἀκοῦσαι τε μεθ' ἡσυχίας αὐτῶν
 2 καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο βουλεύσασθαι· θορυβήσαντες μὲν γὰρ ἵσως τι καὶ χρήσιμον δυνηθέντες ἀν μαθεῖν οὐχὶ λήψεσθε, προσέχοντες δὲ τοῖς λεγο μένοις παντως τι τῶν συμφερόντων ὑμῖν ἀκριβῶς
 3 εὑρήσετε. ἐγὼ τοίνυν πρῶτον μὲν καὶ μάλιστά φημι δεῖν μηδενὶ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ¹ τοσαύτας κατὰ τὸ ἔξῆς ἀρχὰς ἐπιτρέπειν. τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἀπηγόρευται καὶ πείρᾳ σφαλερώτατον δὲν πεφώραται. οὔτε γὰρ τὸν Μάριον ἄλλο τι ὡς εἰπεῖν τοιούτον ἐποίησεν ἢ ὅτι τοσούτους τε ἐν ὀλιγίστῳ χρόνῳ πολέμους ἐνεχειρίσθη καὶ
 4 ὑπατος ἔξακις ἐν βραχυτάτῳ ἐγένετο, οὔτε τὸν Σύλλαν ἢ ὅτι τοσούτοις ἐφεξῆς ἔτεσι τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν στρατοπέδων ἔσχε καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο δικτάτωρ,
 εἰθ' ὑπατος ἀπεδείχθη. οὐ γάρ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φύσει ψυχήν, μὴ ὅτι νέαν ἀλλὰ καὶ πρεσβυτέραν, ἐν ἔξουσίαις ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐνδιατρίψασαν τοῖς πατρίοις ἔθεσιν² ἔθέλειν ἐμ μένειν. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐχ ὡς καὶ κατεγνωκώς τι τοῦ Πομπηίου λέγω, ἀλλ' ὅτι μήτ' ἄλλως συνενεγκόν ποτε ὑμῖν φαίνεται μήτε ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἐπιτέτραπται. καὶ γὰρ εἴτε τιμὴν τοῖς ἀξιού μένοις αὐτοῦ φέρει, πᾶσιν αὐτῆς, οἷς γε ἐπι βάλλει, προσήκει τυγχάνειν (τοῦτο γάρ ἔστιν ἢ δημοκρατία), εἴτε κάματον, καὶ τούτου πρὸς τὸ μέρος πάντας μεταλαμβάνειν δεῖ (τοῦτο γάρ ἔστιν ἢ ἴσομοιρία).

¹ μηδενὶ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ Rk., μηδενὶ ἀνδρὶ L. ² ἔθεσιν Turn., ηθεσιν L.

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understand. This being so, it is incumbent upon me ^{B.C. 67} to set forth in simple fashion and with frankness what I know to be for the good of the state ; and it is only fair for you to listen calmly and then deliberate afterwards. For, if you raise an uproar, you will perhaps fail to receive some useful suggestion which you might have heard ; but if you pay attention to what is said, you will be sure to discover something definitely to your advantage. I, for my part, assert first and foremost that it is not proper to entrust to any one man so many positions of command one after another. This has not only been forbidden by the laws, but has also been found by experience to be most perilous. What made Marius what he became was practically nothing else than being entrusted with so many wars in the shortest space of time and being made consul six times in the briefest period ; and similarly Sulla became what he was because he held command of the armies so many years in succession, and later was appointed dictator, then consul. For it does not lie in human nature for a person—I speak not alone of the young but of the mature as well—after holding positions of authority for a long period to be willing to abide by ancestral customs. Now I do not say this in any disparagement of Pompey, but because it does not appear ever to have been of advantage to you in any way, and in particular because it is not permitted by the laws. Indeed, if the command brings honour to those deemed worthy of it, all whom it concerns ought to obtain that honour,—this is democracy,—and if it brings labour, all ought to share that labour proportionately—this is equality.

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- 2 “Ἐτι τοίνυν ἐν μὲν τῷ τοιούτῳ πολλούς τε
ἐν ταῖς πράξεσιν ἐγγυμνάζεσθαι, καὶ ῥαδίαν ὑμῖν
τὴν αἴρεσιν τῶν πιστευθῆναι δυναμένων πρὸς
πάντα τὰ πρακτέα ἀπὸ τῆς πείρας ὑπάρχειν
συμβαίνει, ἐκείνως δὲ δὴ πολλὴν τὴν σπάνιν καὶ
τῶν ἀσκησόντων τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τῶν ἐπιτρα-
3 πησομένων ἀνάγκη πᾶσα γίγνεσθαι· καὶ διὰ
τοῦτο γε οὐχ ἡκιστα ἐν τῷ πρὸς τὸν Σερτώριον
πολέμῳ στρατηγοῦ ἡπορήσατε,¹ ὅτι τὸν πρὸ τού-
του χρόνου τοῖς² αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ πολὺ ἔχρησθε. ὥστ’
εἰ καὶ κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα ἄξιός ἐστι Πομπήιος
ἐπὶ τοὺς καταποντιστὰς χειροτονηθῆναι, ἀλλ’ ὅτι
γε παρά τε τὰ διατεταγμένα ἐν τοῖς νόμοις καὶ
παρὰ τὰ διεληλεγμένα ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἱρεθείη ἄν,
ἡκιστα καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ τούτῳ προσήκει αὐτὸ πρα-
χθῆναι.
- 33 “Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τοῦτο καὶ μάλιστα λέγω, δεύτε-
ρον δὲ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι τεταγμένως ἐκ τῶν νόμων τάς τε
ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας λαμβανόντων καὶ ὑπά-
των³ καὶ στρατηγῶν καὶ τῶν ἀντὶ τούτων ἀρχόν-
των, οὕτ’ ἄλλως καλῶς ὑμῖν ἔχει παριδόντας⁴
αὐτοὺς καινὴν τινα ἀρχὴν ἐπεσαγαγέσθαι οὕτε⁵
2 συμφέρει. τίνος μὲν γάρ ἔνεκα καὶ τοὺς ἐνιαυ-
σίους ἀρχοντας χειροτονεῖτε, εἴγε μηδὲν αὐτοῖς
πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα χρήσεσθε; οὐ γάρ που⁶ ἵν’ ἐν
τοῖς περιπορφύροις ἴματίοις περινοστῶσιν, οὐδ’
ἵνα τὸ ὄνομα μόνον τῆς ἀρχῆς περιβεβλημένοι τοῦ
3 ἔργου αὐτῆς στέρωνται. πῶς δ’ οὐχὶ καὶ τούτοις
καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἄπασι τοῖς τι πράττειν τῶν πολι-

¹ ἡπορήσατε R. Steph., ἡπορήσατο L. ² τοῖς Xyl., ἐν τοῖς L.

³ ὑπάτων Reim., ὕντων L. ⁴ παριδόντας Turn., παραδόντας L.

⁵ οὕτε added by R. Steph. ⁶ οὐ γάρ που inserted by Bk.

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“ Now in such a course there is the further B.C. 67 advantage that many individuals gain practical experience, so that your choice of those who can be entrusted with any needful business becomes easy as a result of your trial of them; but if you take the other course, it is quite inevitable that there should be a great scarcity of those who will give themselves the needful training and who will be entrusted with affairs. This is the chief reason why you were at a loss for a general in the war with Sertorius; for previous to that time you were accustomed to employ the same men for a long period. Consequently, even if in all other respects Pompey deserves to be elected against the pirates, still, inasmuch as he would be chosen contrary to the injunction of the laws and to the principles laid down by experience, it is anything but fitting for either you or him that this be done.

“ This is the first and most important point I have to mention. Second, there is the consideration that so long as consuls and praetors and those serving in their places are receiving their offices and commands conformably to the laws it is in no wise fitting, nor yet advantageous, for you to overlook them and introduce some new office. To what end, indeed, do you elect the annual officials, if you are going to make no use of them for such occasions? Surely not that they may stalk about in purple-bordered togas, nor that, clothed with the name alone of the office, they may be deprived of its duties. How can you fail to arouse the enmity of these and all the rest who have a

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τικῶν προαιρουμένοις ἀπεχθήσεσθε, ἀν τὰς μὲν πατρίους ἀρχὰς καταλύητε καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νόμων χειροτονουμένοις μηδὲν ἐπιτρέπητε, ξένην δέ τινα καὶ μηπώποτε γεγενημένην ἡγεμονίαν ἴδιωτη προσ-

34 τάξητε; εἰ γάρ τοι καὶ παρὰ τὰς ἐπετησίους ἀρχὰς ἀνάγκη τις εἴη ἐτέραν ἐλέσθαι, ἔστι καὶ τούτου παράδειγμα ἀρχαῖον, λέγω δὲ τὸν δικτάτορα. καὶ τοῦτον μέντοι¹ τοιούτον ὅντα οὔτε ἐπὶ πᾶσί ποτε τοῖς πράγμασιν οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν² οὔτε

2 ἐπὶ πλείω χρόνον ἔξαμήνου κατεστήσαντο. ὥστ' εἰ μὲν τοιούτου τινὸς δεῖσθε, ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν, μήτε παρανομήσασι μήτ' ὄλιγώρως ὑπὲρ τῶν κοινῶν βουλευσαμένοις, δικτάτορα εἴτε Πομπήιον εἴτε καὶ ἄλλον τινὰ προχειρίσασθαι, ἐφ' ω̄ μήτε πλείω· τοῦ τεταγμένου χρόνον³ μήτε ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ἄρξῃ. οὐ γάρ που ἀγνοεῖτε ὅτι καὶ τοῦτο δεινῶς οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἐφυλάξαντο, καὶ οὐκ ἀν εὑρεθείη δικτάτωρ οὐδεὶς ἄλλοσε⁴ πλὴν ἐνὸς ἐς Σικελίαν,

3 καὶ ταῦτα μηδὲν πράξαντος, αἱρεθείς. εἰ δέ⁵ οὔτε δεῖται ἡ Ἰταλία τοιούτου τινός, οὕτ' ἀν ὑμεῖς ὑπομείναιτε ἔτι οὐχ ὅτι τὸ ἔργον τοῦ δικτάτορος ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὸ ὄνομα (δῆλον δὲ ἔξω πρὸς τὸν Σύλλαν ἡγανάκτήσατε), πῶς δ' ἀν ὄρθως ἔχοι καινὴν ἡγεμονίαν, καὶ ταύτην ἐς ἔτη τρία καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὡς εἰπεῖν καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἔξω πράγμασιν,

4 ἀποδειχθῆναι; ὅσα γάρ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου δεινὰ ταῦς πόλεσι συμβαίνει, καὶ ὅσοι διὰ τὰς παρανόμους φιλαρχίας τόν τε δῆμον ἡμῶν πολλάκις ἐτάραξαν

¹ μέντοι Turn., μὲν L.

² ἡμῶν R. Steph., ὑμῶν L.

³ χρόνον Naber, χρόνον L.

⁴ ἄλλοσε Bk., ἄλλος L.

⁵ εἰ δ' Rk., η̄ L.

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purpose to enter public life at all, if you overthrow B.C. 67. the ancient offices, and entrust nothing to those elected by law, but assign some strange and hitherto unheard-of command to a private individual? Yet if there should be any necessity of choosing another in addition to the annual officials, there is for this, too, an ancient precedent—I refer to the dictator. However, because this official held such power, our fathers did not appoint one on all occasions nor for a longer period than six months. Accordingly, if you require any such official, you may, without either transgressing the laws or forming plans in disregard of the common welfare, elect Pompey himself or any one else as dictator—on condition that he shall not hold office longer than the appointed time nor outside of Italy. For surely you are not unaware that this second limitation, too, was scrupulously observed by our forefathers, and no instance can be found of a dictator chosen for another country, except one¹ who was sent to Sicily and who, moreover, accomplished nothing. But if Italy requires no such person, and you would no longer tolerate, I will not say the functions of the dictator, but even the name,—as is clear from your anger against Sulla,—how could it be right for a new position of command to be created, and that, too, for three years and embracing practically all interests both in Italy and outside? For you all alike understand what disasters come to cities from such a course, and how many men on account of their lawless lust for

¹ Aulus Atilius Calatinus in B.C. 249.

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καὶ αὐτὸι αὐτοὺς¹ μυρία κακὰ εἰργάσαντο, πάντες ὁμοίως ἐπίστασθε.

- 35 ““Οστε περὶ μὲν τούτων παύομαι λέγων· τίς γὰρ οὐκ οἶδεν ὅτι οὗτ’ ἄλλως καλῶς ἔχει οὕτε συμφέρει ἐνὶ τινι τὰ πράγματα προστάσσεσθαι καὶ ἐνα τινὰ πάντων τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἡμῖν ἀγαθῶν κύριου γίγνεσθαι, καν τὰ μάλιστα ἄριστός τις ἦ; αἴ τε γὰρ μεγάλαι τιμαὶ καὶ αἱ ὑπέρογκοι ἔξουσίαι καὶ τοὺς τοιούτους ἐπαίρουσι καὶ διαφθείρουσιν.
- 2 ἐκεῖνο δὲ δὴ σκοπεῦν ὑμᾶς ἀξιώ, ὅτι οὐδὲ οἶόν τέ ἐστιν ἔνα ἄνδρα πάσης τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπάρξαι καὶ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον ὄρθως διοικήσαι. δεῦ μὲν γὰρ ὑμᾶς, εἴπερ τι τῶν δεόντων ποιήσετε, πανταχῷ ἂμα αὐτοῖς πολεμῆσαι, ἵνα μὴ συνιστάμενοι πρὸς ἄλληλους, μηδ'² αὖ τὰς ἀναφυγὰς πρὸς τοὺς οὐ πολεμουμένους ἔχοντες, δύσληπτοι
- 3 γένωνται. τοῦτο δὲ οὐδένα ἀν τρόπον εἰς τις ἄρξας πρᾶξαι δυνηθείη· πῶς³ γὰρ ἀν ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας ἐν τε τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ καὶ ἐν τῇ Κιλικίᾳ, τῇ τε Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ τῇ Συρίᾳ, τῇ τε Ἑλλάδι καὶ τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ, τῷ τε Ἰονίῳ καὶ ταῖς νήσοις πολεμήσειε; πολλοὺς μὲν δὴ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ στρατιώτας καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἐπιστῆναι δεῖ τοῖς πράγμασιν,
- 36 εἴπερ τι ὅφελος αὐτῶν ἔσται· εἰ δὲ δὴ τις ἐκεῖνό φησιν, ὅτι καν ἐνὶ τῷ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιτρέψῃτε, πάντως που καὶ ναυάρχους καὶ ὑπάρχους πολλοὺς ἔξει, πῶς οὐ πολὺ δικαιότερον καὶ συμφορώτερον (ἐγὼ γὰρ ἀν εἴποιμι) καὶ τί κωλύει τούτους αὖ τοὺς ὑπάρξειν ἐκείνῳ μέλλοντας καὶ προχειρισθῆναι ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ τὴν 2 ἡγεμονίαν παρ' ὑμῶν αὐτοτελῆ λαβεῖν; οὕτω μὲν

¹ αὐτοὺς added by Rk. ² μηδ' Bk., μήτ' L. ³ πῶς Bk., ποῦ L.

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rule have often disturbed our populace and brought B.C. 67 upon themselves countless evils.

“About this, then, I shall say no more. For who does not realize that it is in no wise fitting, nor yet advantageous, to entrust affairs to any one man, or for any one man to be put in control of all the blessings we have, however excellent he may be? Great honours and excessive powers excite and ruin even such persons. And what is more, I ask you to consider this fact also, that it is not really possible for one man to hold sway over the whole sea and to manage the whole war properly. For you must, if you are going to accomplish any of the needful results, make war on them everywhere at once, so that they may not, either by uniting or by finding a refuge among those not involved in war, become hard to capture. But no one man in command could by any manner of means accomplish this. For how could he fight on the same days in Italy and in Cilicia, Egypt and Syria, Greece and Spain, in the Ionian Sea and the islands? Consequently it is necessary for many soldiers and generals also to be in command of affairs, if they are going to be of any use to you. And in case any one urges that, even if you confide the entire war to some one man, he will in any case have many admirals and lieutenants, my reply would be: Is it not much more just and advantageous that these men destined to serve under him be chosen by you beforehand for this very purpose and receive independent authority from you? What prevents such a course? By this plan they will better heed to the

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*γὰρ καὶ φροντιοῦσι τοῦ πολέμου μᾶλλον, ἅτε καὶ
ἰδιαν ἔκαστος αὐτῶν μερίδα πεπιστευμένος καὶ ἐς
μηδένα ἔτερον τὴν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς ἀμέλειαν ἀνενεγ-
κεῖν δυνάμενος, καὶ φιλοτιμήσονται πρὸς ἀλλή-
λους ἀκριβέστερον, ἅτε καὶ αὐτοκρατεῖς ὄντες καὶ
τὴν δόξαν ὡν ἀν ἐργάσωνται αὐτοὶ κτησόμενοι·
ἐκείνως δὲ τίνα μὲν ὁμοίως οἴεσθε . . . ἄλλῳ τῷ
ὑποκείμενον, τίνα δ' ἀπροφασίστως ὅτιοῦν ποιή-
σειν, μέλλοντα μὴ ἔαυτῷ ἀλλ' ἐτέρῳ κρατήσειν;*

- 3 [“]Ωσθ’ ὅτι μὲν εἰς οὐδὲ ἀν δύναιτο τοσοῦτον ἄμα
πόλεμον πολεμῆσαι, καὶ παρ’ αὐτοῦ Γαβινίου
ώμολόγηται· πολλοὺς γοῦν τῷ χειροτονηθησομένῳ
συνεργοὺς ἀξιοῦ δοθῆναι. λοιπὴ δὲ δὴ σκέψις
ἔστι πότερόν ποτε ἀρχοντας αὐτοὺς ἡ ὑπάρχοντας,
καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἡ ὑποστρατήγους,¹ καὶ πρὸς τοῦ
δήμου παντὸς ἐπ’ αὐτοκράτορός τινος ἡγεμονίας
ἡ πρὸς ἐκείνου μόνου ἐφ’ ὑπηρεσίᾳ αὐτοῦ, πεμ-
4 φθῆναι δεῖ. οὐκοῦν ὅτι μὲν καὶ νομιμώτερον καὶ
συμφορώτερον² καὶ πρὸς τάλλα πάντα καὶ πρὸς
αὐτοὺς τοὺς ληστὰς τοῦθ’ ὅπερ ἐγὼ λέγω ἔστι,
πᾶς ἄν τις ὑμῶν ὁμολογήσειε. χωρὶς δὲ τούτου
καὶ ἐκεῖνο ὄρâτε οἶόν ἔστι, τὸ πάσας ὑμῶν τὰς
ἄλλας ἀρχὰς ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν καταποντιστῶν προ-
φάσει καταλυθῆναι, καὶ μηδεμίαν αὐτῶν μήτε
ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ μήτε ἐν τῇ ὑπηκόῳ τὸν χρόνον
τοῦτον . . .³

¹ ἡ ὑποστρατήγους supplied by Bs.

² καὶ συμφορώτερον supplied by Reim.

³ The following two fragments would seem to belong here if the number of the book is correctly given:—

Δίων λς' βιβλίφ. “οὕτε ἀνεπίθονον ἔσται αὐτῷ πάντων τῶν
ὑμετέρων μοναρχῆσαι.”—Bekk. Anecd. 157, 30.

Δίων λς' βιβλίφ. “δεῖ δὲ δήπου καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου τὸν φρόνιμον
ἴνδρα προνοεῖσθαι.”—Ib. 166, 21.

BOOK XXXVI

war, since each of them will be entrusted with his own particular part in it and cannot lay upon any one else the responsibility for neglect of it, and there will be keener rivalry among them because they are independent and will themselves get the glory for whatever they achieve. But by the other plan what man, do you think, subordinate to some one else, will [show] the same [zeal], what man will perform any duty readily, when he is going to win victories not for himself but for another?

“That one man, now, could not at one time carry on so great a war has been admitted on the part of Gabinius himself; at any rate he asks for many assistants to be given to the one who shall be elected. The question remains, then, whether actual commanders or assistants should be sent, whether generals or lieutenants, and whether they should be commissioned by the entire populace with full authority, or by the commander alone for his assistance. Surely every one of you will admit that my proposal is more in accordance with law and more advantageous with reference to the freebooters themselves as well as in all other respects. And apart from this, observe how it looks for all your offices to be overthrown on the pretext of the pirates, and for none of them either in Italy or in subject territory during this time . . .”¹

¹ The following two fragments are perhaps from the speech of Catulus:—

Dio, Book XXXVI. “Nor will his task as monarch over all your possessions be free from envy.”

Dio, Book XXXVI. “And naturally the prudent man must take thought for such a contingency.”

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

Xiphilinus

36^a Κάτλου δέ τινος τῶν ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν εἰρηκότος πρὸς τὸν δῆμον “ἐὰν ἐπὶ ταῦτα ἐκπεμφθεὶς σφαλῇ, οὐλα ἐν γε¹ ἀγώσι πολλοῖς καὶ τούτοις θαλαττίοις φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι, τίνα ἄλλον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὰ ἀναγκαιότερα εύρήσετε;” ὁ δομιλος σύμπας ὥσπερ ἀπὸ συγκειμένου τινὸς ἀνεβόησεν εἰπὼν “σέ.” καὶ οὕτω Πομπήιος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς θαλάσσης τῶν τε νήσων καὶ τῆς ἡπείρου ἐς τετρακοσίους σταδίους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης ἄνω εἰλήφει.—
Xiphil. p. 4, 2–11 Dind.

37 . . . τῆς δὲ Ἰταλίας ἀντὶ ὑπάτου ἐπὶ τρία ἔτη, προσέταξαν αὐτῷ ὑποστρατήγους τε πεντεκαΐδεκα καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπύσας, τά τε χρήματα καὶ τὰ στρατεύματα ὅσα ἀν ἐθελήσῃ λαβεῖν ἐψηφίσαντο. καὶ ἐκεῖνά τε καὶ ἡ γερουσία καὶ ἄκουσα ἐπεκύρωσε, καὶ τάλλα ὅσα πρόσφορα ἐς αὐτὰ ἦν²

2 ἐκάστοτε ἐγίγνωσκεν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Πίσωνος μὴ ἐπιτρέψαντος τοῖς ὑπάρχοις καταλόγους ἐν τῇ Γαλατίᾳ τῇ Ναβωνησίᾳ, ἦς ἡρχε, ποιήσασθαι, δεινῶς ὁ δομιλος ἡγανάκτησε· καὶ εὐθύς γ' ἀν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔξηλασαν, εἰ μὴ ὁ

3 Πομπήιος παρητήσατο. παρασκευασάμενος οὖν ώς τό τε πρᾶγμα καὶ τὸ φρόνημα αὐτοῦ ἀπήτει, πᾶσαν ἀμα τὴν θάλασσαν, ὅσην οἱ καταποντισταὶ ἐλύπουν, τὰ μὲν αὐτός, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν ὑποστρατήγων περιέπλευσε, καὶ τὰ πλείω αὐτῆς

4 αὐτοετὲς ἡμέρωσε. πολλῆ μὲν γὰρ καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ τῇ τε τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τῇ τῶν ὄπλιτῶν ἐχρῆτο, ὥστε καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ καὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ

¹ γε Bk., τε VC.

² ἦν Bs., εἶναι ἦν L.

BOOK XXXVI

Xiphilinus

Catulus, one of the aristocrats, had said to the people : "If he fails when sent out on this errand—as not infrequently happens in many contests, especially on the sea—what other man will you find to take his place for still more urgent tasks?" Thereupon the entire throng, as if by previous agreement, cried out and exclaimed : "You!" Thus Pompey secured command of the sea and of the islands and of the mainland for fifty miles¹ inland from the sea.

B.C. 67

. . . and of Italy in place of consul for three years; and they assigned to him fifteen lieutenants and voted all the ships, money and armaments that he might wish to take. The senate also, though quite reluctantly, ratified these measures and likewise passed such others from time to time as were necessary to their effectiveness. Its action was prompted more particularly by the fact that when Piso refused to allow the under-officers to hold enlistments in Gallia Narbonensis, of which he was governor, the populace was furiously enraged and would straightway have removed him from office, had not Pompey begged him off. So, after making preparations as the situation and as his judgment demanded, Pompey patrolled at one time the whole stretch of sea that the pirates were troubling, partly by himself and partly through his lieutenants; and he subdued the greater part of it that very year. For not alone was the force that he directed vast both in point of fleet and infantry, so that he was

¹ Literally four hundred stades; here eight stades is taken as the equivalent of the Roman mile. Cf. p. 237 and note.

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ἀνυπόστατος εἶναι, πολλῆ δὲ καὶ τῇ φιλανθρωπίᾳ
 τῇ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμολογοῦντάς οἱ, ὥστε καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ
 5 τοιούτου παμπόλλους προσποιήσασθαι· οἱ γὰρ
 ἀνθρωποι ταῖς τε δυνάμεσιν ἡττώμενοι καὶ τῆς
 χρηστότητος αὐτοῦ πειρώμενοι προθυμότατα
 αὐτῷ προσεχώρουν. τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα αὐτῶν
 ἐπεμελεῖτο, καὶ ὅπως μηδ' αὐθίς ποτε ἐς ἀνάγκην
 πονηρῶν ἔργων ὑπὸ πενίας ἀφίκωνται, καὶ χώρας
 σφίσιν ὅσας ἐρήμους ἔώρα, καὶ πόλεις ὅσαι¹
 6 ἐποίκων ἐδέοντο, ἐδίδουν. καὶ ἄλλαι τε ἐκ τούτου
 συνῳκίσθησαν καὶ ἡ Πομπηιόπολις ἐπικληθεῖσα·
 ἔστι δὲ ἐν τῇ Κιλικίᾳ τῇ παραθαλασσίᾳ καὶ
 ἐπεπόρθητο ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιγράνου, Σόλοι πρότερον
 ὠνομασμένη.

38 Ἐπὶ μὲν δὴ τοῦ Ἀκιλίου τοῦ τε Πίσωνος
 ταῦτά τε οὕτως ἐγένετο, καὶ κατὰ τῶν δεκασμοῦ
 περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἀλισκομένων² ἐνομοθετήθη πρὸς
 αὐτῶν τῶν ὑπάτων μήτ' ἄρχειν μήτε βουλεύειν
 σφῶν μηδένα, ἀλλὰ καὶ χρήματα προσοφλισ-
 2 κάνειν. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ τε τῶν δημάρχων δυναστεία
 ἐς τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐπανεληλύθει, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ὑπὸ³
 τῶν τιμητῶν⁴ διαγεγραμμένων ἀναλαβεῖν τρόπον
 τινὰ τὴν βουλείαν ἐσπούδαζον, συστάσεις καὶ
 παρακελευσμοὶ παμπληθεῖς ἐφ' ἀπάσαις ταῖς
 3 ἀρχαῖς ἐγίγνοντο. ἐπραξαν δὲ τοῦθ' οἱ ὕπατοι
 οὐχ ὅτι καὶ ἦχθοντο τῷ πράγματι (αὐτοὶ γὰρ
 διασπουδάσαντες ἀπεδείχθησαν, καὶ ὅ γε Πίσων
 καὶ γραφεὶς ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ πρὸς ἑνὸς καὶ πρὸς

¹ ὅσαι R. Steph., ὅσας L.

² ἀλισκομένων R. Steph., ἀναλισκομένων L.

³ τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν τιμητῶν Xyl., ὑπὸ τῶν τιμητῶν τῶν L.

⁴ τρόπον τινὰ Naber, πρότερόν τινα L.

BOOK XXXVI

irresistible both on sea and on land, but his leniency toward those who made terms with him was equally great, so that he won over large numbers by such a course; for those who were defeated by his troops and experienced his clemency went over to his side very readily. Besides other ways in which he took care of them he would give them any lands he saw vacant and cities that needed more inhabitants, in order that they might never again through poverty fall under the necessity of criminal deeds. Among the other cities settled at this time was the one called Pompeiopolis. It is on the coast of Cilicia and had been sacked by Tigranes; its former name was Soli.

Besides these events in the year of Acilius and Piso, a law directed at men convicted of bribery in seeking office was framed by the consuls themselves, to the effect that any such person should neither hold office nor be a senator, and should incur a fine besides. For now that the power of the tribunes had been restored to its ancient status, and many of those whose names had been stricken off the list by the censors were aspiring to regain the rank of senator by one means or another, a great many factions and cliques were being formed aiming at all the offices. Now the consuls did not take this course because they were displeased at the practice; in fact they themselves were shown to have conducted a vigorous canvass, and Piso had actually been indicted on this charge, but had escaped being

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έπέρου τινὸς ἐξεπρίατο τὸ μὴ κατηγορηθῆναι)
 4 ἀλλ᾽ ὅτι ἡναγκάσθησαν ὑπὸ τῆς γερουσίας. αἰτιον δὲ ὅτι Γάιός τις Κορυνήλιος δημαρχῶν πικρότατα ἐπιτίμια τάξαι κατ᾽ αὐτῶν ἐπεχείρησε καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ ὁ ὅμιλος ἥρεῖτο. ἡ γὰρ βουλὴ συνιδοῦσα ὅτι τὸ μὲν ὑπερβάλλον τῶν τιμωρημάτων ἐν μὲν ταῖς ἀπειλαῖς ἔκπληξίν τινα ἔχει, οὔτε δὲ τοὺς κατηγορήσοντας οὔτε τοὺς καταψηφιουμένους τῶν ὑπαιτίων, ἄτε καὶ ἀνηκέστων αὐτῶν
 5 ὄντων, ῥαδίως εὐρίσκει, τὸ δὲ δὴ μέτριον ἐς τε τὰς κατηγορίας συχνοὺς προάγει καὶ τὰς καταψηφίσεις οὐκ ἀποτρέπει, μεταρρυθμίσαι πη τὴν ἐσήγησιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις νομοθετῆσαι
 39 αὐτὴν ἐκέλευσεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ τε ἀρχαιρεσίαι προεπηγγελμέναι ἦσαν, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτ' οὐδὲν προνομοθετηθῆναι πρὸ αὐτῶν ἐξῆν, καὶ οἱ σπουδαρχιῶντες πολλὰ καὶ κακὰ ἐν τῷ διακένῳ τούτῳ¹ ἐποίουν, ὥστε καὶ σφαγὰς γίγνεσθαι, τόν τε νόμον ἐψηφίσαντο καὶ πρὸ² ἐκείνων ἐσενεχθῆναι καὶ
 2 φρουρὰν τοῖς ὑπάτοις δοθῆναι. ἀγανακτήσας οὖν ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ Κορυνήλιος γνώμην ἐποιήσατο μὴ ἐξεῖναι τοῖς βουλευταῖς μήτε ἀρχήν τινι ἔξω τῶν νόμων αὐτήσαντι διδόναι μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν τῶν τῷ δήμῳ προσηκόντων ψηφίζεσθαι.³ τοῦτο γὰρ ἐνενομοθέτητο μὲν ἐκ τοῦ πάνυ ἀρχαίου, οὐ
 3 μέντοι καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ ἐτηρεῖτο. θορύβου τε ἐπ' αὐτῷ⁴ πολλοῦ συμβάντος (καὶ⁵ γὰρ ἀντέπρασσον τῶν τε ἄλλων τῶν ἐκ τῆς γερουσίας συχνοὶ καὶ ὁ Πίσων) τάς τε ῥάβδους αὐτοῦ ὁ ὅχλος συνέτριψε καὶ αὐτὸν διασπάσασθαι ἐπε-

¹ τούτῳ Βλ., τούτῳ χρόνῳ L. ² πρὸ Turn., πρὸς L.

³ ψηφίζεσθαι Turn., φημίζεσθαι L.

⁴ αὐτῷ St., αὐτοῦ L.

⁵ καὶ Xyl., οὐ L.

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brought to trial by bribing one man after another; B.C. 67 it was rather because they were forced to it by the senate. The reason for this was that one Gaius Cornelius while tribune undertook to lay very severe penalties upon those guilty of bribery, and the populace adopted them. The senate, however, realizing that while excessive punishments have some deterrent force as threats, yet men are not then easily found to accuse or condemn those on trial, since the latter will be in desperate danger, whereas moderation encourages many to accusations and does not prevent condemnations, was desirous of modifying his proposition somehow, and bade the consuls frame it as a law. But since the elections had already been announced, and accordingly no law could be enacted till they were held, and the canvassers were doing much mischief in the meanwhile, to such an extent even that assassinations occurred, the senators voted that the law should be introduced before the elections and that a body-guard should be given to the consuls. Cornelius, angry at this, proposed that the senators should not be allowed to grant office to any one seeking it in a way not prescribed by law, nor to usurp the people's right of decision in any other matter. This, indeed, had been the law from very early times, but it was not being observed in practice. When a great uproar arose at this, since Piso and a number of the senators opposed him, the crowd broke the consul's fasces to pieces and threatened

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- 4** χείρησεν. ἵδων οὖν τὴν ὄρμὴν αὐτῶν ὁ Κορνήλιος τότε μέν, πρὶν ἐπιψηφίσαι τι, διαφῆκε τὸν σύλλογον, ὕστερον δὲ προσέγραψε τῷ νόμῳ τὴν τε βουλὴν πάντας περὶ αὐτῶν προβουλεύειν καὶ τὸν
- 40** δῆμον ἐπάναγκες ἐπικυροῦν τὸ προβούλευμα. καὶ οὕτως ἐκεῖνόν τε διενομοθέτησε καὶ ἔτερον τοιόνδε.
- Οἱ στρατηγοὶ πάντες τὰ δίκαια καθ' ἀ δικάσειν ἔμελλον, αὐτοὶ¹ συγγράφοντες ἔξετίθεσαν· οὐ γάρ πω πάντα τὰ² δικαιώματα τὰ περὶ τὰ συμβόλαια διετέτακτο. ἐπεὶ οὖν³ οὕτε ἐσάπαξ τοῦτ' ἐποίουν οὕτε τὰ γραφέντα ἐτήρουν, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις αὐτὰ μετέγραφον καὶ συχνὰ ἐν τούτῳ πρὸς χάριν ἦ καὶ κατ' ἔχθραν τινῶν, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐγίγνετο, ἐσηγήσατο κατ' ἀρχάς τε εὐθὺς αὐτοὺς τὰ δίκαια οὓς χρήσονται⁴ προλέγειν, καὶ μηδὲν ἀπ'
- 3** αὐτῶν παρατρέπειν. τό τε σύμπαν οὕτως ἐπιμελὲς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις κατὰ τὸν χρόνον ἐκεῖνον τὸ μηδὲν δωροδοκεῖσθαι ἐγένετο ὥστε πρὸς τῷ τοὺς ἐλεγχομένους κολάζειν καὶ τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας αὐτῶν ἐτίμων. τοῦ γοῦν Κόττου τοῦ Μάρκου τὸν μὲν ταμίαν Πούπλιον Ὁππιον ἐπί τε δώροις καὶ ἐπὶ ὑποψίᾳ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀποπέμψαντος, αὐτοῦ δὲ
- 4** πολλὰ ἐκ τῆς Βιθυνίας χρηματισαμένου, Γάιον Κάρβωνα τὸν κατηγορήσαντα αὐτοῦ τιμαῖς ὑπατικαῖς καίπερ δεδημαρχηκότα μόνον, ἐσέμνυναν. καὶ οὗτος μὲν τῆς τε Βιθυνίας καὶ αὐτὸς ὕστερον ἄρξας, καὶ μετριώτερον οὐδὲν τοῦ Κόττου πλημμελήσας, ἀντικατηγορήθη ὑπὸ τοῦ νίέος αὐτοῦ καὶ 5 ἀνθεάλω· πολλῷ γάρ που ῥᾷον ἄλλοις ἐπιτιμῶσι

¹ αὐτοὶ Leuncl., αὐτοῖς L.

² τὰ Bk., & L.

³ ἐπεὶ οὖν Bk., ἐποίουν L.

⁴ χρήσονται R. Steph., χρήσωνται L.

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to tear him limb from limb. Cornelius, accordingly, B.C. 67 seeing their violence, dismissed the assembly for the time being before calling for any vote ; later he added to the law a provision that the senate should invariably pass a preliminary decree concerning these matters and that it should be necessary for this decree to be ratified by the people. So he secured the passage of both that law and another now to be explained.

The praetors themselves had always compiled and published the principles of law according to which they intended to try cases ; for the decrees regarding contracts had not all yet been laid down. Now since they were not in the habit of doing this once for all and did not observe the rules as written, but often made changes in them, many of which were introduced out of favour or out of hatred of some one, he moved that they should at the very outset announce the principles they would follow, and not swerve from them at all. In fine, the Romans were so concerned at that time to prevent bribery, that in addition to punishing those convicted they even honoured the accusers. For instance, after Marcus Cotta had dismissed the quaestor Publius Oppius because of bribery and suspicion of conspiracy, though he himself had made great profit out of Bithynia, they elevated Gaius Carbo, his accuser, to consular honours, although he had served only as tribune. But when Carbo himself later became governor of Bithynia and erred no less than Cotta, he was in his turn accused by Cotta's son and convicted. Some persons, of course, can more easily censure

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τινες ἡ ἑαυτοῖς παραινοῦσι, καὶ προχειρότατά γε
ἔφ' οἷς τιμωρίας ἀξίους τοὺς πέλας εἶναι νομίζου-
σιν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦσιν, ὥστε μηδεμίαν πίστιν ἔξ οὐν
έτεροις ἐγκαλοῦσιν, ὅτι καὶ μισοῦσιν αὐτά, λαμ-

- 41 **βάνειν.** Λούκιος δὲ δὴ Λούκουλλος τὴν μὲν στρα-
τηγίαν τὴν οἴκοι διῆρξε, τῆς δὲ δὴ Σαρδοῦς ἄρξαι
μετ' αὐτὴν λαχὼν οὐκ ἡθέλησε, μισήσας τὸ
πρᾶγμα διὰ τοὺς πολλοὺς τοὺς οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς ἐν τοῖς
ἔθνεσι δρῶντας. ὅτι γὰρ ἐπιεικῆς ἦν, ἵκανώτατα
2 διέδειξεν· τοῦ γὰρ Ἀκιλίου συντριβῆναι τὸν δί-
φρον αὐτοῦ, ἐφ' οὐ ἐδίκαζε, κελεύσαντος ὅτι παρ-
ιόντα ποτὲ αὐτὸν ἴδων οὐκ ἔξανέστη, οὕτ' ὄργῃ
ἐχρήσατο καὶ ὁρθοστάδην μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ αὐτὸς
καὶ οἱ συνάρχοντες αὐτοῦ δι' ἐκεῖνον διεδίκασαν.
42 'Εσήνεγκε μὲν οὖν καὶ ὁ 'Ρώσκιος νόμον, ἐσή-
νεγκε δὲ καὶ ὁ Γάιος ὁ¹ Μάλλιος, ὅτε ἐδημάρχη-
σεν. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μέν (τὰς γὰρ τῶν ἱππέων τὰς
ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις ἔδρας ἀκριβῶς ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων
2 ἀφώρισε) καὶ ἔπαινον ἐπ' αὐτῷ² ἔλαβεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ
Μάλλιος καὶ δίκην δλίγους ὑπέσχε. τῷ γὰρ ἔθνει
τῷ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ἐν τε τῇ ἐσχάτῃ τοῦ ἔτους
ἡμέρᾳ καὶ πρὸς ἐσπέραν, παρασκευάσας τινὰς ἐκ
τοῦ ὄμιλου, ψηφίσασθαι μετὰ τῶν ἔξελευθερω-
3 σάντων σφᾶς ἔδωκεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ βουλὴ εὐθὺς τῇ
ὑστεραίᾳ, ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ νουμηνίᾳ³ ἐν ἥ⁴ Λούκιός τε
Τούλλιος καὶ Αἰμίλιος Λέπιδος ὑπατεύειν ἤρ-
ξαντο, τὸν νόμον αὐτοῦ ἀπεψηφίσατο,⁵ φοβηθείς,

¹ δ inserted by Rk.

² αὐτῷ R. Steph., αὐτῶν L.

³ νουμηνίᾳ Bk., νουμηνίᾳ ἐπύθετο L. ⁴ ἐν ἥ added by St.

⁵ ἀπεψηφίσατο Leuncl., ἀπεψηφίσαντο L.

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others than admonish themselves, and when it comes ^{B.C. 67} to their own case do very readily the things for which they think their neighbours deserving of punishment. Hence they cannot, from the mere fact that they accuse others, inspire confidence in their own hatred of the acts in question. Lucius Lucullus, on the other hand, after finishing his term of office as praetor urbanus, and being chosen by lot thereafter to serve as governor of Sardinia, declined the province, detesting the business because of the many whose administration of affairs in foreign lands was anything but honest. That he was of a mild disposition he had given the fullest proof. For when Acilius once commanded that the chair on which he sat while hearing cases should be broken in pieces because Lucullus, on seeing Acilius pass by, had not risen, the praetor not only did not give way to rage, but thereupon both he himself and his colleagues on his account gave their decision standing.

Roscius likewise introduced a law, and so did Gaius Manilius,¹ at the time when the latter was tribune. The former received some praise for his, which marked off sharply the seats of the knights in the theatres from the other locations ; but Manilius came near having to stand trial. He had granted the class of freedmen the right to vote with those who had freed them ; this he did on the very last day of the year toward evening, after suborning some of the populace. The senate learned of it immediately ^{B.C. 66} on the following day, the first of the month, the day on which Lucius Tullus and Aemilius Lepidus entered upon their consulship, and it rejected his law.

¹ Dio uses the form *Μάλλιος*, the Greek for Manlius or Mallius.

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ἐπειδὴ τὸ πλῆθος δεινῶς ἥγανάκτει, τὰ μὲν πρῶτα
 ἔσ τε τὸν Κράσσον καὶ ἐς ἄλλους τινὰς τὴν γνώμην
 4 ἀνήγεν, ὡς δ' οὐδεὶς ἐπίστευέν οἱ, τὸν Πομπήιον
 καὶ ἀπόντα¹ ἐκολάκευσεν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι τὸν
 Γαβίνιον πλεῖστον παρ' αὐτῷ δυνάμενον ἥσθετο·
 τὸν τε γὰρ τοῦ Τιγράνου καὶ τὸν τοῦ Μιθριδάτου
 πόλεμον, τὴν τε Βιθυνίαν καὶ τὴν Κιλικίαν ἄμα
 43 ἀρχὴν² αὐτῷ προσέταξεν. ἀγανάκτησις μὲν γὰρ
 καὶ ἀντιλογία καὶ τότε παρὰ τῶν δυνατῶν, διά τε
 τάλλα καὶ διότι ὁ τε Μάρκιος³ καὶ ὁ Ἀκίλιος
 πρὶν⁴ τὸν χρόνον σφίσι τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐξήκειν κατε-
 2 λύοντο, ἐγένετο· ὁ δὲ ὄμιλος, καίτοι μικρὸν
 ἔμπροσθεν τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς καταστήσοντας τὰ
 ἑαλωκότα, ὡς καὶ διαπεπολεμηκὼς ἐξ ὧν σφίσιν ὁ
 Λούκουλλος ἐπεστάλκει, πέμψας, ὅμως ἐψηφίσατο
 αὐτά, ἐναγόντων σφᾶς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα τοῦ τε
 Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου.

3 Οὗτοι⁵ γὰρ αὐτοῖς συνηγωνίσαντο οὐχ ὅτι καὶ
 συμφέρειν αὐτὰ τῇ πόλει ἐνόμιζον, οὐδὲ ὅτι τῷ
 Πομπήιῳ χαρίσασθαι ἥθελον· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ καὶ
 ὡς γενήσεσθαι ἔμελλε, Καίσαρ μὲν τὸν τε ὄχλον
 ἄμα ἐθεράπευσεν ἄτε καὶ ὄρῶν ὅσφ⁶ τῆς βουλῆς
 4 ἐπικρατέστεροι ἦσαν, καὶ ἔαυτῷ τὸ τι τῶν ὁμοίων
 ψηφισθῆναι ποτε παρεσκεύασε, κάν τούτῳ καὶ τὸν
 Πομπήιον καὶ ἐπιφθονώτερον καὶ ἐπαχθέστερον
 ἐκ τῶν διδομένων οἱ ποιῆσαι, ὅπως σφίσι πρὸς
 κόρου θᾶσσον γένηται, ἥθέλησε, Κικέρων δὲ τὴν
 τε πολιτείαν ἄγειν ἥξιον, καὶ ἐνεδείκνυτο καὶ τῷ

¹ ἀπόντα Madvig, ἄκοντα L.

² ἀρχὴν R. Steph., ἀρχειν L.

³ Μάρκιος R. Steph., μάρκος L.

⁵ οὗτοι Bk., οὕτω L.

⁴ πρὶν R. Steph., ὡς πρὶν L.

⁶ ὅσφ Bk., ὅσα L.

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He, then, in fear because the plebs were terribly angry, at first ascribed the idea to Crassus and some others ; but as no one believed him, he paid court to Pompey even in the latter's absence, especially because he knew that Gabinius had the greatest influence with him. He went so far as to offer him command of the war against Tigranes and that against Mithridates, and the governorship of Bithynia and Cilicia at the same time. Now indignation and opposition were manifest even then on the part of the optimates, particularly because Marcius and Acilius were being removed before the period of their command had expired. But the populace, although a little earlier it had sent the proper officials to establish a government over the conquered territory, regarding the war as at an end from the letters which Lucullus sent them, nevertheless voted to do as Manilius proposed. They were urged to this course very strongly by Caesar and Marcus Cicero.

These men supported the measure, not because they thought it advantageous to the state or because they wished to do Pompey a favour ; but inasmuch as things were certain to turn out that way, Caesar not only courted the good-will of the multitude, observing how much stronger they were than the senate, but also at the same time paved the way for a similar vote to be passed some day in his own interest. Incidentally, also, he wished to render Pompey more envied and odious as a result of the honours conferred upon him, so that the people might get their fill of him more quickly. Cicero, on his part, was aspiring to leadership in the state, and was endeavouring to make it clear to both the

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- πλήθει καὶ τοῖς δυνατοῖς ὅτι, ὁποτέροις ἂν σφων
 5 πρόσθηται, πάντως αὐτοὺς ἐπαυξήσει. ἐπημφο-
 τέριζέ τε γὰρ καὶ ποτὲ μὲν τὰ τούτων ἔστι δ' ὅτε
 καὶ τὰ ἐκείνων, ἵν'¹ ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων σπουδάζηται,
 ἐπραττε.² τοὺς γοῦν βελτίους πρότερον προαιρεῖ-
 σθαι λέγων, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀγορανομῆσαι μᾶλ-
 λον ἡ δημαρχῆσαι ἐθελήσας, τότε πρὸς τοὺς
 44 συρφετώδεις μετέστη. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο δίκης τέ
 τινος τῷ Μαλλίῳ πρὸς τῶν δυνατῶν παρασκευα-
 σθείσης, καὶ ἐκείνου χρόνον τινὰ ἐμποιῆσαι αὐτῇ
 σπουδάζοντος, τά τε ἄλλα κατ' αὐτοῦ ἐπραττε,
 καὶ μόλις αὐτόν (ἐστρατήγει γὰρ καὶ τὴν ἡγεμο-
 νίαν τοῦ δικαστηρίου εἰχεν) ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίαν
 ἀνεβάλετο, πρόφασιν ἐπ' ἔξοδῳ τὸ ἔτος εἶναι ποιη-
 2 σάμενος. καὶ τούτῳ δυσχεράναντος τοῦ ὄμιλου
 ἐσῆλθέ τε ἐς τὸν σύλλογον αὐτῶν, ἀναγκασθεὶς
 δῆθεν ὑπὸ τῶν δημάρχων, καὶ κατά τε τῆς βουλῆς
 κατέδραμε καὶ συναγορεύσειν τῷ Μαλλίῳ ὑπέ-
 σχετο. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐκ τούτου τά τε ἄλλα κακῶς
 ἤκουε καὶ αὐτόμολος ὠνομάζετο, τάραχος δέ τις
 εὐθὺς ἐπιγενόμενος ἐκώλυσε τὸ δικαστηρίον συν-
 αχθῆναι.
- 3 Ποιύπλιός τε γὰρ Παῖτος καὶ Κορινήλιος Σύλ-
 λας, ἀδελφιδοῦς ἐκείνου τοῦ πάνυ Σύλλου, ὑπατοί
 τε ἀποδειχθέντες καὶ δεκασμοῦ ἀλόντες ἐπεβούλευ-
 σαν τοὺς κατηγορήσαντάς σφων Κότταν τε καὶ
 Τορκουάτον Λουκίους, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ αὐτοὶ
 4 ἀνθηρέθησαν,³ ἀποκτεῖναι. καὶ παρεσκευάσθησαν
 μὲν ἄλλοι τε καὶ Γναῖος Πίσων καὶ Λούκιος
 Κατιλίνας ἀνὴρ θρασύτατος (ἡτήκει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς

¹ ἵν R. Steph., τὸ L. ² ἐπραττε R. Steph., πράττειν L.

³ ἀνθηρέθησαν Xyl., ἀνηρέθησαν L.

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plebs and the optimates that he was sure to make B.C. 66 whichever side he should join preponderate. He was accustomed to play a double rôle and would espouse now the cause of one party and again that of the other, to the end that he might be courted by both. For example, a little while before he had said that he chose the side of the optimates and for that reason wished to be aedile rather than tribune; but now he went over to the side of the rabble. Soon after, when a suit was instituted by the optimates against Manilius and the latter was striving to gain some delay in the matter, Cicero tried in every way to thwart him, and only after obstinate objection did he put off his case till the following day, offering as an excuse that the year was drawing to a close. He was enabled to do this by the fact that he was praetor and president of the court. Thereupon, when the crowd showed their displeasure, he entered their assembly, compelled to do so, as he claimed, by the tribunes, and after inveighing against the senate, promised to speak in support of Manilius. For this he fell into ill repute generally, and was called "turn-coat;" but a tumult that immediately arose prevented the court from being convened.

Publius Paetus and Cornelius Sulla, a nephew of the great Sulla, who had been elected consuls and then convicted of bribery, had plotted to kill their accusers, Lucius Cotta and Lucius Torquatus, especially after the latter had also been convicted. Among others who had been suborned were Gnaeus Piso and also Lucius Catiline, a man of great audacity, who had sought the office himself

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τὴν ἀρχήν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὄργην ἐποιεῖτο), οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἡδυνήθησάν τι δρᾶσαι διὰ τὸ τήν τε ἐπιβουλὴν προμηνυθῆναι καὶ φρουρὰν τῷ τε Κόττᾳ καὶ τῷ Τορκουάτῳ παρὰ τῆς βουλῆς
5 δοθῆναι. . . δόγμα τι κατ' αὐτῶν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ δίημαρχός τις ἡναντιώθη. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὖν καὶ ὡς ὁ Πίσων ἐθρασύνετο, ἐφοβήθη τε ἡ γερουσία μή τι συνταράξῃ, καὶ εὐθὺς αὐτὸν ἐς Ἰβηρίαν, πρόφασιν ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ ἀρχήν τινα, ἔπειμψε.

Καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐνταῦθα ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων, ἀδική-
45 σας τι αὐτούς, ἐσφάγη· Πομπήιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κρήτην τόν τε Μέτελλον πλευσούμενος ἥτοι μάζετο, μαθὼν δὲ τὰ δεδογμένα προσεποιεῖτο μὲν ἄχθεσθαι ωσι, καὶ πρότερον, καὶ τοῖς ἀντιστασιώταις ὡς καὶ πράγματα ἀεί ποτε αὐτῷ, τοῦ¹ καὶ πταῖσαί τι, παρέχουσιν ἐπεκάλει,
2 ἀσμεναίτατα δὲ αὐτὰ ἀναδεξάμενος Κρήτην μὲν καὶ² τάλλα τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, εἴ πού τι ἀδιοίκητον κατελέλειπτο, παρ' οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἤγαγε, πρὸς δὲ δὴ τὸν τῶν βαρθάρων πόλεμον παρεσκευάζετο.

Καν τούτῳ βουληθεὶς τῆς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου διανοίας πειρᾶσθαι, πέμπει τὸν Μητροφάνη³ φιλίους³ αὐτῷ λόγους φέροντα. καὶ δος τότε μὲν ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ αὐτὸν ἐποιήσατο (τοῦ γὰρ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλέως ἀποθανόντος ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ Φραάτην τὸν διάδοχον αὐτοῦ προσεδόκησεν οἰκειώσεσθαι), ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ Πομπήιος τὴν φιλίαν τῷ Φραάτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς προσυνέθετο καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν αὐτὸν τὴν τοῦ Τιγράνου προεμβαλεῖν ἀνέπεισε, πυθόμενος

¹ τοῦ Rk., τὸ L. ² καὶ Rk., η L.

³ φιλίους St., φίλους L.

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and was angry on this account. They were unable, B.C. 66 however, to accomplish anything because the plot was revealed beforehand and a body-guard given to Cotta and Torquatus by the senate. Indeed, a decree [would have been] passed against them, had not one of the tribunes opposed it. And when Piso even then continued to display his audacity, the senate, fearing he would cause some riot, sent him at once to Spain, ostensibly to hold some command or other; there he met his death at the hands of the natives whom he had wronged.

Pompey was at first making ready to sail to Crete against Metellus, and when he learned of the decree that had been passed, pretended to be annoyed as before, and charged the members of the opposite faction with always loading tasks upon him so that he might meet with some reverse. In reality he received the news with the greatest joy, and no longer regarding as of any importance Crete or the other maritime points where things had been left unsettled, he made preparations for the war with the barbarians.

Meanwhile, wishing to test the disposition of Mithridates, he sent Metrophanes to him with friendly proposals. Now Mithridates at that time held him in contempt; for as Arsaces, king of the Parthians, had recently died, he expected to conciliate Phraates, his successor. But Pompey anticipated him by quickly establishing friendship with Phraates on the same terms and persuading the latter to invade promptly the part of Armenia belonging to Tigranes. When Mithridates ascer-

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- τοῦτο κατέδεισε, καὶ πρεσβευσάμενος εὐθὺς
 4 σύμβασιν ἔπραττε. κελεύσαντος δὲ¹ αὐτῷ τοῦ
 Πομπήιου τά τε ὅπλα καταθέσθαι καὶ τοὺς
 αὐτομόλους ἐκδοῦναι οὐκ ἔσχε καιρὸν βουλεύ-
 σασθαι· ἀκούσαντες γὰρ ταῦτα οἱ ἐν τῷ στρατο-
 πέδῳ αὐτοῦ ὄντες, καὶ φοβηθέντες οὖτε αὐτόμολοι
 (πολλοὶ δὲ ἡσαν) μὴ ἐκδοθῶσι, καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι
 μὴ ἄνευ ἑκείνων πολεμεῖν ἀναγκασθῶσιν, ἔθορύ-
 5 βησαν.² καὶν ἔξειργάσαντό τι τὸν Μιθριδάτην, εἰ
 μὴ ψευσάμενος ὅτι οὐκ ἐπὶ σπουδᾶς ἀλλ' ἐπὶ
 κατασκοπῆ τῆς τῶν Ἦρωμάίων παρασκευῆς τοὺς
 πρέσβεις ἔπειμψε, μόλις αὐτοὺς κατέσχεν.
- 46 Ο οὖν Πομπήιος ἐπειδὴ πολεμητέα οἱ ἔγω
 είναι, τά τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάσατο καὶ τοὺς
 Οὐαλεριείους προσκατελέξατο. καὶ αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ
 Γαλατίᾳ ἥδη ὄντι ὁ Λούκουλλος ἀπαντήσας
 διαπεπόλεμῆσθαί τε πάντα ἔφη καὶ μηδὲν ἔτι
 στρατείας δεῖσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 τοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς πρὸς τὴν διοίκησιν αὐτῶν
 2 περιφθέντας ἥδη παρεῖναι. ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἐπείσθη
 ἐπαναχωρῆσαι, πρὸς λοιδορίας ἐτράπετο, τά τε
 ἄλλα καὶ πολυπράγμονα καὶ φιλοπόλεμον καὶ
 φιλαρχοῦντα αὐτὸν ἀποκαλῶν. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος
 βραχὺ αὐτοῦ φροντίσας ἀπεῦπε μηδένα ἐτ αὐτῷ
 πειθαρχῆσαι, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἡπείχθη,
 σπουδὴν ἔχων ὅτι τάχιστά οἱ συμμῖξαι.
- 47 Καὶ δις τέως μὲν ἔφευγε (ταῖς γὰρ δυνάμεσιν
 ἥλαττούτο) καὶ τήν τε ἐν ποσὶν ἀεὶ ἔκειρε, καὶ
 ἐπλάνα τε αὐτὸν³ ἀμα καὶ ἐπιδεῖσθαι τῶν ἐπιτη-
 δείων ἐποίει· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔκεινος ἐσ τὴν Ἦρμενίαν διά

¹ δὲ Bk., τε LU^a. ² ἔθορύβησαν τ. Hegw., ἔθορυβήσαν LU^a.

³ αὐτὸν Xyl., ἔαυτὸν L.

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tained this, he was alarmed and straightway sent an embassy and tried to arrange a truce. But when Pompey demanded that he lay down his arms and deliver up the deserters, he had no opportunity to deliberate; for the large number of deserters who were in his camp, hearing of it and fearing they should be delivered up, and likewise the barbarians, fearing that they should be compelled to fight without them, raised an uproar. And they would have done some harm to the king, had he not by pretending that he had sent the envoys, not for a truce, but to spy out the Roman strength, with difficulty held them in check.

Pompey, therefore, having decided that he must needs fight, was busy with his various preparations; among other things he reënlisted the Valerians. When he was now in Galatia, Lucullus met him and declared the whole conflict over, claiming there was no further need of an expedition, and that for this reason, in fact, the men sent by the senate to arrange for the government of the districts had arrived. Failing to persuade him to retire, Lucullus turned to abuse, stigmatizing him as officious, greedy for war, greedy for office, and so on. Pompey, paying him but slight attention, forbade anybody longer to obey his commands and pressed on against Mithridates, being eager to join issue with him as quickly as possible.

The king for a time kept fleeing, since his forces were inferior; he continually devastated the country before him, gave Pompey a long chase, and at the same time made him feel the want of provisions. But when his adversary invaded Armenia, both for

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- τε τοῦτο καὶ ὡς ἐρήμην αὐτὴν αἰρήσων ἐνέβαλεν,
 2 οὕτω δὴ δείσας μὴ προκαταληφθῆ ἥλθε τε ἐς
 αὐτὴν, καὶ λόφου ἀντικαταλαβὼν ὁχυρὸν τῷ μὲν
 παντὶ στρατῷ ἡσύχαζεν, ἐλπίζων τοὺς μὲν Ῥω-
 μαίους ἀπορίᾳ τῶν τροφῶν ἐκτρυχώσειν (αὐτὸς
 γὰρ ἄτε ἐν ὑπηκόῳ χώρᾳ πολλαχόθεν αὐτῶν
 εὐπόρει), τῶν δὲ δὴ ἵππεων ἀεί τινας ἐς τὸ πεδίον
 ψιλὸν δὲν καταπέμπων τούς τε προστυγχάνοντάς
 σφισιν ἐκάκου, καὶ ἔξαυτομολοῦντας ἐπὶ τούτῳ
 3 συχνοὺς ἐδέχετο. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος ἐνταῦθα μὲν
 οὐκ ἐθάρσησεν αὐτοῖς συμβαλεῖν, μεταστρατο-
 πεδευσάμενος δὲ ἐτέρωσε, ὅθεν ὑλώδους τοῦ πέριξ
 χωρίου ὅντος ἡττον ὑπό τε τοῦ ἵππικοῦ καὶ ὑπὸ²
 τοῦ τοξικοῦ τοῦ τῶν ἐναντίων λυπηθήσεσθαι
 4 ἔμελλεν, ἐλόχισεν ἢ καιρὸς ἦν, καὶ ὀλίγοις τισὶν
 ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τῶν βαρβάρων
 προσμίξας ἐτάραξέ τε αὐτούς, καὶ ὑπαγαγὼν ἐς
 δὲ ἐβούλετο¹ πολλοὺς ἀπέκτεινε. θαρσήσας τε
 ἐκ τούτου καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἄλλους ἄλλῃ ἐπὶ
 τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπεμπεν.
 48 'Ο οὖν Μιθριδάτης, ἐπειδὴ ταῦτά τε ἀσφαλῶς
 ἐπορίζετο, καὶ τὴν Ἀναιτίν² χώραν τῆς τε Ἀρ-
 μενίας οὖσαν καὶ θεῷ τινι ἐπωνύμῳ ἀνακειμένην
 2 διά τινων ἔχειρώσατο, κἀκ τούτου καὶ ἄλλοι
 συχνοὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπέκλινον, καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ οἱ
 τοῦ Μαρκίου στρατιῶται προσεγένοντο, ἐφοβήθη
 καὶ οὐκέτι κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινεν, ἀλλ' αὐτίκα
 τε τῆς νυκτὸς ἄρας ἔλαθε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα νυκτο-
 3 πορῶν ἐς τὴν τοῦ Τιγράνου Ἀρμενίαν προήει. καὶ
 οἱ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐπηκολούθει μὲν ἐπιθυμῶν διὰ

¹ ἐβούλετο Reim., ἐβούλενετο L.

² Ἀναιτίν Fabr., μανάτιν L (τανάτιδι ch. 53, 5).

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this reason and because he expected to capture it while abandoned, Mithridates, fearing it would be occupied before his arrival, also entered that country. He seized a strong hill opposite the Romans and there rested with his entire army, hoping to exhaust them by the failure of their provisions, while he could secure an abundance from many quarters, being among his own subjects. But he kept sending down some of his cavalry into the plain, which was bare, and attacking those who fell in with them, as a result of which he was receiving large numbers of deserters. Pompey did not dare to assail them in that position, but moved his camp to another spot where the surrounding country was wooded and where he would be troubled less by the foe's cavalry and archers, and there he set an ambuscade where an opportunity offered. Then with a few troops he openly approached the camp of the barbarians, threw them into disorder, and luring them to the point he wished, killed a large number. Encouraged by this success, he also sent men out in various directions over the country after provisions.

When Pompey continued to procure these in safety and through certain men's help had become master of the land of Anaïtis, which belongs to Armenia and is dedicated to a certain goddess of the same name, and many others as a result of this kept revolting to him, while the soldiers of Marcius were added to his force, Mithridates became frightened and no longer kept his position, but immediately set out unobserved in the night, and thereafter by night marches advanced into the Armenia of Tigranes. Pompey followed after him, eager to engage in battle ; yet he

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μάχης ἐλθεῖν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ πρότερον οὕτε μεθ' ἡμέραν (οὐ γὰρ ἔξησαν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου) οὕτε νύκτωρ ἐτόλμησε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι (τὴν γὰρ ἀγνωσίαν τῶν χωρίων ἐδεδίει) πρίν σφας πρὸς τῇ μεθορίᾳ γενέσθαι· τότε γὰρ εἰδὼς αὐτοὺς διαφεύγειν μέλλοντας ἡναγκάσθη νυκτομαχῆσαι.

4 γνοὺς οὖν τοῦτο προαπήρε, μεσημβριάζοντας τοὺς βαρβάρους λαθών, ἢ πορεύεσθαι ἔμελλον· καὶ ἐντυχών τινι χωρίῳ κοίλῳ μεταξὺ γηλόφων τινῶν ὅντι, ἐνταῦθα τό τε στράτευμα ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα 5 ἀνεβίβασε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπέμεινεν. ἐπειδὴ τε ἐκεῖνοι μετά τε ἀδείας καὶ ἄνευ προφυλακῆς, ἄτε μήτε¹ ἔμπροσθε δεινόν τι πεπονθότες καὶ τότε ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλὲς ἥδη προχωροῦντες ὥστε μηδὲ ἐφέψεσθαι σφισιν ἔτι τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐλπίζειν, ἐς τὸ κοῖλον ἐσῆλθον, ἐπέθετο αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ σκότῳ· οὕτε γὰρ ἄλλο τι φῶς εἶχον οὕτε ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τι ἔλαμπεν.

49 Ἐγένετο δὲ ἡ μάχη τοιάδε. πρῶτον μὲν οἱ σαλπικταὶ πάντες ἅμα τὸ πολεμικὸν ἀπὸ συνθήματος ἐβόήσαν, ἐπειτα δὲ οἵ τε στρατιῶται καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς ὄχλος πᾶς ἐπηλάλαξε, καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰ δόρατα πρὸς τὰς ἀσπίδας, οἱ δὲ καὶ λίθους πρὸς

2 τὰ χαλκὰ σκεύη προσεπέκρουσαν. καὶ σφων τὴν ἡχὴν τὰ ὅρη ἔγκοιλα ὅντα καὶ ὑπεδέξατο καὶ ἀνταπέδωκε φρικωδεστάτην, ὥστε τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐξαπιναίως ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐρημίᾳ αὐτῶν ἀκούσαντας δεινῶς ἐκπλαγῆναι ως καὶ

3 δαιμονίῳ τινὶ πάθει περιπεπτωκότας. καν τούτῳ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πανταχόθεν ἀπὸ τῶν μετεώρων λίθοις τοξεύμασιν ἀκοντίοις βάλλοντες πάντως γέ τινας

¹ μήτε Bk., μηδὲ L.

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did not venture to do so either by day, for they would not come out of their camp, or by night, since he feared his ignorance of the country, until they got near the frontier. Then, knowing that they were about to escape, he was compelled to fight by night. Having decided on this course, he eluded the barbarians while they were taking their noonday rest, and went on ahead by the road along which they were to march. And coming upon a defile between some hills, he stationed his army there on the higher ground and awaited the enemy. When the latter had entered the defile confidently and without any precaution, in view of the fact that they had suffered no injury previously and now at last were gaining safety, insomuch that they even expected the Romans would no longer follow them, he fell upon them in the darkness; for there was no illumination from the sky, and they had no kind of light with them.

B.C. 66

The course of the battle was as follows: First, all the trumpeters together at a signal sounded the attack, then the soldiers and all the multitude raised a shout, while some clashed their spears against their shields and others struck stones against the bronze implements. The mountains surrounding the valley took up and gave back the din with most frightful effect, so that the barbarians, hearing them suddenly in the night and in the wilderness, were terribly alarmed, thinking they had encountered some supernatural phenomenon. Meanwhile the Romans from the heights were hurling stones, arrows, and javelins upon them from every side, inevitably wounding some by reason of their num-

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους αὐτῶν ἐτίτρωσκον καὶ ἐς πᾶν
 κακοῦ σφας κατέστησαν οὕτε γὰρ ἐς παράταξιν
 ἀλλ’ ἐς πορείαν ἐσταλμένοι, καὶ ἐν ταύτῳ τοῖς τε
 ἵπποις καὶ ταῖς καμήλοις καὶ παντοδαποῖς σκεύεσι¹
 καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναικες ἀναστρεφόμενοι,
 4 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ κελήτων, οἱ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμάτων τῶν
 τε καμαρῶν καὶ τῶν ἀρμαμάξων ἀναμίξ ὁχού-
 μενοι, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἡδη τιτρωσκόμενοι, οἱ δὲ προσ-
 δεχόμενοι τρωθήσεσθαι, ἐταράσσοντο, κάκ τούτου
 ράον, ἅτε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐμπελαζόμενοι, ἐφθεί-
 5 ροντο. καὶ ταῦτα μέν, ἔως ἀπωθεν ἐβάλλοντο,
 ἔπασχον· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔξαναλώσαντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι
 τὴν πόρρωθεν ἀλκὴν ἐπικατέδραμόν² σφισιν,
 ἐφονεύετο μὲν τὰ περιέσχατα (καὶ ἔξήρκει πρὸς
 τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῖς μία πληγὴ ἅτε καὶ ψιλοῖς
 οὖσι τοῖς πλείσι), συνεπιέζετο δὲ τὰ μέσα,
 πάντων ἐπ’ αὐτὰ³ ὑπὸ τοῦ πέριξ δέους χω-
 6 ρούντων. καὶ οὕτω καὶ ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων ὠθούμενοι
 καὶ συμπατούμενοι διώλλυντο, οὐδὲ εἰχον οὐδὲν
 οὕτε ἑαυτοῖς ἐπαρκέσαι οὕτε ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους
 τολμῆσαι· ἵππης γὰρ καὶ τοξόται τὸ πλεῖστον
 ὅντες ἄποροι μὲν ἐν τῷ σκότῳ προϊδέσθαι τι,
 ἄποροι δὲ ἐν τῇ στενοχωρίᾳ μηχανήσασθαι
 ἐγίγνοντο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ σελήνη ἀνέτειλεν, οἱ
 μὲν ἔχαιροι ως καὶ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ πάντως τινὰς⁴
 7 ἀμυνούμενοι. κάνω ὡφελήθησάν τι, εἰ μὴ οἱ Ῥω-
 μαῖοι κατόπιν αὐτὴν ἔχοντες, πολλὴν σφισι πλά-
 νην, τοτὲ μὲν τῇ τοτὲ δὲ τῇ προσπίπτοντες, καὶ
 ἐν τῇ ὅψει καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐνεποίουν. πάμπολλοί

¹ σκεύεσι Naber, οδσι L.

² ἐπικατέδραμον Leuncl., ἐπειτα κατέδραμον L.

³ ἐπ’ αὐτὰ Leuncl., ὑπ’ αὐτὰ L.

⁴ τινὰς Bs., τινὰ L.

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bers ; and they reduced them to the direst ex- B.C. 66 tremity. For the barbarians were not drawn up for battle, but for the march, and both men and women were moving about in the same place with horses and camels and all sorts of baggage ; some were riding on chargers, others in chariots or in the covered waggons and carriages, in indiscriminate confusion ; and as some were being wounded already and others were expecting to be wounded they were thrown into confusion, and in consequence the more easily slain, since they kept huddling together. This was what they endured while they were still being assailed from a distance. But when the Romans, after exhausting their long-distance missiles, charged down upon them, the outermost of the enemy were slaughtered, one blow sufficing for their death, since the majority were unarmed, and the centre was crushed together, as all by reason of the danger round about them moved thither. So they perished, pushed about and trampled upon by one another without being able to defend themselves or show any daring against the enemy. For they were horsemen and bowmen for the most part, and were unable to see before them in the darkness and unable to carry out any manœuvre in the narrow space. When the moon rose, the barbarians rejoiced, thinking that in the light they would certainly beat back some of the foe. And they would have been benefited somewhat, if the Romans had not had the moon behind them and as they assailed them, now on this side and now on that, caused much confusion both to the eyes and hands of the others. For the

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- τε γὰρ δύτες καὶ ἐπὶ βαθύτατον κοινῇ πάντες ἀποσκιάζοντες ἔσφαλλον αὐτούς, ἐν φέ¹ οὕπω²
- 8** προσέμισγόν σφισιν· ἐς γὰρ τὸ κενὸν οἱ βάρβαροι, ὡς καὶ ἐγγὺς αὐτῶν δύτων, μάτην ἔπαιον, καὶ ὁμόσε χωρήσαντες ἐν τῇ σκιᾷ μὴ προσδεχόμενοι ἐτιτρώσκουντο. καὶ οὕτως ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν πολλοὶ καὶ ἑάλωσαν οὐκ ἐλάττους. συχνοὶ δὲ καὶ διέφυγον, ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτης.
- 50** Καὶ τότε μὲν πρὸς τὸν Τιγράνην ἡπείγετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ προπέμψας πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐδὲν φίλιον εὗρετο, ὅτι τοῦ νιέος αὐτῷ Τιγράνου στασιάσαντος ἐκεῖνον μὲν πάππον αὐτοῦ δύτα αἴτιον τῆς διαφορᾶς ὑπετόπησε γεγονέναι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὐχ ὅπως αὐτὸν ἐδέξατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς προπεμφθέντας ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συνέλαβε καὶ κατέδησε, διαμαρτὼν ὃν³ ἥλπισεν
- 2** ἐς τε τὴν Κολχίδα ἀπετράπετο, καὶ ἐκεῖθεν πεζῇ πρός τε τὴν Μαιῶτιν καὶ πρὸς τὸν Βόσπορον, τοὺς μὲν πείθων, τοὺς δὲ καὶ βιαζόμενος, ἀφίκετο, καὶ τὴν τε χώραν ἐκομίσατο, τὸν Μαχάρην τὸν παῖδα τὸν τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀνθελόμενον καὶ τότε αὐτῆς κρατοῦντα καταπλήξας ὥστε μηδὲ ἐς ὅψιν αὐτῷ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ ἐκεῖνον διὰ τῶν συνόντων οἱ, τὴν τε ἄδειάν σφισι καὶ χρήματα δώσειν ὑπι-
- 3** σχνούμενος, ἀπέκτεινεν. ἐν φέ⁴ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο, ὁ Πομπήιος ἔπεμψε μὲν⁵ τοὺς ἐπιδιώξοντας⁶ αὐτόν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔφθη ὑπὲρ τὸν Φᾶσιν ἐκδράς, πόλιν ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ ἐν φέ⁷ ἐνευικήκει συνώκισε, τοῖς τραυματίαις καὶ τοῖς ἀφηλικεστέροις τῶν

¹ γέ St., τε L.

² οὕπω Rk., οὕτω L

³ ὃν Rheim., οὖν ὃν L.

⁴ μὲν added by Bk.

⁵ ἐπιδιώξοντας H. Steph., ἐπιδιώξαντας L.

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assailants, being very numerous, and all of them ^{B.C. 66} together casting the deepest shadow, baffled their opponents before they had yet come into conflict with them. The barbarians, thinking them near, would strike vainly into the air, and when they did come to close quarters in the shadow, they would be wounded when not expecting it. Thus many of them were killed and no fewer taken captives. A considerable number also escaped, among them Mithridates.

The king then hastened toward Tigranes. But on sending couriers to him he found no friendship awaiting him, because the young Tigranes had risen against his father, and the latter suspected that Mithridates, the youth's grandfather, had really been responsible for the quarrel. For this reason, far from receiving him, Tigranes even arrested and threw into prison the men sent ahead by him. Failing, therefore, of the expected refuge, he turned aside into Colchis, and thence on foot reached Maeotis and the Bosphorus, using persuasion with some and force with others. He also recovered that country, after so terrifying Machares, his son, who had espoused the cause of the Romans and was then ruling there, that he would not even come into his presence; and he likewise caused this son to be killed by his associates, to whom he promised to grant immunity and money. In the course of these events Pompey sent men to pursue him; but when he outstripped them by fleeing across the Phasis, the Roman leader colonized a city in the territory where he had been victorious, and gave it over to the wounded and superannuated soldiers.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

στρατιωτῶν αὐτὴν δούς. καὶ σφισι καὶ τῶν περιχώρων ἐθελοῦται πολλοὶ¹ συνφέκησαν,² καὶ εἰσὶ καὶ νῦν, Νικοπολῖται τε ὡνομασμένοι καὶ ἐς τὸν Καππαδοκικὸν νομὸν συντελοῦντες.

- 51 *Καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' ἐποίει ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιγράνης ὁ τοῦ Τιγράνου παῖς παραλαβών τινας τῶν πρώτων, ἐπεὶ οὐ³ καθ' ἡδονὴν αὐτοῖς ὁ γέρων ἥρχε, πρὸς τε τὸν Φραάτην κατέφυγε, καὶ περισκοποῦντα αὐτὸν διὰ τὰς συνθήκας τὰς πρὸς τὸν Πομπήιον γενομένας ὅ τι χρὴ πρᾶξαι, ἐς τὴν*
- 2 *Ἀρμενίαν ἐμβαλεῖν ἀνέπεισε. καὶ ἥλθον μὲν μέχρι τῶν Ἀρταξάτων, πᾶσαν τὴν ἐν ποσὶ χειρούμενοι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις προσέβαλον· ὁ γάρ Τιγράνης ὁ γέρων ἐς τὰ δρη φοβηθείς σφας ἀνέφυγεν ἐπεὶ μέντοι χρόνου τε τῇ προσεδρείᾳ δεῖν ἔδοξε, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὁ Φραάτης μέρος τι τῆς δυνάμεως τῷ παιδὶ αὐτοῦ καταλιπὼν ἐς τὴν οἰκείαν ἀνεχώρησεν, ἀντεπῆλθέ τε ἐνταῦθα ὁ*
- 3 *πατὴρ αὐτῷ μονωθέντι καὶ ἐνίκησε. φυγὰν οὖν ἐκεῖνος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρὸς τὸν Μιθριδάτην τὸν πάππον ὄρμησεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔμαθεν αὐτὸν ἡττημένου καὶ βοηθείας μᾶλλον δεόμενον ἡ τινι ἐπικουρῆσαι δυνάμενον, προσεχώρησε τοῖς Ρωμαίοις, καὶ αὐτῷ ὁ Πομπήιος ἡγεμόνι χρησάμενος ἐς τε τὴν Ἀρμενίαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ ἐστράτευσε.*
- 52 *Καὶ δις μαθὼν τοῦτο καὶ καταδείσας ἐπεκηρυκεύσατό τε εὐθὺς αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου ἐξέδωκεν. ἐπειδὴ τε, ἐναντιώθέντος οἱ τοῦ νιέος, οὐδενὸς μετρίου ἔτυχεν, ἀλλὰ*

¹ πολλοὶ Rk., πολλοὶ καὶ L.

² συνφέκησαν R. Steph., συνώικισαν L.

³ οὐ added by Xyl.

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Many also of the neighbouring people voluntarily joined the settlement and later generations of them are in existence even now, being called Nicopolitans¹ and belonging to the province of Cappadocia. B.C. 66

While Pompey was thus engaged, Tigranes, the son of Tigranes, fled to Phraates, taking with him some of the foremost men, because his father was not ruling to suit them; and though Phraates, in view of the treaty made with Pompey, hesitated about what he ought to do, he was persuaded to invade Armenia. So they came as far as Artaxata, subduing all the country before them, and even assailed that place too, for Tigranes the elder in fear of them had fled to the mountains. But when it appeared that time was required for the siege, Phraates left a part of the force with the young Tigranes and retired to his own land. Thereupon the father took the field against his son, who was now left alone, and conquered him. The latter, in his flight, set out at first to go to Mithridates, his grandfather; but when he learned that he had been defeated and was rather in need of aid than able to assist any one, he went over to the Romans. Pompey, employing him as a guide, made an expedition into Armenia against his father.

Tigranes, learning of this, and becoming alarmed, immediately made overtures to him and delivered up the envoys of Mithridates. And when, on account of the opposition of his son, he could gain no moderate

Nicopolis = "City of Victory."

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

καὶ ὡς ὁ Πομπήιος τὸν τε Ἀράξην διέβη καὶ
 2 τοὺς Ἀρταξάτους ἐπλησίασεν, οὗτοι δὴ τὴν τε
 πόλιν αὐτῷ παρέδωκε καὶ ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον
 αὐτοῦ ἔθελοντὴς ἦκεν, ἐν μέσῳ ἑαυτὸν ὅτι μά-
 λιστα τοῦ τε προτέρου ἀξιώματος καὶ τῆς τότε
 3 ταπεινότητος σκευάσας, ὅπως αἰδέσεως τε καὶ
 ἐλέου ἄμα ἄξιος αὐτῷ φανείη· τὸν μὲν γὰρ χιτῶνα
 τὸν μεσόλευκον καὶ τὸν κάνδυν τὸν ὄλοπόρφυρον
 ἔξεδυ, τὴν δὲ δὴ τιάραν τό τε ἀνάδημα εἶχε.
 Πομπήιος δὲ ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ ἵππου κατεβίβασεν
 αὐτόν, ῥαβδούχον τινα πέμψας (προσήλαυνε
 γὰρ ὡς καὶ ἐς αὐτὸν τὸ ἔρυμα κατὰ τὸ σφέτερον
 ἔθος ἵππεύσων), ἐσελθόντα δὲ αὐτοποδίᾳ καὶ
 τό τε διάδημα ἀπορρίφαντα καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν
 4 πεσόντα προσκυνοῦντά τε ἴδων ἡλέησε, καὶ ἀνα-
 πηδήσας ἔξανέστησέ τε αὐτόν, καὶ ταινιώσας
 τῷ ἀναδήματι ἐς τε τὴν πλησίαν ἔδραν ἐκάθισε
 καὶ παρεμυθήσατο, εἰπὼν ἄλλα τε καὶ ὅτι οὐ τὴν
 τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλείαν ἀπολωλεκὼς ἀλλὰ καὶ
 τὴν τῶν Ρωμαίων φιλίαν προσειληφὼς εἴη. καὶ
 ὁ μὲν τούτοις τε αὐτὸν ἀνεκτήσατο καὶ ἐπὶ
 53 δεῖπνον ἐκάλεσεν· ὁ δὲ οὐίος (ἐκάθητο δὲ ἐκ τοῦ
 ἐπὶ θάτερα τοῦ Πομπηίου) οὐθ' ὑπανέστη τῷ
 πατρὶ οὐτ' ἄλλο τι αὐτὸν ἐδεξιώσατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον κληθεὶς οὐκ ἀπήντησεν. ὅθεν ὑπό^{γε¹} τοῦ Πομπηίου μάλιστα ἐμισήθη.
 2 Τῇ γοῦν ὑστεραίᾳ διακούσας αὐτῶν τῷ μὲν
 πρεσβυτέρῳ τὴν πατρώαν πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν ἀπέδωκε·
 τὰ γὰρ προσκτηθέντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (ἥν δὲ ἄλλα
 τε καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας τῆς τε Συρίας μέρη, ἥ

¹ γε St., τε L.

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terms, but even as it was Pompey had crossed the Araxes and drawn near to Artaxata, then at last Tigranes surrendered the city to him and came voluntarily into his camp. He had arrayed himself so far as possible in a manner midway between his former dignity and his present humbled state, in order that he might seem to him worthy both of respect and pity; for he had put off his tunic shot with white and the candys¹ of pure purple, but wore his tiara and head-band. Pompey, however, sent a lictor and made him dismount from his horse, since the king was riding up as if to enter the very fortification on horseback according to the custom of his people. But when he saw him enter on foot, cast aside his head-dress and prostrate himself on the ground to do him obeisance, he felt an impulse of pity; so springing up hastily, he raised him, bound on the head-band and seated him upon a chair close by, and spoke words of encouragement, telling him among other things that he had not lost the kingdom of Armenia, but had gained the friendship of the Romans. By these words Pompey restored his spirits, and then invited him to dinner. But the son, who sat on the other side of Pompey, did not rise at the approach of his father nor greet him in any other way, and furthermore, though invited to dinner, did not present himself, whence he incurred Pompey's most cordial hatred.

Now on the following day, when Pompey had heard the claims of both, he restored to the elder all his hereditary domain; but what he had acquired later (chiefly portions of Cappadocia and Syria, as

¹ The outer garment of the Persians, provided with sleeves.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- τε Φοινίκη καὶ ἡ Σωφανηὴ χώρα τοῖς Ἀρμενίοις πρόσορος οὐ σμικρά) παρείλετο αὐτοῦ, καὶ προσέτι καὶ χρήματα αὐτὸν ἔτησεν· τῷ δὲ νεωτέρῳ¹
- 3 τὴν Σωφανηὴν μόνην ἀπένειμε. καὶ ἔτυχον γὰρ οἱ θησαυροὶ ἐν αὐτῇ δύτες, ἡμφεσβήτησέ τε περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ νεανίσκος, καὶ ἀμαρτὼν (οὐ γὰρ εἶχεν ὁ Πομπήιος ὅπόθεν ἄλλοθεν τὰ ὡμολογημένα κομίσηται) ἡγανάκτησε καὶ δρασμὸν ἐβουλεύσατο. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος προμαθὼν τοῦτο ἔκεινόν τε ἐν φυλακῇ ἀδέσμῳ ἐποιήσατο, καὶ πέμψας πρὸς τοὺς τὰ χρήματα φυλάττοντας τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ
- 4 πάντα σφᾶς δοῦναι ἐκέλευσεν. ἐπειδὴ τε μήθ' ὑπήκουσαν, λέγοντες τὸν νεανίσκον, οὐπερ ἡ χώρα ἥδη ἐνομίζετο, χρῆναι σφισι τοῦτο προστάξαι, ἐπεμψεν² αὐτὸν πρὸς τὰ φρούρια. καὶ ὁ μὲν κεκλειμένα αὐτὰ εὑρὼν προσῆλθέ τε ἐγγύς, καὶ ἐκέλευσε καὶ ἄκων αὐτὰ ἀνοιχθῆναι· ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐπείθοντο, προϊσχόμενοι ὅτι μὴ ἐκούσιος ἀλλ' ἀναγκαστὸς τὴν πρόσταξιν ἐποιεῖτο, ἔχαλέπηνεν ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ ἔδησε τὸν Τιγράνην.
- 5 Καὶ οὕτως ὁ τε γέρων τοὺς θησαυροὺς παρέλαβε, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τε τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ Ἀνατίδι³ καὶ πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κυρνφ τριχῇ νείμας τὸν στρατὸν παρεχείμασε, τά τε ἄλλα παρὰ τοῦ Τιγράνου συχνά καὶ χρήματα πολλῷ πλείω τῶν ὁμολογηθέντων λαβών. ἀφ' οὐπερ οὐχ ἥκιστα καὶ ἐκεῖνον ἔστι τε τοὺς φίλους καὶ ἐσ τοὺς συμμάχους οὐ⁴ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐσέγραψε, καὶ τὸν νιὸν αὐτοῦ ἐσ τὴν Ρώμην μετὰ φρουρᾶς ἐσήγαγεν.

¹ νεωτέρῳ Bk., νίεῖ τῷ ἐτέρῳ L.

² ἐπεμψεν Turn., ἐπεμψαν L.

³ Ἀνατίδι Fabr., τανατίδι L.

⁴ οὐ added by Rk.

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well as Phoenicia and the large district of Sophene B.C. 66 bordering on Armenia) he took away, and demanded money of him besides. To the younger he assigned Sophene only. And inasmuch as this was where the treasures were, the young man began a dispute about them, and not gaining his point, since Pompey had no other source from which to obtain the sums agreed upon, he became angry and planned to escape. Pompey, being informed of this in season, kept the youth in honourable confinement and sent to those who were guarding the money, bidding them give it all to his father. But they would not obey, stating that it was necessary for the young man, to whom the country was now held to belong, to give them this command. Then Pompey sent him to the forts. He, finding them all locked up, came near and reluctantly ordered that they be opened. When the keepers obeyed no more than before, claiming that he issued the command not of his own free will, but under compulsion, Pompey was vexed and put Tigranes in chains.

Thus the old king secured the treasures, and Pompey passed the winter in the land of Anaïtis and near the river Cyrnus, after making three divisions of his army. From Tigranes he received plenty of everything and far more money than had been agreed upon. It was for this reason particularly that he shortly afterward enrolled the king among the friends and allies of the Roman people and brought his son to Rome under guard.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

54 Οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ διεχείμασεν. Ὁροίσης γὰρ Ἀλβανῶν τῶν ὑπέρ τοῦ Κύρνου οἰκούντων βασιλεύς, τὸ¹ μὲν τι καὶ τῷ Τιγράνῃ τῷ νεωτέρῳ φίλῳ οἱ δυντι χαρίσασθαι βουληθεῖς, τὸ δὲ δῆ πλεῖστον δείσας μὴ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀλβανίδα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐσβάλωσι, καὶ νομίσας ὅτι, ἀν ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι ἀδοκήτοις σφίσι καὶ μὴ καθ' ἐν στρατοπεδευμένοις προσπέσῃ, πάντως τι ἔξεργάσεται, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ Κρόνια,
 2 καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐπὶ Μέτελλον Κέλερα, παρ' ϕ ὁ Τιγράνης ἦν, ἥλασεν, ἄλλους δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πομπήιον καὶ ἄλλους ἐπὶ Λούκιον Φλάκκον τὸν τῆς τριτημορίδος ἄρχοντα ἔπειμψεν, ὅπως πάντες ἄμα
 3 ταραχθέντες μὴ συμβοηθήσωσιν ἀλλήλοις. οὐ μὴν καὶ διεπράξατο οὐδαμόθι οὐδέν· ἐκεῖνόν τε γὰρ ὁ Κέλερ ίσχυρώς ἀπεκρούσατο, καὶ ὁ Φλάκκος ἐπειδὴ πολὺν τὸν περίβολον τῆς ταφρείας δυτια ἀδύνατος ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους σῶσαι, ἐτέραν ἔνδοθεν ἐποιήσατο, καὶ δόξαν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὡς καὶ φοβηθεὶς ἐμβαλών, ἐπε-
 4 σπάσατο αὐτοὺς εἴσω τῆς ἔξωθεν τάφρου, κάνταῦθα μὴ προσδεχομένοις σφίσιν ἐπεκδραμῶν πολλοὺς μὲν ἐν χερσὶ, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ φεύγοντας ἐφόνευσε. κάν τούτῳ ὁ Πομπήιος προμαθὼν τε τὴν² πείρασιν τῶν βαρβάρων ἦν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπεποίηντο, προαπήντησε τοῖς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἐπιοῦσιν³ ἀπροσδόκητος, καὶ κρατήσας ἐπὶ τὸν Ὁροίσην εὐθὺς ὕσπερ εἶχεν ἡπείχθη. καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὐ κατέλαβεν (ἀπωσθείς τε γὰρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κέλερος καὶ μαθὼν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων πταίσματα

¹ τὸ Χyl., τῶι L. ² τε τὴν Bk., τὴν τε L.

³ ἐπιοῦσιν R. Steph., ἀπιοῦσιν I.

BOOK XXXVI

The quiet of his winter quarters, however, was not unbroken. Oroeses, king of the Albanians dwelling beyond the Cyrus,¹ made an expedition against them just at the time of the Saturnalia. He was impelled partly by the desire to do a favour to Tigranes the younger, who was a friend of his, but chiefly by the fear that the Romans would invade Albania; and he cherished the idea that if he should fall upon them in the winter, when they were not expecting hostilities and were not encamped in one body, he would surely achieve some success. Oroeses himself marched against Metellus Celer, in whose charge Tigranes was, and sent some against Pompey and others against Lucius Flaccus, the commander of a third of the army, in order that all might be thrown into confusion at once, and so might not assist one another. And yet, in spite of all, he accomplished nothing at any point. Celer vigorously repulsed Oroeses. Flaccus, being unable to save the whole circuit of his entrenchments by reason of their size, constructed another line inside. This fixed in his opponents' minds the impression that he was afraid, and so he was able to entice them inside of the outer trench, where by making an unexpected charge upon them he slaughtered many in the conflict and many in flight. Meanwhile Pompey, having already learned of the attempt which the barbarians had made on the others, came, much to their surprise, to meet the detachment that was proceeding against him, conquered it, and at once hurried on just as he was against Oroeses. He did not overtake him, however, since Oroeses had fled after being repulsed by Celer and learning of the failures of the others; but he

¹ This river is called the Cyrus by other writers.

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5 ἔφυγε), τῶν μέντοι Ἀλβανῶν συχνοὺς περὶ τὴν τοῦ Κύρνου διάβασιν συλλαβὼν ἔφθειρε. κακὸν τούτου δεηθεῖσιν αὐτοῖς ἐσπείσατο· ἄλλως μὲν γὰρ καὶ σφόδρα ἐπεθύμει ἐς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἀντεμβαλεῖν, διὰ δὲ δὴ τὸν χειμῶνα ἡδέως τὸν πόλεμον ἀνεβάλετο.

BOOK XXXVI

seized and destroyed many of the Albanians near the crossing of the Cyrrus. He then made a truce at their request; for although on other accounts he was extremely anxious to invade their country out of revenge, he was glad to postpone the war because of the winter.

B.C. 66

BOOK XXXVII

- Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τριακοστῷ ἑβδόμῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν
- α. Ὡς δὲ Πομπήιος πρὸς Ἰβηρας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἐπολέμησεν.
 - β. Ὡς Πομπήιος τὸν Πόντον τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ προσένειμεν.
 - γ. Ὡς Πομπήιος τὴν τε Συρίαν καὶ τὴν Φοινίκην ὑπηγάγετο.
 - δ. Ὡς Μιθριδάτης ἀπέθανε.
 - ε. Περὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων.
 - Ϛ. Ὡς Πομπήιος καταστησάμενος τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπανῆλθε.
 - Ϛ. Περὶ Κικέρωνος καὶ Κατιλίνου καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ αὐτῶν πραχθέντων.
 - η. Περὶ Καίσαρος καὶ Πομπήιου καὶ Κράτους καὶ τῆς συνωμοσίας αὐτῶν.

Χρόνου πλῆθος ἔτη ἔξι, ἐν οἷς ἀρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οὐδεὶς ἐγένοντο

- Α. Αὔρηλιος Μ. νι. Κόττας ὑπ.
- Λ. Μάλλιος Λ. νι. Τορκουάτος
- Λ. Ἰούλιος Λ. νι.¹ Καῖσαρ
- Γ. Μάρκιος Γ. νι. Φίγουλος
- Μ. Τούλλιος Μ. νι. Κικέρων ὑπ.
- Γ. Ἀρτώνιος Μ. νι.
- Δέκιμος Ἰούνιος Μ. νι. Σιλανός ὑπ.
- Λ. Λικίνιος Λ. νι. Μουρήνας
- Μ. Πούπτιος² Μ. νι. Πίσων
- Μ. Οὐαλέριος³ Μ. νι. Μεσσάλας Νιγρός⁴ ὑπ.
- Δ.⁵ Αφράνιος Αὐλ. νι.
- Κ. Καικλίος Κ. νι. Μέτελλος Κέλερ

Τότε μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἔπραξε, τῷ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένῳ
ἔτει, τοῦ τε Κόττου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ τοῦ Τορ-
κουάτου τοῦ⁶ Λουκίου ὑπατεύοντων, ἐπολέμησε
μὲν καὶ τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ τοῖς

¹ Τορκουάτος Λ. Ἰούλιος Λ. νι. supplied by Palm.

² Πούπτιος Palm., πούπλιος L.

BOOK XXXVII

The following is contained in the Thirty-seventh of Dio's *Rome* :—

- How Pompey fought against the Asiatic Iberians (chaps. 1–5).
- How Pompey annexed Pontus to Bithynia [lost between chaps. 7 and 8].
- How Pompey brought Syria and Phoenicia under his sway [lost between chaps. 7 and 8].
- How Mithridates died (chaps. 10–14).
- About the Jews (chaps. 15–19).
- How Pompey after settling affairs in Asia returned to Rome (chaps. 20–23).
- About Cicero and Catiline and their doings (chaps. 24–42).
- About Caesar and Pompey and Crassus and their league (chaps. 43–58).

Duration of time, six years, in which there were the following magistrates (consuls), here enumerated :—

- b.c.
- 65 L. Aurelius M. F. Cotta, L. Manlius L. F. Torquatus.
 - 64 L. Julius L. F. Caesar, C. Marcius C. F. Figulus.
 - 63 M. Tullius M. F. Cicero, C. Antonius M. F.
 - 62 D. Junius M. F. Silanus, L. Licinius L. F. Murena.
 - 61 M. Pupius M. F. Piso, M. Valerius M. F. Messalla Niger.
 - 60 L. Afranius A. F., C. Caecilius C. F. Metellus Celer.

THE year following these exploits, in the consulship of Lucius Cotta and Lucius Torquatus, Pompey engaged in warfare with both the Albanians and the

b.c. 65

² Όναλέριος R. Steph., γαλερίος L. ⁴ Νιγρός Palm., νικρός L.

⁵ Δ. added by H. Steph., space left in L.

⁶ τοῦ added by Bk.

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- Ιβηρσι.** καὶ προτέρους γε τούτοις καὶ παρὰ
 2 γνωμῆν ἡναγκάσθη συνενεχθῆναι· Ἀρτώκης γάρ
 ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν (νέμονται δὲ ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τοῦ
 Κύρου, τῇ μὲν τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, τῇ δὲ τοῖς Ἀρ-
 μενίοις πρόσοροι) φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν
 τράπηται, πρέσβεις μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ φιλίᾳ πρὸς
 αὐτὸν ἔπειμψε, παρεσκευάζετο δὲ ὅπως ἐν τῷ
 θαρσοῦντι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀνελπίστῳ οἱ ἐπίθηται.
 3 προμαθὼν οὖν καὶ τοῦτο ὁ Πομπήιος ἔς τε τὴν
 χώραν αὐτοῦ προενέβαλε, πρὶν ίκανῶς τε αὐτὸν
 ἔτοιμάσασθαι καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν δυσχερεστάτην
 οὖσαν προκατασχεῖν, καὶ ἔφθη καὶ πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν ὠνομασμένην προχωρήσας,
 4 πρὶν καὶ αἰσθέσθαι τὸν Ἀρτώκην ὅτι παρειη. ἦν
 δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς στενοῖς, ἔνθεν μὲν¹ . . . τοῦ
 Καυκάσου παρατείνοντος, οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ φυλακῇ
 τῶν ἐσβολῶν ὡχύρωτο. ὃ τε οὖν Ἀρτώκης
 ἐκπλαγεὶς οὐδένα καιρὸν ὥστε συντάξασθαι
 ἔσχεν, ἀλλὰ διαβὰς τὸν ποταμὸν τὴν γέφυραν
 5 κατέπρησε, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ τείχει πρός τε τὴν φυ-
 γὴν² αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἄμα καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες, ἐνέδοσαν.
 κρατήσας οὖν τῶν διόδων ὁ Πομπήιος φρουράν
 τε ἐπ' αὐταῖς κατεστήσατο, καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ὁρμώμενος
 πᾶσαν τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ κατεστρέψατο.
 2 Μέλλοντος δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν Κύρου διαβήσεσθαι,
 πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἀρτώκης εἰρήνην τε αἰτῶν,
 καὶ γέφυραν τά τε ἐπιτήδεια ἐκών οἱ παρέξειν
 2 ὑπισχνούμενος. καὶ ἐποίησε μὲν ἐκάτερον ὡς καὶ
 συμβησόμενος, δείσας δέ, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν αὐτὸν
 διαβεβηκότα, πρὸς τὸν Πέλωρον, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ καὶ

¹ Bk. supplied τοῦ Κύρου παραρρέοντος, ξνθεν δὲ, adopted in
 the translation. ² φυγὴν Leuncl., φυλακὴν L.

BOOK XXXVII

Iberians. Now it was with the Iberians that he was compelled to fight first and quite contrary to his purpose. They dwell on both sides of the Cyrus, adjoining the Albanians on the one hand and the Armenians on the other; and Artoces, their king, fearing that Pompey would direct his course against him, too, sent envoys to him on a pretence of peace, but prepared to attack him at a time when he should be feeling secure and therefore be off his guard. Pompey, learning of this also in good season, invaded the territory of Artoces before the other had made sufficient preparations or had secured the pass on the frontier, which was well-nigh impregnable. In fact he had advanced as far as the city called Acropolis¹ before Artoces became aware that he was at hand. This fortress was right at the narrowest point, where [the Cyrus flows on the one side and] the Caucasus extends [on the other], and had been built there in order to guard the pass. Thus Artoces, panic-stricken, had no chance to array his forces, but crossed the river, burning down the bridge; and those within the fortress, in view of his flight and also of a defeat they sustained in battle, surrendered. Pompey, after making himself master of the pass, left a garrison in charge of it, and advancing from that point, subjugated all the territory this side of the river.

But when he was on the point of crossing the Cyrus also, Artoces sent to him requesting peace and promising to yield the bridge to him voluntarily and to furnish him with provisions. Both of these promises the king fulfilled as if he intended to come to terms, but becoming afraid when he saw his enemy already across, he fled away to the Pelorus,

¹ Armastica ("Citadel of Armaz") is meant.

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έκεινον τῇ αὐτοῦ ρέοντα, ἀπέφυγεν δὲ γὰρ ἐξῆν
 αὐτῷ κωλύσαι διαβῆναι, τοῦτον ἐπισπασάμενος
 3 ἀπεδίδρασκεν. ἵδων οὖν τοῦθ' ὁ Πομπήιος ἐπε-
 δίωξέ τε αὐτὸν καὶ καταλαβὼν ἐνίκησε· δρόμῳ
 γάρ, καὶ πρὶν τοὺς τοξότας αὐτοῦ τῇ σφετέρᾳ
 τέχνῃ χρήσασθαι, ὅμόσε σφίσιν ἔχώρησε καὶ δι'
 4 ἐλαχίστου αὐτοὺς ἐτρέψατο. γενομένου δὲ τού-
 του Ἀρτώκης μὲν τόν τε Πέλωρον διαβὰς καὶ τὴν
 γέφυραν καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου καύσας ἔφυγε, τῶν δ'
 ἄλλων οἱ μὲν ἐν χερσὶν, οἱ δὲ καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν
 5 πεζῇ περαιούμενοι ἀπέθανον· συνχνοὶ δὲ καὶ κατὰ
 τὰς ὑλὰς σκεδασθέντες ἡμέρας μέν τινας ἀπὸ τῶν
 δένδρων ὑπερυψήλων ὅντων ἀποτοξεύοντες διεγέ-
 νοντο, ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑποτμηθέντων τῶν
 δένδρων ἐφθάρησαν. καὶ οὕτω καὶ ὁ Ἀρτώκης
 ἐπεκηρυκεύσατο μὲν αὐθις τῷ Πομπηίῳ καὶ δῶρα
 6 ἐπεμψεν· ἐκείνου δὲ δὴ ταῦτα μέν, ὅπως τὰς
 σπονδὰς ποιήσεσθαι¹ ἐλπίσας μὴ περαιτέρω ποι-
 προχωρήσῃ, λαβόντος, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην οὐχ ὁμολο-
 γήσαντος δώσειν ἀν μὴ τοὺς² παῖδας οἱ ὁμήρους
 7 προαποστείλη, χρόνον τινὰ ἐπέσχε, μέχρις οὐ οἱ
 Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ τὸν Πέλωρον διαβατόν πῃ τοῦ
 θέρους γενόμενον οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 μηδενὸς κωλύοντος, ἐπεραιώθησαν. οὕτω δὲ δὴ
 τούς τε παῖδας αὐτῷ ἐπεμψε, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ
 συνηλλάγη.
 8 Κάκ τούτου μαθὼν ὁ Πομπήιος οὐ πόρρω τὸν
 Φᾶσιν ὅντα, καὶ νομίσας ἐς τε τὴν Κολχίδα παρ'
 αὐτὸν καταβήσεσθαι καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Μιθρι-
 δάτην ἐς τὸν Βόσπορον πορεύσεσθαι,³ προήι

¹ ποιήσεσθαι Turn., ποιήσασθαι LU^a. ² τοὺς Rk., τούς τε LU^a.
³ πορεύσεσθαι H. Steph., πορεύεσθαι L.

BOOK XXXVII

another river that flowed through his domain. Thus B.C. 65 he first drew on, and then ran away from, the enemy whom he might have hindered from crossing. Upon perceiving this Pompey pursued, overtook, and conquered him. By a charge he came to close quarters with the enemy's bowmen before they could show their skill, and very promptly routed them. Thereupon Artoces crossed the Pelorus and fled, burning the bridge over that stream too; of the rest some were killed in conflict, and some while fording the river. Many others scattered through the woods and survived for a few days, while they shot their arrows from the trees, which were exceedingly tall; but soon the trees were cut down under them and they also were slain. So Artoces again made overtures to Pompey, and sent gifts. These the other accepted, in order that the king in the hope of securing a truce might not proceed any farther; but he would not agree to grant peace till the petitioner should first send to him his children as hostages. Artoces, however, delayed for a time, until in the course of the summer the Pelorus became fordable in places, and the Romans crossed over without any difficulty, particularly since no one hindered them; then at last he sent his children to Pompey and concluded a treaty.

Pompey, learning now that the Phasis was not far distant, decided to descend along its course to Colchis and thence to march to Bosporus against Mithridates. He advanced as he intended, traversing

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- 2 μὲν ἡ διενοέστο, καὶ τούς τε Κόλχους καὶ τοὺς προσχώρους σφίσι, τὰ μὲν πείθων, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐκφοβῶν, διῆλθε· αἰσθόμενος δὲ ἐνταῦθα ὅτι ἡ τε ἐπὶ τῆς ἡπείρου κομιδὴ διὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγνώστων καὶ πολεμικῶν ἔθνῶν, καὶ ἡ διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης χαλεπωτέρα διά τε τὸ ἀλίμενον τῆς
- 3 χώρας καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας αὐτὴν εἶη, τῷ μὲν Μιθριδάτῃ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐφορμεῖν ἐκέλευσεν ὥστε ἐκεῦνόν τε τηρῆσαι¹ μηδαμόσει ἐκπλεῦσαι καὶ τὴν ἐπαγωγὴν² αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀφελέσθαι, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀλβανοὺς οὐ τὴν συντομωτάτην, ὅπως σφᾶς καὶ ὑπὸ τούτου πρὸς ταῖς σπουδαῖς ἀνελπίστους καταλάβῃ, ἀλλ’ ἐς
- 4 τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἐπανελθὼν ἐτράπετο. καὶ τόν τε Κύρουν, ἡ πορεύσιμος ὑπὸ τοῦ θέρους ἐγεγόνει, πεζῇ διέβη, τήν τε ἵππουν κατὰ τὸν ὁρῶν καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα ἔξῆς, εἴτα τοὺς πεζοὺς διεναι κελεύσας, ἵν' οἵ τε ἵπποι τὸ σφοδρὸν ἀυτοῦ τοῖς σώμασί σφων διαχέωσι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν σκευοφόρων εἴ πού τι καὶ ὡς περιτραπείη, ἐς τε τοὺς ἐπὶ θάτερα παρακολουθοῦντας ἐμπίπτη καὶ μὴ περαιτέρω καταφέρηται· κάντεῦθεν πρὸς τὸν Καμβύσην πορευόμενος ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν πολεμίων οὐδὲν δεινὸν ἐπαθεν, ὑπὸ δὲ δὴ τοῦ καύματος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῦ δίψους ἴσχυρῶς μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ, καίτοι νυκτὸς τὸ πολὺ τῆς ὁδοῦ διελθών, ἐταλαιπώρησεν· οἱ γὰρ ἀγωγοί σφων, ἐκ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ὅντες,
- 5 φέρηται· καὶ τὸν Καμβύσην πορευόμενος ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν πολεμίων οὐδὲν δεινὸν ἐπαθεν, ὑπὸ δὲ δὴ τοῦ καύματος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῦ δίψους ἴσχυρῶς μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ, καίτοι νυκτὸς τὸ πολὺ τῆς ὁδοῦ διελθών, ἐταλαιπώρησεν· οἱ γὰρ ἀγωγοί σφων, ἐκ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ὅντες,
- 6 οὐ τὴν ἐπιτηδειοτάτην αὐτοὺς ἤγαγον. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ὁ ποταμὸς ἐν δέοντί σφισιν ἐγένετο· ψυχρό-

¹ τηρῆσαι Rk., τηρεῖσθαι L.; perhaps Rk. should be followed further in reading μὴ μηδαμόσει ἐκπλεῦσαι.

² ἐπαγωγὴν Reim., ἀπαγωγὴν L.

BOOK XXXVII

the territory of the Colchians and their neighbours, B.C. 65 using persuasion in some quarters and fear in others. But, perceiving at this point that the route on land led through many unknown and hostile tribes, and that the voyage by sea was still more difficult on account of the lack of harbours in the country and on account of the people inhabiting the region, he ordered the fleet to blockade Mithridates so as to see that he did not sail away anywhere and to prevent his importing provisions, while he himself directed his course against the Albanians. He did not take the most direct route, but first turned back into Armenia, in order that by such a course, taken in connection with the truce, he might find them off their guard. He forded the Cyrnus at a point where the summer had made it passable, ordering the cavalry to cross down stream, with the baggage animals next, and then the infantry. His object was that the horses should break the violence of the current with their bodies, and if even so any one of the pack-animals should be swept off its feet it might collide with the men crossing on the lower side and not be carried farther down. From there he marched to the Cambyses, without suffering any injury at the hands of the enemy; but as a result of the heat and consequent thirst both he and the whole army suffered severely, notwithstanding the greater part of the march was covered at night. For their guides, who were from among the captives, did not lead them by the most suitable route, nor indeed was the river of any advantage to them; for the water, of

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τατόν τε γὰρ τὸ ὅδωρον ὅν, καὶ ἀθρόον ὑπ' αὐτῶν ποθέν, συχνοῖς ἐλυμήνατο. ὡς δὲ οὖν οὐδὲ ἐνταῦθα ἀντίπαλόν τι αὐτοῖς ὥφθη, πρὸς τὸν "Αβαντα προσεχώρησαν, ὅδωρο μόνον ἐπιφερόμενοι· τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα παρ' ἐκόντων τῶν ἐπιχωρίων ἐλάμβανον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὐδὲ ἐκακούργουν οὐδέν.

- 4 Καὶ σφισι διαβεβηκόσιν ἥδη τὸν ποταμὸν ὁ 'Οροίσης προσιὼν ἡγγέλθη. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος βουληθεὶς αὐτόν, πρὶν τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πλῆθος γνῶναι, ἐς¹ μάχην ὑπαγαγέσθαι, μὴ καὶ αἰσθόμενος αὐτοῦ ἀναχωρήσῃ, τούς τε ἵππεας προέταξε, προειπών σφισιν ἂ ποιήσουσι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ὅπισθεν αὐτῶν ἐς τε τὰ γόνατα κεκλιμένους καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι συγκεκαλυμμένους ἔχων ἀτρεμεῖν ἐποίησεν, ὥστε τὸν 'Οροίσην μὴ πρότερον μαθεῖν 3 αὐτοὺς παρόντας πρὶν ἐν χερσὶ γενέσθαι. κἀκ τούτου ἐκεῦνός τε τῶν ἵππέων ὡς καὶ μόνων ὅντων καταφρονήσας συνέμιξε σφισι, καὶ δι' ὀλίγου τραπέντας ἐξεπίτηδες ἀνὰ κράτος ἐπεδίωξε· καὶ οἱ πεζοὶ ἀναστάντες ἐξαίφιης καὶ διαστάντες τοῖς μὲν σφετέροις ἀσφαλῆ τὴν φυγὴν διὰ μέσου σφῶν παρέσχον, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους ἀπερισκέπτως τῇ διώξει χρωμένους ἐσδεξάμενοι συχνοὺς ἐκυκλώσαντο. καὶ οὗτοί τε τοὺς ἔνδον ἔκοπτον, καὶ οἱ ἵππης, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ θάτερα αὐτῶν περιελθόντες, κατὰ νώτου τοῖς ἔξω τῆς κυκλώσεως προσέπεσον. καὶ ἐκεῖ τε πολλοὺς ἐφόνευσαν ἐκάτεροι, καὶ ἐτέρους² ἐς τὰς ὕλας καταφυγόντας

¹ ἐς Βρ., πρὸς L.

² ἐτέρους Rk., ἐκατέρους L.

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which they drank great quantities, was very cold and proved injurious to many. When no resistance was offered to them at this place either, they marched on to the Abas, carrying supplies of water only ; for they received everything else by the free gift of the natives, and for this reason they committed no depredations.

B.C. 65

After they had already got across the river it was announced that Oroeſes was coming up. Now Pompey was anxious to lead him into conflict before he should find out the number of the Romans, for fear that when he learned it he might retreat. Accordingly he marshalled his cavalry in front, giving them notice beforehand what they should do ; and he kept the rest behind them in a kneeling position and covered with their shields, causing them to remain motionless, so that Oroeſes should not ascertain their presence until he came to close quarters. Thereupon the barbarian, in contempt for the cavalry, whom he supposed to be alone, joined battle with them, and when after a little they purposely turned to flight, he pursued them at full speed. Then the foot-soldiers suddenly rose and by extending their front not only afforded their own men a safe means of escape through their ranks but also received within their lines the enemy, who were heedlessly bent on pursuit, and surrounded a number of them. So these troops cut down those caught inside the circle ; and the cavalry, some of whom went around on the right and some on the other side of them, assailed from the rear those who were on the outside. Each force slaughtered many there, and burned to death others who had fled into the woods, crying out the while,

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κατέπρησαν, “ἰὼ¹ Κρόνια²” πρὸς τὴν ἐπίθεσίν σφων τὴν τότε γενομένην ἐπιλέγοντες.³

- 5 Πράξας δὲ ταῦθ' ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιδραμῶν τοῖς τε Ἀλβανοῖς εἰρήνην ἔδωκε, καὶ ἄλλοις τισὶ τῶν παρὰ τὸν Καύκασον μέχρι τῆς Κασπίας θαλάσσης, ἐς ἣν ἀπὸ τοῦ Πόντου τὸ δρος ἀρξάμενον τελευτᾶ, κατοικούντων ἐπικηρυ-
 2 κευσαμένοις ἐσπείσατο. Φραάτης δὲ ἔπειμψε μὲν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀνανεώσασθαι τὰς συνθήκας ἔθέλων· ως γὰρ ἐκεῖνόν τε οὕτω φερόμενον ἐώρα, καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας τοῦ τε Πόντου τοῦ⁴ ταύτη οἱ ὑποστράτηγοι αὐτοῦ τὰ λοιπὰ προσκατεστρέφοντο, ὃ τε Γαβίνιος καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Εὐφράτην μέχρι τοῦ Τίγριδος προεχώρησεν, ἐφοβήθη τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὴν σύμβασιν βεβαιώσασθαι ἐπεθύμησεν· οὐ μέντοι καὶ
 3 διεπράξατό τι. ὁ γὰρ Πομπήιος πρὸς τε τὰ παρόντα καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλπίδας κατεφρόνησεν αὐτοῦ, καὶ τά τε ἄλλα ὑπερφρόνως τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ἐλάλησε, καὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν Κορδουνῆν, ὑπὲρ ἣς πρὸς τὸν Τιγράνην διεφέρετο,
 4 ἀπήτησεν. ἐπειδὴ τε ἐκεῖνοι μηδέν, ἀτε μηδὲ ἐπεσταλμένοι τι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀπεκρίναντο, ἔγραψε μέν τινα τῷ Φραάτῃ, οὐκ ἀνέμεινε δὲ ἀντιπεμφθῆναι τι, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν χώραν τὸν Ἀφράνιον παραχρῆμα ἔστειλε, καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἀμαχεὶ
 5 τῷ Τιγράνῃ ἔδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀφράνιος διὰ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας ἐς τὴν Συρίαν παρὰ τὰ συγκείμενα πρὸς τὸν Πάρθον κομιζόμενος ἐπλανήθη, καὶ πολλὰ ὑπό τε τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς σπάνεως τῶν τροφῶν ἐκακωθῆ· καὶ ἀπώλοντο, εἰ μὴ

¹ ιὼ Rk., & L. ² Κρόνια Cobet, Κρόνια Kρόνια L.

³ ἐπιλέγοντες Xyl., ἐπιλέγοντας L. ⁴ τοῦ supplied by Reim.

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“Aha, the Saturnalia!” with reference to the attack B.C. 65 made on that occasion by the Albanians.

After accomplishing this and overrunning the country, Pompey granted peace to the Albanians, and on the arrival of heralds concluded a truce with some of the other tribes that dwell along the Caucasus as far as the Caspian Sea, where the mountains, which begin at Pontus, come to an end. Phraates likewise sent to him, desiring to renew the treaty with him. For the sight of Pompey's success, and the fact that his lieutenants were also subjugating the rest of Armenia and that part of Pontus, and that Gabinius had even advanced across the Euphrates as far as the Tigris, filled him with fear of them, and he was anxious to have the truce confirmed. He accomplished nothing, however; for Pompey, in view of the present situation and the hopes which it inspired, held him in contempt and replied haughtily to the ambassadors, among other things demanding back the territory of Corduene,¹ concerning which Phraates was quarrelling with Tigranes. When the envoys made no answer, inasmuch as they had received no instructions on this point, he wrote a few words to Phraates, but instead of waiting for a reply sent Afranius into the territory at once, and having occupied it without a battle, gave it to Tigranes. Afranius, returning through Mesopotamia to Syria, contrary to the agreement made with the Parthian, wandered from the way and encountered many hardships by reason of the winter and the lack of supplies. Indeed, his troops would have perished, had not the Carrhaeans,

¹ Called Gordyene by most writers.

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Καρραῖοι, Μακεδόνων τε ἄποικοι δύτες καὶ ἐνταῦθά που οἰκοῦντες, ὑπέλαβόν τε αὐτὸν καὶ παρέπεμψαν.

- 6 Ταῦτά τε πρὸς τὸν Φραάτην ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης οἱ δυνάμεως ἔπραξε, σαφέστατα τοῖς πλεονεκτεῦνις βουλομένοις ἐπιδείξας ὅτι πάντα ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων ἥρτηται, καὶ ὁ ἐν αὐτοῖς κρατῶν νομοθέτης ὡν βούλεται ἀναγκαῖος γίγνεται, καὶ προσέτι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐπίκλησιν αὐτοῦ ὕβρισεν, ἥπερ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους πάντας ἥγαλλετο καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀρωμαίους, οὗτοί τε αὖ πρὸς ἐκεῖνον ἀεί ποτε ἐκέχρηντο. βασιλέως γὰρ αὐτοῦ βασιλέων καλουμένου, τό τε τῶν βασιλέων δόνομα περιέκοψε καὶ βασιλεῖ αὐτῷ μόνον ἐπιστέλλων ἔγραψε, καίτοι τῷ Τιγράνῃ τῷ αἰχμαλώτῳ καὶ τοῦτο παρὰ τὸ νομιζόμενον αὐτὸς¹ δούς, ὅτε τὰ ἐπινίκια αὐτοῦ 3 ἐν τῇ Ἀρωμῇ ἐπεμψεν. ὁ οὖν Φραάτης καίπερ δεδιώς τε αὐτὸν καὶ θεραπεύων, ἥγανάκτησεν ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὡς καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐστερημένος, καὶ πέμψας πρέσβεις πάντα τε ὅσα ἥδικητο ἐπεκάλει οἱ, καὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ἀπηγόρευε μὴ διαβαίνειν.
- 4 Ἐπειδή τε οὐδὲν μέτριον ἀπεκρίνατο, εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην μετὰ τοῦ υἱέος αὐτοῦ, φ τὴν θυγατέρα ἐδεδώκει, ἐστράτευσεν, ἐν τῷ ἥρι ἐν φ Λούκιός τε Καῖσαρ καὶ Γάιος Φίγουλος ὑπάτευον· καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ἐπειθ' ὑστερού ἀντεπεκράτησε.

¹ αὐτὸς Βε., αὐτοῖς Ι.

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Macedonian colonists who dwelt somewhere in that vicinity, received him and helped him forward.

This was the treatment which Pompey in the fulness of his power accorded to Phraates, thereby indicating very clearly to those desiring to indulge their greed that everything depends on armed force, and that he who is victorious by its aid wins inevitably the right to lay down whatever laws he pleases. Furthermore, he showed contempt for the title of Phraates, in which that ruler delighted before all the world and before the Romans themselves, and by which the latter had always addressed him. For whereas he was called "King of Kings," Pompey clipped off the phrase "of Kings" and addressed his demands merely "to the King" when writing; and yet he later, of his own accord and contrary to custom, gave this title to the captive Tigranes, when he celebrated his triumph over him in Rome. Phraates, consequently, although he feared and paid court to him, was vexed at this, feeling that he had actually been deprived of his kingdom; and he sent ambassadors, reproaching him with all the wrongs he had suffered, and forbidding him to cross the Euphrates.

When Pompey gave him no conciliatory reply, Phraates immediately began a campaign in the spring against Tigranes, being accompanied by the latter's son, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage.¹ This was in the consulship of Lucius Caesar and Gaius Figulus. In the first battle Phraates was beaten, but later was victorious. And

¹ Dio here records as a fresh event what he has already described at length as one of the occurrences of the year 66 (Book XXXVI. 51). This was probably due to the use of a second authority; cf. Intr. to vol. i. p. xvi.

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5 τοῦ τε Τιγράνου τὸν Πομπήιον ἐν Συρίᾳ ὅντα
ἐπικαλεσαμένου, πρέσβεις τε αὐθις πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἀπέστειλε, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν ἐκείνου κατηγόρησε,
πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ὑπεσήμηνε, ὥστε
τὸν Πομπήιον καὶ αἰσχυνθῆναι καὶ καταπλα-
7 γῆναι. οὐκον οὔτε τῷ Τιγράνῃ ἐπεκούρησεν οὔτε
πρὸς τὸν Φραάτην πολέμιόν τι ἔτ' ἔπραξε, πρό-
φασιν ποιησάμενος τὸ μήτε ἐκείνην οἱ τὴν στρα-
τείαν προστετάχθαι καὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐν
ὅπλοις ἔτ' εἶναι. ἀρκεῖσθαι τε τοῖς κατειργα-
σμένοις ἔφασκε, καὶ οὐκ ἐβούλετο . . . , μὴ πλει-
όνων ὀρεγόμενος καὶ περὶ ἐκείνοις, ὥσπερ που καὶ
2 ὁ Λούκουσλλος, πταίση. τοιαῦτα γὰρ ἔφιλοσόφει,
καὶ τό τε πλεονεκτεῖν δεινὸν καὶ τὸ τῶν ἀλλο-
τρίων ἐφίεσθαι ἄδικον εἶναι τότε ἔλεγεν ὅτ' οὐκέτ'
αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι ἐδύνατο. τάς τε γὰρ τοῦ Πάρ-
θου δυνάμεις δείσας, καὶ τὸ ἀστάθμητον τῶν
πραγμάτων φοβηθείς, οὔτε τὸν πόλεμον καίτοι
πολλῶν ἐναγόντων ἀνείλετο, καὶ τὰ ἐγκλήματα
3 τοῦ Βαρβάρου ἔφαύλισεν, ἀντειπὼν μὲν οὐδέν,
φήσας δὲ ὑπὲρ ὄρίων τινῶν τὴν διαφορὰν αὐτῷ
πρὸς τὸν Τιγράνην εἶναι, περὶ ων δικάσειν σφίσιν
ἄνδρας τρεῖς. οὓς καὶ ἔπειμψεν· καὶ αὐτοὺς ως
ἀληθῶς ἐκεῖνοι διαιτητὰς ἐπιγραψάμενοι πάντα
τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐγκλήματα διελύσαντο, ὀργι-
ζόμενος μὲν ὁ Τιγράνης ὅτι τῆς ἐπικουρίας οὐκ
4 ἔτυχε, βουλόμενος δὲ ὁ Φραάτης περιεῖναι τὸν
'Αρμένιον, ὅπως καὶ συμμάχῳ ποτὲ αὐτῷ, εἰ
δεηθείη, κατὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων χρήσαιτο. καὶ γὰρ
εὐ ἡπίσταντο ἀμφότεροι ὅτι, ὅπότερος ἀν αὐτῶν
τοῦ ἑτέρου κρατήσῃ,¹ τῶν τε πραγμάτων τοῖς

¹ κρατήσῃ Βε., κρατήσειε Ι.

BOOK XXXVII

when Tigranes invoked the assistance of Pompey, who was in Syria, Phraates again sent ambassadors to the Roman commander, bringing many charges against Tigranes, and making many insinuations against the Romans, so that Pompey was both ashamed and alarmed. As a result he lent no aid to Tigranes and no longer took any hostile measures against Phraates, offering the excuse that no such expedition had been assigned to him and that Mithridates was still in arms. He declared himself satisfied with what had been accomplished and did not wish [to undertake further risks], lest in striving for additional results he might impair the successes already won by some reverse, as Lucullus had done. Such was his philosophy, and he maintained that covetousness was a dangerous thing, and to aim at the possessions of others unjust,—now that he was no longer able to make use of them. For he feared the forces of the Parthian and dreaded the uncertain issue of events, and so did not undertake this war, although many urged him to do so. As for the barbarian's complaints, he made light of them, offering no answer, but asserting that the dispute which the prince had with Tigranes concerned some boundaries, and that three men should decide the case for them. These he actually sent, and they were enrolled as *bonâ fide* arbitrators by the two kings, who then settled all their mutual complaints. For Tigranes was angry at not having obtained the desired aid, and Phraates wished the Armenian ruler to survive, so that in case of need he might some day have him as an ally against the Romans. For they both well understood that whichever of them should conquer the other would simply help along matters for the Romans

B.C. 64

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Ῥωμαίοις προκόψει¹ καὶ αὐτὸς εὐχειρωτότερός² σφισι γενήσεται.

5 *'Εκεῖνοι μὲν δὴ διὰ ταῦτα κατηλλάγησαν, Πομπήιος δὲ ἐν τε τῇ Ἀσπίδι καὶ τότε ἔχείμασε, καὶ τά τε ἄλλα τὰ³ ἔτ' ἀνθιστάμενα προσηγάγετο, καὶ Συμφόριον τεῖχος Στρατονίκης οἱ προδούστης ἔλαβεν. αὗτη δὲ γυνή τε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου οὐσα, καὶ ὄργὴν αὐτῷ ὅτι ἐγκατελείφθη ἔχουσα, τούς τε φρουροὺς ἐς παρασκευὴν δὴ τροφῆς ἔξέπεμψε καὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐδέξατο, καίτοι παιδὸς αὐτῆς παρὰ . . .*

Xiphilinus

7^a *Τποστρέψας δὲ ἔξ Ἀρμενίας, καὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι καὶ τοῖς δυνάσταις τοῖς προσιοῦσιν αὐτῷ διαιτήσας καὶ χρηματίσας, καὶ τοῖς μὲν τὰς βασιλείας βεβαιώσας, τοῖς δὲ τὰς δυναστείας ἐπανέξησας, τῶν δὲ καὶ τὰς ὑπεροχὰς κολούσας⁴ καὶ ταπεινώσας, τὴν τε κοίλην Συρίαν καὶ τὴν Φουνίκην ἄρτι τε⁵ βασιλέων ἀπηλλαγμένας καὶ ὑπό τε τῶν Ἀραβίων καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιγράνου κεκακωμένας συνεστήσατο. ἐτόλμησε μὲν γὰρ ὁ Ἀντίοχος ἀπαιτῆσαι αὐτάς, οὐκ ἀπέλαβε δέ, ἀλλ' ἐς τε ἀρχὴν μίαν συνετάχθησαν καὶ νόμους ἔλαβον ὥστε τὸν τῶν Ῥωμαίων τρόπον πολιτεύεσθαι.— Xiphil. p. 6, 26—7, 5 Dind.*

8 . . . τοῦτο μόνον ἐν τῇ ἀγορανομίᾳ ἐπηνέθη, ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ τὰ Ῥωμαῖα καὶ τὰ Μεγαλήσια πολυτελέστατα ἐποίησεν, ἔτι δὲ⁶ καὶ μονομάχων ἀγῶνας

¹ προκόψει Rk., προσκόψει L.

² εὐχειρωτότερός Leuncl., εὐχειρότερός L.

³ τὰ added by Bk. ⁴ κολούσας Leuncl., κωλύσας VC.

⁵ τε Dind., γε VC. ⁶ δὲ Dind., τε L.

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and would himself become easier for them to subdue. B.C. 65
For these reasons, then, they were reconciled.

Pompey passed this winter likewise in Aspis,¹ winning over the districts that were still resisting, and taking also Symphorion,² a fort which Stratonice betrayed to him. She was the wife of Mithridates, and in her anger against him because she had been left there she sent out the garrison, ostensibly to collect supplies, and then let the Romans in, although her child was with . . .

Xiphilinus

Returning from Armenia [Pompey] arbitrated B.C. 64 disputes and managed other business for kings and potentates who came to him. He confirmed some in possession of their kingdoms, added to the principalities of others, and curtailed and humbled the excessive powers of a few. Coele-Syria and Phoenicia, which had lately rid themselves of their kings and had been ravaged by the Arabians and Tigranes, were united by him. Antiochus had dared to ask them back, but did not secure them; instead, they were combined into one province and received laws so that they were governed in the Roman fashion.

. . . [Not] for this alone did [Caesar] receive B.C. 65 praise during his aedileship, but also because he exhibited both the Ludi Romani and the Megalenses on the most expensive scale and furthermore arranged gladiatorial contests in his father's honour

¹ A place otherwise unknown; Fabricius suggested reading Anaitis in place of Aspis. ² Properly called Sinoria.

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- ἐπὶ τῷ πατρὶ μεγαλοφρονέστατα διέθηκεν. ἐγένετο μὲν γὰρ τῶν δαπανηθέντων ἐς αὐτὰ τὰ μὲν κοινῇ αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν συνάρχοντα Μᾶρκον Βί-
2 βουλον, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἴδια· τοσοῦτον δὲ δὴ ἐν τούτοις ὑπερῆρεν ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις δόξαν σφετερίσασθαι καὶ δοκεῖν ἅπαντα αὐτὸς ἀνηλωκέναι. ὁ οὖν Βίβουλος αὐτὸς ἐπισκώπτων ἔλεγεν ὅτι τὸ αὐτὸν τῷ Πολυδεύκει πεπονθὼς εἶη· τοῦ γάρ τοι ναοῦ κοινοῦ οἱ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν Κάστορα ὅντος, ἐπ' ἐκείνου μόνου ἡ ἐπωνυμία αὐτοῦ γίγνεται.
- 9 Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τούτοις ἔχαιρον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, τὰ δὲ δὴ τέρατα καὶ πάνυ αὐτοὺς ἐθορύβει. ἐν γὰρ τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ ἀνδριάντες τε πολλοὶ ὑπὸ κεραυνῶν συνεχωνεύθησαν καὶ ἀγάλματα ἄλλα τε καὶ Διὸς ἐπὶ κίονος ἰδρυμένον, εἰκὼν τέ τις λυκαίνης σύν τε 2 τῷ Ῥώμῳ καὶ σὺν τῷ Ῥωμύλῳ ἰδρυμένη ἔπεσε, τά τε γράμματα τῶν στηλῶν ἐς ἀς οἱ νόμοι ἐσεγράφοντο συνεχύθη καὶ ἀμυδρὰ ἐγένετο.¹ τά τε οὖν ἄλλα ἔξεθύοντο τοῖς μάντεσι πειθόμενοι, καὶ τῷ Διὶ ἀγαλμα μεῖζον, πρὸς τε τὰς ἀνατολὰς καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀγορὰν βλέπον, ὅπως αἱ συνωμοσίαι ὑφ' ὧν ἐταράττοντο ἐκφανεῖεν, ἰδρυθῆναι ἐψηφίσαντο.
- 3 Ταῦτά τε ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ ἔτει συνέβη, καὶ οἱ τιμηταὶ περὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἡριδανὸν οἰκούντων διενεχθέντες (τῷ μὲν γὰρ ἐς τὴν πολιτείαν αὐτοὺς² ἐσάγειν ἐδόκει, τῷ δὲ οὐ) οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων 4 ἔπραξαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπεῖπον. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ διάδοχοι αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει οὐδὲν³ ἐποίησαν, ἐμποδισάντων σφᾶς τῶν

¹ ἐγένετο R. Steph., ἐγένοντο L. ² αὐτοὺς H. Steph., αὐτοῦ L.

³ οὐδὲν supplied by R. Steph.

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in the most magnificent manner. For, although the cost of these entertainments was in part shared jointly with his colleague Marcus Bibulus, and only in part borne by him individually, yet he so far excelled in the funeral contests as to gain for himself the credit for the others too, and was thought to have borne the whole cost himself. Even Bibulus accordingly joked about it, saying that he had suffered the same fate as Pollux ; for, although that hero possessed a temple in common with his brother Castor, it was named after the latter only.¹

Over these successes the Romans naturally rejoiced, but the portents that occurred thoroughly disquieted them. On the Capitol many statues and images were melted by thunderbolts, among others one of Jupiter, set upon a pillar ; and a likeness of the she-wolf with Romulus and Remus, mounted on a pedestal, fell down ; also the letters of the columns on which the laws were inscribed became blurred and indistinct. Accordingly, on the advice of the sooth-sayers they offered many expiatory sacrifices and voted that a larger statue of Jupiter should be set up, looking toward the east and the Forum, in order that the conspiracies by which they were disturbed might come to light.

Such were the occurrences of that year. The censors also became involved in a dispute about the people living beyond the Po, one believing it wise to admit them to citizenship, while the other did not ; so they did not even perform any of their other duties, but resigned their office. And for the same reason their successors, too, did nothing in the following year, inasmuch as the tribunes hindered

¹ *Aedes Castoris* (or *Castorum*) was the usual name ; yet in Suet. *Calig.* 22 we read *aede Castoris et Pollucis.*

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- δημάρχων πρὸς τὸν τῆς βουλῆς κατάλογον, δέει
 5 τοῦ μὴ τῆς γερουσίας αὐτοὺς ἐκπεσεῖν. — καν τούτῳ πάντες οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διατρίβοντες, πλὴν τῶν τὴν νῦν Ἰταλίαν οἰκούντων, ἔξεπεσον Γαῖον τινὸς Παπίου δημάρχου γνώμῃ, ἐπειδὴ ἐπεπόλαζον καὶ οὐκ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδειοί σφισιν εἶναι συνοικεῖν.
- 10 Τῷ δὲ¹ ἔχομένῳ ἔτει, τοῦ τε Φιγούλου καὶ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Λουκίου ἀρχόντων, Βραχέα μέν, μνήμης δ' οὖν ἄξια πρὸς τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρωπείων
 2 πραγμάτων παραλόγους συνηνέχθη. ὃ τε γὰρ τὸν Λουκρήτιον ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Σύλλου προστάξεως ἀποκτείνας, καὶ ἔτερός τις συχνοὺς τῶν ἐπικηρυχθέντων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ φουεύσας, καὶ κατηγορήθησαν ἐπὶ ταῖς σφαγαῖς καὶ ἐκολάσθησαν, τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Ἰουλίου τοῦθ' ὅτι μάλιστα παρα-
 3 σκευάσαντος. οὗτῳ καὶ τοὺς πάνυ ποτὲ δυνηθέντας ἀσθενεστάτους αἱ μεταβολαὶ τῶν πραγμάτων πολλάκις ποιοῦσι. τοῦτό τε οὖν παρὰ δόξαν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἔχώρησε, καὶ ὅτι καὶ ὁ Κατιλίνας ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις αἰτίαν (πολλοὺς γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸς τῶν ὁμοίων ἀπεκτόνει) λαβὼν ἀπελύθη. καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐκ τούτου χείρων τε πολὺ⁴ ἐγένετο, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπώλετο· τοῦ γὰρ δὴ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου μετὰ Γαῖον Ἀντωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος, ὅτε Μιθριδάτης οὐδὲν ἔτι δεινὸν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους εἰργάσατο ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν διέφθειρεν, ἐπεχείρησεν ἐκεῖνος τὴν τε πολιτείαν νεωτερίζειν καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπ' αὐτῇ συνιστᾶς ἐς φόβον σφᾶς οὐ σμικροῦ πολέμου ἐνέβαλεν. ἐπράχθη δὲ ὡδε ἐκάτερον.
- 11 Ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτὸς μὲν οὐχ ὑπεῖκε ταῖς

¹ δὲ Turn., τε L.

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them in regard to the senatorial list, fearing that ^{B.C. 65} they themselves might be expelled from that body. Meanwhile all those who were resident [aliens] in Rome, except inhabitants of what is now Italy, were banished on the motion of one Gaius Papius, a tribune, because they were coming to be too numerous and were not thought fit persons to dwell with the citizens.

In the following year, when Figulus and Lucius Caesar were in office, the events were few, but worthy of remembrance in view of the contradictions in human affairs. For the man¹ who had slain Lucretius² at the instance of Sulla, and another³ who had slain many of the persons proscribed by him, were tried for the murders and punished, Julius Caesar being most instrumental in bringing this about. Thus changing circumstances often render very weak even those once exceedingly powerful. This matter, then, turned out contrary to most people's expectation, as did also the case of Catiline, who, although charged with the same crimes as the others (for he, too, had killed many of the proscribed), was acquitted. And from this very circumstance he became far worse and even lost his life as a result. For, when Marcus Cicero had become consul with ^{B.C. 63} Gaius Antonius, and Mithridates no longer caused any injury to the Romans, but had destroyed himself, Catiline undertook to set up a new government, and by banding together the allies against the state threw the people into fear of a mighty conflict. Now these two events came about as follows.

Mithridates did not give way himself under his

¹ L. Annius Bellienus. ² Q. Lucretius Ofella. ³ L. Luscius.

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- συμφοραῖς, ἀλλὰ τῇ βουλήσει πλέον ἢ τῇ δυνάμει
νέμων ἐνενόει, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Πομπήιος
ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ διέτριβε, πρός τε τὸν Ἰστρὸν διὰ
τῶν Σκυθῶν ἐλθεῖν, κἀντεῦθεν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν
- 2 ἐσβαλεῖν· φύσει τε γὰρ μεγαλοπράγμων ὡν, καὶ
πολλῶν μὲν πταισμάτων, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ εὔτυ-
χημάτων πεπειραμένος, οὐδὲν οὕτε ἀτόλμητον
οὕτε ἀνέλπιστόν οἱ εἶναι ἐνόμιζεν. εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ
σφαλείη, συναπολέσθαι τῇ βασιλείᾳ μετὰ ἀκε-
ραίου τοῦ φρουρήματος μᾶλλον ἢ στερηθεὶς αὐτῆς
ἐν τε ταπεινότητι καὶ ἐν ἀδοξίᾳ ζῆν ἥθελεν.
- 3 αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τούτοις ἔρρωτο· ὅσῳ γὰρ τῇ
τοῦ σώματος ἀσθενείᾳ ἀπεμαραίνετο, τοσούτῳ
τῇ τῆς γνώμης ρώμῃ ἴσχυρίζετο, ὥστε καὶ τὴν
ἐκείνου ἀρρωστίαν τοῖς ταύτης λογισμοῖς ἀνα-
- 4 λαμβάνειν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι οἱ συνόντες αὐτῷ, ὡς τά
τε τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἴσχυρότερα καὶ τὰ τοῦ Μιθρι-
δάτου ἀσθενέστερα ἀεὶ ἐγίγνετο (τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα
καὶ ὁ σεισμὸς μέγιστος δὴ τῶν πώποτε συνε-
νεχθεὶς αὐτοῖς πολλὰς τῶν πόλεων ἔφθειρεν),
ἡλοιούντο, καὶ τά τε στρατιωτικὰ ἐκινεῦτο, καὶ
παιδάς τινας αὐτοῦ συναρπάσαντές τινες πρὸς τὸν
Πομπήιον ἐκόμισαν.
- 12 Ἐπ' οὖν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἐφώρα καὶ ἐκόλαζε,
τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἔξ ύποψίας ὄργῃ προκατελάμβανε,
καὶ ἦν πρὸς οὐδένα ἔτι πιστός, ἄλλα καὶ τῶν
λοιπῶν τέκνων ὑποτοπήσας τινὰ ἀπέσφαξεν. ἵδων
οὖν ταῦτα νίος τις αὐτοῦ Φαρνάκης, καὶ ἐκεῖνόν
τε ἄμα φοβηθεὶς καὶ παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν
βασιλείαν (καὶ γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἥδη ἦν) λήψεσθαι
- 2 προσδοκήσας, ἐπεβούλευσεν αὐτῷ. φωραθεὶς δέ
(πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ φανερῶς καὶ λάθρᾳ πάντα τὰ

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misfortunes, but relying more on his will than on his power, he planned, especially as Pompey was now tarrying in Syria, to reach the Ister through Scythia, and from there to invade Italy. For, inasmuch as he was by nature given to great projects and had met with many successes as well as many failures, he felt there was nothing which might not be ventured or hoped for. And if he was to fail, he preferred to perish along with his kingdom, with pride undiminished, rather than live deprived of it in humility and disgrace. On this idea, then, he himself grew strong ; for in proportion as he wasted away through weakness of body, the more steadfast did he grow in strength of mind, so that he even offset the infirmity of the former by the reasonings of the latter. But his associates, on the other hand, became estranged, as the position of the Romans was ever growing more secure and that of Mithridates weaker. Among other things the greatest earthquake ever experienced destroyed many of their cities ; the soldiery also mutinied, and some of Mithridates' sons were kidnapped and conveyed to Pompey.

Thereupon he detected and chastised some, while others he punished on mere suspicion, before they could accomplish anything ; he no longer trusted anybody, but even put to death some of his remaining children who incurred his suspicion. Seeing this, one of his sons, Pharnaces, impelled at once by fear of the king and the expectation of receiving the kingdom from the Romans, as he had now reached manhood, plotted against him. He was detected, for many both openly and secretly were concerning themselves with all that he was doing ; and if the body-

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- πραττόμενα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐπολυπραγμόνουν) εὐθὺς
 ἄν, εἴπερ τι καὶ τὸ βραχύτατον εὔνοίας οἱ δορυ-
 φόροι τῷ γέροντι εἰχον, ἐδικαιώθη· νῦν δὲ καῖτοι
 σοφώτατος ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἐς πάντα τὰ βασιλικὰ
 γενόμενος, οὐκ ἔγνω ὅτι οὐδὲν οὐδενὶ οὕτε τὰ
 ὅπλα οὕτε τὰ πλήθη τῶν ὑπηκόων ἄνευ τῆς
 παρ' αὐτῶν φιλίας ἴσχύει, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅσῳ τις
 ἄν πλείω, μὴ μέντοι καὶ πιστὰ αὐτὰ ἔχῃ, χαλε-
 3 πώτερα αὐτῷ γίγνεται. ὁ γοῦν Φαρνάκης μετά
 τε τῶν προπαρεσκευασμένων καὶ μετὰ τῶν ὑπὸ¹
 τοῦ πατρὸς πρὸς τὴν σύλληψιν αὐτοῦ πεμφθέν-
 των (ῥᾶστα γάρ αὐτοὺς ὥκειωσατο) καὶ ἐπ' αὐτὸν
 ἄντικρυς τὸν πατέρα ἡπείχθη. πυθόμενος δὲ τοῦτο
 ὁ γέρων (ἥν δὲ ἐν Παντικαπαίῳ) στρατιώτας τινὰς
 ἐπὶ τὸν οὐόν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐφεψόμενός σφισι,
 4 προέπεμψε. καὶ τούτας τε ἐκεῖνος διὰ βραχέος,
 ἄτε μηδ' αὐτοὺς φιλοῦντας τὸν Μιθριδάτην, ἀπε-
 τρέψατο,² καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκουσίαν ἔλαβε, τόν
 τε πατέρα ἐς τὸ βασίλειον καταφυγόντα ἀπέ-
 κτεινεν.
 13 Ἐπεχείρησε μὲν γὰρ ἑαυτὸν διαχρήσασθαι, καὶ
 τάς τε γυναικας καὶ τοὺς παιδας τοὺς λοιποὺς
 φαρμάκῳ προαπαλλάξας τὸ λοιπὸν ἔξεπιεν, οὐ
 μέντοι οὕτε³ δι' ἐκείνου³ οὕτε διὰ ξίφους αὐτο-
 2 χειρίᾳ ἀποφθαρῆναι ἡδυνήθη. τό τε γὰρ φάρμα-
 κον, καίτοι θανάσιμον ὅν, οὐ συνεῖλεν αὐτόν,
 ἐπειδὴ πολλῇ καθ' ἕκαστην ἡμέραν προφυλακῇ
 ἀλεξιφαρμάκων ἐκεκράτυντο· καὶ ἡ τοῦ ξίφους
 πληγὴ διά τε τὴν τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ ἀπό τε τῆς
 ἥλικίας καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν περιεστηκότων ἀσθένειαν

¹ ἀπετρέψατο Pflugk, ἐπετρέψατο L. ² οὕτε Bk., οὐδὲ L.

³ δι' ἐκείνου R. Steph., δ' ἐκείνου L.

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a.c. 63

guard had had even the slightest good-will toward their aged sovereign, the son would have been punished immediately. But as it was, Mithridates, who had proved himself most wise in all matters pertaining to his royal office, did not recognize the fact that neither arms nor a multitude of subjects is of any real strength to any one without their friendship; on the contrary, the more subjects a ruler has, the greater burden they are to him, unless he holds them faithful. At any rate, Pharnaces, followed both by the men he had made ready and by those whom his father had sent to arrest him,—for he won these over very easily,—hastened directly against his father himself. The old king was in Panticapaeum when he learned this, and sent ahead some soldiers against his son intimating that he himself would soon follow them. These also Pharnaces quickly diverted from their purpose, inasmuch as they too did not love Mithridates, and after receiving the voluntary submission of the city, he put to death his father, who had fled for refuge into the palace.

Mithridates had tried to make away with himself, and after first removing his wives and remaining children by poison, he had swallowed all that was left; yet neither by that means nor by the sword was he able to perish by his own hands. For the poison, although deadly, did not prevail over him, since he had inured his constitution to it, taking precautionary antidotes in large doses every day; and the force of the sword blow was lessened on account of the weakness of his hand, caused by his age and present misfortunes, and as a result of

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καὶ διὰ τὴν φαρμάκου ὅποιουδηποτοῦ¹ λῆψιν
 3 ἀπημβλύνθη. ὡς οὖν οὕτε δὶ' ἑαυτοῦ ἀνηλίσκετο
 καὶ πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ χρονίζειν ἐδόκει, προσέπεσόν
 τε αὐτῷ ἐκεῖνοι οὓς ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐπεπόμφει, καὶ
 συνετάχυναν τοῖς ξίφεσι καὶ ταῖς λόγχαις τὸν
 4 ὅλεθρον. Μιθριδάτης μὲν δὴ ποικιλωτάτη ἀεὶ
 καὶ μεγίστη τῇ τύχῃ χρησάμενος, οὐδὲ τὴν τελευ-
 τὴν τοῦ βίου ἀπλῆν ἔσχεν ἐπεθύμησε τε γὰρ
 ἀποθανεῖν μὴ βουλόμενος, καὶ αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀπο-
 κτεῖναι σπουδάσας οὐκ ἡδυνήθη, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν
 φαρμάκῳ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ξίφει αὐθέντης τε ἄμα
 14 ἐγένετο καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔχθρῶν ἀπεσφάγη· Φαρνάκης
 δὲ τό τε σῶμα αὐτοῦ τῷ Πομπηίῳ ταριχεύσας,
 ἐλεγχον τοῦ πεπραγμένου, ἔπειψε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν
 τὴν τε ἀρχὴν παρέδωκε. καὶ δις τῷ μὲν Μιθρι-
 δάτη οὐδὲν ἐλυμήνατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πατρώοις
 ἥριοις ταφῆναι αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε· τὸ γὰρ πολέμιον
 αὐτοῦ συναποσβηκέναι τῇ ψυχῇ νομίζων οὐδὲν
 2 ἔτι τῷ νεκρῷ μάτην ὡργίζετο· τὴν μέντοι βασι-
 λείαν τοῦ Βοσπόρου μισθὸν τῷ Φαρνάκῃ τῆς
 μιαιφονίας ἐχαρίσατο, καὶ ἐς γε τοὺς φίλους τούς
 τε συμμάχους αὐτὸν ἀνέγραψεν.
 3 'Ως οὖν ἐκεῖνός τε ἀπωλώλει καὶ τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς
 αὐτοῦ πάντα πλὴν ὀλίγων κατέστραπτο (τείχη
 γάρ τινα φρουροὶ ἔξω τοῦ Βοσπόρου ἔτι καὶ τότε
 ἔχοντες οὐκ εὐθὺς ὡμολόγησαν, οὐχ ὅτι καὶ
 ἀνθίστασθαι οἱ διενοοῦντο, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ
 τὰ χρήματα, ἢ ἐφύλασσον, προδιαρπάσαντές
 τινες ἐκείνοις τὴν αἰτίαν προσθῶσι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
 ἀνέμενον, αὐτῷ βουλόμενοι τῷ Πομπηίῳ πάντα¹⁵
 ἐπιδεῖξαι), ὡς οὖν τά τε ἐνταῦθα κατείργαστο καὶ

¹ δοποιουδηποτοῦ R. Steph., δποι δῆ ποτ' οὖν L.

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taking the poison, whatever it was. When, therefore, he failed to take his life through his own efforts and seemed to linger beyond the proper time, those whom he had sent against his son fell upon him and hastened his end with their swords and spears. Thus Mithridates, who had experienced the most varied and remarkable fortune, had not even an ordinary end to his life. For he desired to die, albeit unwillingly, and though eager to kill himself was unable to do so; but partly by poison and partly by the sword he was at once self-slain and murdered by his foes. Pharnaces embalmed his body and sent it to Pompey as a proof of what had been done, and surrendered himself and his dominions. The Roman showed Mithridates no indignity, but, on the contrary, commanded that he be buried among the tombs of his ancestors; for, feeling that his foe's enmity had been extinguished with his life, he now indulged in, no vain rage against his dead body. Nevertheless he granted the kingdom of Bosporus to Pharnaces as the wages of his bloody deed, and enrolled him as a friend and ally.

After the death of Mithridates all portions of his dominion except a few were subjugated. A few garrisons which at that time were still holding forts outside of Bosporus, did not immediately come to terms, not so much because they were minded to resist Pompey as because they were afraid that others might seize the money which they were guarding and lay the blame upon them; hence they waited, wishing to show everything to Pompey himself. When, then, the regions in that quarter had been subdued, and Phraates

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ό Φραάτης ἡσυχίαν ἥγεν, ἢ τε Συρία καὶ ἡ Φοινίκη καθειστήκει, τρέπεται πρὸς Ἀρέταν. οὗτος δὲ Ἀραβίων μὲν τῶν νῦν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις δουλευόντων μέχρι τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης ἐβασίλευε, πλεῦστα δὲ δὴ τὴν Συρίαν πρότερον λυπήσας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μάχῃ πρὸς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀμυνόντων αὐτῇ νικηθείς, ὅμως καὶ τότε ἔτ' 2 ἐπολέμει. ἐπ' οὖν τοῦτον τούς τε πλησιοχώρους αὐτῷ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐλάσας ἀκονιτί τε αὐτοὺς προσηγάγετο καὶ φρουρᾶ παρέδωκε.

Κάντεῦθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Συρίαν τὴν Παλαιστίνην ώς καὶ τὴν Φοινίκην κακώσαντας, ὥρμησεν. ἥρχον δὲ αὐτῶν Ἄρκανός τε καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος ἀδελφοί, καὶ ἐτύγχανον ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ σφετέρου θεοῦ, δστις ποτὲ οὗτος ἐστιν, ἴερωσύνης (οὗτῳ γὰρ τὴν βασιλείαν σφῶν ὀνόμαζον) αὐτοὶ τε δια-
3 φερόμενοι καὶ τὰς πόλεις στασιάζοντες. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος Ἄρκανὸν μὲν οὐδεμίᾳν ἀξιόχρεων ἵσχυν ἔχοντα ἀμαχεὶ εὐθὺς προσέθετο, Ἀριστόβουλον δὲ ἐς χωρίον τι κατακλείσας ὁμολογῆσαί οἱ ἡνάγκασε, καὶ ἐπειδὴ μήτε τὰ χρήματα μήτε τὸ φρούριον παρεδίδου, ἔδησεν αὐτόν. κακ τούτου τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ῥάσιν προσεποιήσατο, τὰ δὲ Ἱεροσόλυμα
16 πολιορκῶν πράγματα ἔσχε. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἄλλην πόλιν, ἐσδεξαμένων αὐτὸν τῶν τὰ τοῦ Ἄρκανοῦ φρουρούντων, ἀπραγμόνως ἔλαβεν, αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν προκατασχόντων τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἀπόνως εἰλευ-
2 ἐπί τε γὰρ μετεώρου ἦν καὶ περιβόλῳ ἰδίῳ ὡχύρωτο. καὶ εἴ γε ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἡμέραις ὁμοίως ἡμύνουτο, οὐκ ἀν αὐτὸ ἐχειρώσατο· νῦν δὲ τὰς τοῦ Κρόνου δὴ ὀνομασμένας διαλείποντες, καὶ

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remained quiet, while Syria and Phoenicia had become tranquil, Pompey turned against Aretas. The latter was king of the Arabians, now subjects of the Romans, as far as the Red Sea. Previously he had done the greatest injury to Syria and had on this account become involved in a battle with the Romans who were defending it; he was defeated by them, but nevertheless continued the war at that time. Pompey accordingly marched against him and his neighbours, and, overcoming them without effort, left them in charge of a garrison.

Thence he proceeded against Syria Palaestina, because its inhabitants had ravaged Phoenicia. Their rulers were two brothers, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, who were quarrelling themselves, as it chanced, and were creating factions in the cities on account of the priesthood (for so they called their kingdom) of their god, whoever he is. Pompey immediately won over Hyrcanus without a battle, since the latter had no force worthy of note; and by shutting up Aristobulus in a certain place he compelled him to come to terms, and when he would surrender neither the money nor the garrison, he threw him into chains. After this he more easily overcame the rest, but had trouble in besieging Jerusalem. Most of the city, to be sure, he took without any trouble, as he was received by the party of Hyrcanus; but the temple itself, which the other party had occupied, he captured only with difficulty. For it was on high ground and was fortified by a wall of its own, and if they had continued defending it on all days alike, he could not have got possession of it. As it was, they made an exception of what are called the days of Saturn, and by doing

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οὐδὲν τὸ παράπαν ἐν αὐταῖς δρῶντες, παρέδωκαν
 τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καιρὸν ἐν τῷ διακένῳ τούτῳ τὸ
 3 τεῖχος διασεῖσαι. μαθόντες γὰρ τὴν πτόησιν¹
 αὐτῶν ταύτην τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον οὐδὲν
 σπουδῇ ἔπραττον, ταῖς δὲ δὴ ἡμέραις ἐκείναις
 ὅπότε ἐκ τῆς περιτροπῆς ἐπέλθοιεν, ἐντονώτατά
 4 οἱ προσέβαλλογ. καὶ οὕτως ἑάλωσάν τε ἐν τῇ
 τοῦ Κρόνου ἡμέρᾳ μηδὲ ἀμυνόμενοι, καὶ πάντα τὰ
 χρήματα διηρπάσθη. ἥ τε βασιλεία τῷ Τρκανῷ
 ἐδόθη, καὶ ὁ Ἀριστόβουλος ἀνηνέχθη.

5 Ταῦτα μὲν τότε ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ ἐγένετο·
 οὕτω γὰρ τὸ σύμπαν ἔθνος, ὃσον ἀπὸ τῆς Φοι-
 νίκης μέχρι τῆς Αἰγύπτου παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν
 τὴν ἔσω παρήκει, ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ κέκληται. ἔχουσι
 δὲ καὶ ἔτερον δνομα ἐπίκτητον· ἥ τε γὰρ χώρα
 17 Ιουδαία καὶ αὐτὸλ Ιουδαῖοι ὀνομάδαται· ἥ δὲ
 ἐπίκλησις αὗτη ἐκείνοις μὲν οὐκ οἰδ' ὅθεν ἥρξατο
 γενέσθαι, φέρει δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους
 ὃσοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, καίπερ ἀλλοεθνεῖς δοῦτες,
 ζηλοῦνσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸ
 γένος τοῦτο, κολουσθὲν μὲν² πολλάκις, αὐξηθὲν
 δὲ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ὥστε καὶ ἐς παρρησίαν τῆς

2 νομίσεως ἐκνικῆσαι. κεχωρίδαται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν
 λοιπῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔς τε τάλλα τὰ περὶ τὴν
 δίαιταν πάνθ' ὡς εἰπεῖν, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι τῶν μὲν
 ἄλλων θεῶν οὐδένα τιμῶσιν, ἕνα δέ τινα ἴσχυρῶς
 σέβουσιν. οὐδ' ἄγαλμα οὐδὲν οὐδὲν³ ἐν αὐτοῖς
 ποτε τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἔσχον, ἄρρητον δὲ δὴ καὶ
 ἀειδῆ αὐτὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι περισσότατα ἀν-

3 θρώπων θρησκεύουσι. καὶ αὐτῷ νεών τε μέγιστον

¹ πτόησιν Madvig, ἐμποίησιν L. ² μὲν supplied by R. Steph.

³ οὐδὲ added by v. Herw.

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no work at all on those days afforded the Romans an opportunity in this interval to batter down the wall. The latter, on learning of this superstitious awe of theirs, made no serious attempts the rest of the time, but on those days, when they came round in succession, assaulted most vigorously. Thus the defenders were captured on the day of Saturn, without making any defence, and all the wealth was plundered. The kingdom was given to Hyrcanus, and Aristobulus was carried away.

→ This was the course of events at that time in Palestine; for this is the name that has been given from of old to the whole country extending from Phoenicia to Egypt along the inner sea. They have also another name that they have acquired: the country has been named Judaea, and the people themselves Jews. I do not know how this title came to be given them, but it applies also to all the rest of mankind, although of alien race, who affect their customs. This class exists even among the Romans, and though often repressed has increased to a very great extent and has won its way to the right of freedom in its observances. They are distinguished from the rest of mankind in practically every detail of life, and especially by the fact that they do not honour any of the usual gods, but show extreme reverence for one particular divinity. They never had any statue of him even in Jerusalem itself, but believing him to be unnamable and invisible, they worship him in the most extravagant fashion on earth. They built to him a temple

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*καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀχανής τε
καὶ ἀνώροφος ἦν, ἐξεποίησαν, καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν
τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου καλουμένην ἀνέθεσαν, καὶ ἄλλα
τε ἐν αὐτῇ ἴδιαιτατα πολλὰ¹ ποιοῦσι, καὶ ἔργου
οὐδενὸς σπουδαίου προσάπτονται.*

- 4 *Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατ' ἐκεῖνον, τίς τε ἔστι καὶ ὅθεν
οὗτως ἐτιμήθη, ὅπως τε περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπτόνται,
πολλοῖς τε εἱρηται καὶ οὐδεν τῆδε τῇ ἱστορίᾳ*
- 18 *προσήκει· τὸ δὲ δὴ ἐς τοὺς ἀστέρας τοὺς ἑπτὰ
τοὺς πλάνητας ὠνομασμένους τὰς ἡμέρας ἀνακεῖ-
σθαι κατέστη μὲν ὑπ' Αἰγυπτίων, πάρεστι δὲ καὶ
ἐπὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους, οὐ πάλαι ποτὲ ὡς λόγῳ
εἰπεῖν ἀρξάμενον· οἱ γοῦν ἀρχαῖοι "Ελληνες*
- 2 *οὐδαμῇ αὐτό, ὅσα γε ἐμὲ εἰδέναι, ἡπίσταντο. ἀλλ'
ἐπειδὴ καὶ πάνυ νῦν τοῖς τε ἄλλοις ἅπασι καὶ αὐ-
τοῖς τοῖς Ρωμαίοις ἐπιχωριάζει, καὶ ἥδη καὶ τοῦτο
σφισι πάτριον τρόπον τινά ἔστι, βραχύ τι περὶ
αὐτοῦ διαλεχθῆναι βούλομαι, πῶς τε καὶ τίνα
τρόπον οὕτω τέτακται. ἡκουσα δὲ δύο λόγους,
ἄλλως μὲν οὐ χαλεποὺς γνωσθῆναι, θεωρίας δέ²*
- 3 *τινος ἔχομένους. εἰ γάρ τις τὴν ἀρμονίαν τὴν
διὰ τεσσάρων καλουμένην, ἥπερ που καὶ τὸ κῦρος
τῆς μουσικῆς συνέχειν πεπίστευται, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς
ἀστέρας τούτους, ὑφ' ὧν ὁ πᾶς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κόσ-
μος διείληπται, κατὰ τὴν τάξιν καθ' ἣν ἔκαστος
αὐτῶν περιπορεύεται ἐπαγάγοι, καὶ ἀρξάμενος
ἀπὸ τῆς ἔξω περιφορᾶς τῆς τῷ Κρόνῳ δεδομένης,*
- 4 *ἔπειτα διαλιπὼν δύο τὰς ἔχομένας τὸν τῆς τε-
τάρτης δεσπότην ὄνομάσειε, καὶ μετ' αὐτὴν³ δύο
αὖ ἑτέρας ὑπερβὰς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐβδόμην ἀφίκοιτο, καὶν*

¹ πολλὰ Rk., πολλὰ & L. ² δέ added by Xyl. from Xiph.

³ αὐτὴν Bs., αὐτὸν L.

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that was extremely large and beautiful, except in so B.C. 63 far as it was open and roofless,¹ and likewise dedicated to him the day called the day of Saturn, on which, among many other most peculiar observances, they undertake no serious occupation. ← ↘

Now as for him, who he is and why he has been so honoured, and how they got their superstitious awe of him, accounts have been given by many, and moreover these matters have naught to do with this history. The custom, however, of referring the days to the seven stars called planets was instituted by the Egyptians, but is now found among all mankind, though its adoption has been comparatively recent; at any rate the ancient Greeks never understood it, so far as I am aware. But since it is now quite the fashion with mankind generally and even with the Romans themselves, and is to them already in a way an ancestral tradition, I wish to write briefly of it, telling how and in what way it has been so arranged. I have heard two explanations, which are not difficult of comprehension, it is true, though they involve certain theories. For if you apply the so-called "principle of the tetrachord" (which is believed to constitute the basis of music) to these stars, by which the whole universe of heaven is divided into regular intervals, in the order in which each of them revolves, and beginning at the outer orbit assigned to Saturn, then omitting the next two name the lord of the fourth, and after this passing over two others reach the seventh, and you then go back and repeat the process with the

¹ This statement would seem to rest upon a confusion of the court (or courts) with the temple itself.

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- τῷ αὐτῷ τούτῳ τρόπῳ αὐτάς τε ἐπανιὼν¹ καὶ τοὺς ἐφόρους σφῶν θεοὺς ἀνακυκλῶν ἐπιλέγοι ταῖς ἡμέραις, εὐρήσει πάσας αὐτὰς μουσικῶς πως
- 19 τῇ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ διακοσμήσει προσηκούσας. εἰς μὲν δὴ οὗτος λέγεται λόγος, ἔτερος δὲ ὅδε. τὰς ὥρας τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἀρξάμενος ἀριθμεῖν, καὶ ἐκείνην μὲν τῷ Κρόνῳ διδούς, τὴν δὲ ἔπειτα τῷ Διύ, καὶ τρίτην Ἀρει, τετάρτην ἡλίῳ, πέμπτην Ἀφροδίτῃ, ἕκτην Ἐρμῇ, καὶ 2 ἑβδόμην σελήνῃ, κατὰ τὴν τάξιν τῶν κύκλων καθ' ἣν οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι αὐτὴν νομίζουσι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ αὐθις ποιήσας, πάσας τε² οὕτω τὰς τέσσαρας καὶ εἴκοσιν ὥρας περιελθών, εὐρήσεις τὴν πρώτην τῆς ἐπιούσης ἡμέρας ὥραν ἐς τὸν ἡλιον ἀφικνουμένην.
- 3 καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνων τῶν τεσσάρων καὶ εἴκοσιν ὥρων κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῖς πρόσθε λόγον πράξας, τῇ σελήνῃ τὴν πρώτην τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας ὥραν ἀναθήσεις, καὶ οὕτω καὶ διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν πορεύη, τὸν προσήκοντα ἑαυτῇ θεὸν ἐκάστη ἡμέρα λήψεται.
- 20 Ταῦτα μὲν οὕτω παραδέδοται· Πομπήιος δὲ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέπραξεν, πρός τε τὸν Πόντον αὐθις ἡλθε, καὶ παραλαβὼν τὰ τείχη ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν κάντεῦθεν ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὴν τε Ἰταλίαν 2 ἐκομίσθη. πολλὰς μὲν δὴ οὖν μάχας ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ δυνάστας καὶ βασιλέας τοὺς μὲν προσεπολεμώσατο, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὁμολογίᾳ προσ-

¹ αὐτάς τε ἐπανιὼν Leuncl., αὐτός τε ἐπαινον L (corrected to ἐπιὼν).

² τε Bs., γὰρ L.

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orbits and their presiding divinities in this same manner, assigning them to the several days, you will find all the days to be in a kind of musical connection with the arrangement of the heavens. This is one of the explanations given; the other is as follows. If you begin at the first hour to count the hours of the day and of the night, assigning the first to Saturn, the next to Jupiter, the third to Mars, the fourth to the Sun, the fifth to Venus, the sixth to Mercury, and the seventh to the Moon, according to the order of the cycles which the Egyptians observe, and if you repeat the process, covering thus the whole twenty-four hours, you will find that the first hour of the following day comes to the Sun. And if you carry on the operation throughout the next twenty-four hours in the same manner as with the others, you will dedicate the first hour of the third day to the Moon, and if you proceed similarly through the rest, each day will receive its appropriate god. This, then, is the tradition.¹

Pompey, when he had accomplished what has been related, proceeded again to Pontus and after taking over the forts returned to Asia and thence to Greece and Italy. Thus he had won many battles, had brought into subjection many potentates and kings, some by war and some by treaty, he had

¹ The order of the planets assumed in both these explanations is determined by their relative distances from the earth, according to the Ptolemaic system, viz.: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon. The custom of naming the days may then have arisen, Dio says, (1) by regarding the gods as originally presiding over separate *days* assigned by the principle of the tetrachord, so that we get this order: the day of Saturn, of the Sun, of the Moon, of Mars, of Mercury, of Jupiter, of Venus; or (2) by regarding the gods as properly gods of the *hours*, which are assigned

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εποιήσατο, πόλεις τε ὁκτὼ ἀπώκισε, καὶ χώρας προσόδους τε συχνὰς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀπέδειξε, τά τε πλείω ἔθνη τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ τῇ ἡπείρῳ τότε αὐτοῖς ὄντων νόμοις τε ἴδιοις καὶ πολιτείαις κατεστήσατο καὶ διεκόσμησεν, ὥστε καὶ δεῦρο αὐτοὺς 3 τοῖς ὑπ'¹ ἐκείνου νομισθεῖσι χρῆσθαι. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μέν, καίπερ μεγάλα τε ὄντα καὶ μηδενὶ τῶν πρόσθε Ῥωμαίων πραχθέντα, καὶ τῇ τύχῃ καὶ τοῖς συστρατευσαμένοις οἱ ἀναθείη ἀν τις· δὲ δὴ μάλιστα αὐτοῦ τε τοῦ Πομπήιου ἔργον ἐγένετο καὶ θαυμάσαι διὰ πάντων ἄξιόν ἔστι, τοῦτο 4 νῦν ἡδη φράσω. πλείστην μὲν γὰρ ἵσχυν καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ² ἔχων, πλεῖστα δὲ χρήματα ἐκ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων πεποιημένος, δυνάσταις τε καὶ βασιλεῦσι συχνοῖς φέκειωμένος, τούς τε δήμους ὧν ἡρξε πάντας ὡς εἰπεῖν δι' 5 εὐνοίας εὐεργεσίαις κεκτημένος, δυνηθείς τ' ἀν δι' αὐτῶν τήν τε Ἰταλίαν κατασχεῖν καὶ τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κράτος πᾶν περιποιήσασθαι, τῶν μὲν πλείστων ἔθελοντὶ ἀν αὐτὸν³ δεξαμένων, εἰ δὲ καὶ ἀντέστησάν τινες, ἀλλ' ὑπ'⁴ ἀσθενείας γε πάντως ἀν ὄμολογησάντων, οὐκ ἡβουλήθη τοῦτο 6 ποιῆσαι, ἀλλ' εὐθύς, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἐς τὸ⁴ Βρευτέσιον ἐπεραιώθη, τὰς δυνάμεις πάσας αὐτεπάγγελτος, μήτε τῆς βουλῆς μήτε τοῦ δήμου ψηφισαμένου τι περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀφῆκεν, οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τοῦ ἐς τὰ νικητήρια αὐταῖς χρήσασθαι φροντίσας. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ⁵ τά τε τοῦ Μαρίου καὶ τὰ τοῦ Σύλλου ἐν μίσει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἡπίστατο ὄντα, οὐκ ἡθέλησε φόβον τινὰ αὐτοῖς οὐδ' ἐπ' ὀλίγας

¹ ὑπ' St., ἀπ' L.

² ἡπείρῳ R. Steph., ἡπειρον L.

³ αὐτὸν H. St., αὐτῶν L.

⁴ τὸ Bk., τε τὸ L.

⁵ γὰρ inserted by Rk.

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colonized eight cities, had opened up many lands and B.C. 63

sources of revenue to the Romans, and had established and organized most of the nations in the continent of Asia then belonging to them with their own laws and constitutions, so that even to this day they use the laws that he laid down. Yet, great as these achievements were and unrivalled by those of any earlier Roman, one might ascribe them both to his good fortune and to his troops; but the act for which credit particularly attaches to Pompey himself—a deed forever worthy of admiration—I will now relate. He had enormous power both on sea and on land; he had supplied himself with vast wealth from the captives; he had made numerous potentates and kings his friends; and he had kept practically all the communities which he ruled well disposed through benefits conferred; and although by these means he might have occupied Italy and gained for himself the whole Roman power, since the majority would have accepted him voluntarily, and if any had resisted, they would certainly have capitulated through weakness, yet he did not choose to do this. Instead, as soon as he had crossed to Brundisium, he dismissed all his forces on his own initiative, without waiting for any vote to be passed in the matter by the senate or the people, and without concerning himself at all even about their use in the triumph. For since he understood that men held the careers of Marius and Sulla in abomination, he did not wish to cause them any fear even for a few days that they should undergo any similar in order, beginning with Saturn, as in the list above, and allowing it to be understood that that god who is found by this system to preside over the first hour of each day shall also give his name to that day.

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ἡμέρας, ὅτι τι¹ τῶν ὁμοίων πείσουνται, παρασχεῖν.

- 21 οὐκονν οὐδ' ὄνομα οὐδέν, καίτοι πολλὰ ἀπὸ τῶν κατειργασμένων λαβεῖν ἀν δυνηθείς, προσεκτήσατο.

Τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐπιυίκια, λέγω δὴ τὰ μείζω νομιζόμενα, καίπερ οὐχ ὅσιον ὃν ἔκ γε τῶν πάνυ πατρίων ἄνευ τῶν συννικησάντων τινὶ πεμφθῆναι,

- 2 ὅμως ψηφισθέντα ἐδέξατο. καὶ αὐτὰ μὲν ἄπαξ ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν πολέμων ἥγαγε, τρόπαια δὲ ἄλλα τε πολλὰ καὶ καλῶς κεκοσμημένα καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν ἔργων καὶ τὸ βραχύτατον ἔπειμψε, καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἐν μέγα, πολυτελῶς τε κεκοσμημένον καὶ γραφὴν ἔχον ὅτι τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐστίν.
 3 οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπωνυμίαν τινὰ προσεπέθετο, ἀλλὰ καὶ μόνῃ τῇ τοῦ Μάγνου, ἥνπερ που καὶ πρὸ ἐκείνων τῶν ἔργων ἐκέκτητο, ἡρκέσθη. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἄλλην τινὰ τιμὴν ὑπέρογκον λαβεῖν διεπράξατο, ἡ τοῖς γε ψηφισθεῖσιν ἀπόντι οἱ πλὴν
 4 ἄπαξ ἐχρήσατο. ἦν δὲ ταῦτα δαφνηφορεῖν² τε αὐτὸν κατὰ πάσας ἀεὶ τὰς πανηγύρεις, καὶ τὴν στολὴν τὴν μὲν ἀρχικὴν ἐν πάσαις αὐταῖς, τὴν δὲ ἐπιυίκιον ἐν τοῖς τῶν ἵππων ἀγώσιν ἐνδύνειν. ταῦτα γὰρ αὐτῷ, συμπράσσοντος ἐς³ τὰ μάλιστα τοῦ Καίσαρος, καὶ παρὰ τὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος τοῦ Μάρκου γνώμην, ἐδόθη.

- 22 Καὶ περὶ μὲν ἐκείνου, ὅστις τε ἦν καὶ ὅτι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐθεράπευε, τόν τε Πομπήιον ἄλλως μὲν⁴ καθήρει, δι' ὧν δὲ δὴ τῷ τε ὁμίλῳ χαριεῖσθαι καὶ

¹ τι inserted by Turn. ² δαφνηφορεῖν Dind., δαφνοφορεῖν L.
³ ἐς Rk., ἐς αὐτὰ L. ⁴ μὲν Rk., τε L.

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experiences. Consequently he did not so much as, ^{B.C. 63} assume any additional name from his exploits, although he might have taken many.

As for the triumph,—I refer to the one regarded as the great event,¹—although according to strict precedent it was not lawful for it to be held without the presence of those who aided in winning the victory, he nevertheless accepted it when voted to him. He celebrated the triumph in honour of all his wars at once, including in it many trophies beautifully decked out to represent each of his achievements, even the smallest; and after them all came one huge one, decked out in costly fashion and bearing an inscription stating that it was a trophy of the inhabited world. He did not, however, add any other title to his name, but was satisfied with that of Magnus alone, which, of course, he had gained even before these achievements. Nor did he contrive to receive any other extravagant honour, or even accept such as had been voted him in his absence, except on a single occasion. These consisted in the privilege of always wearing the laurel wreath at all public games, and arraying himself in the cloak of a general at all of them, as well as in the triumphal garb at the horse-races. They had been granted him chiefly through the coöperation of Caesar, and contrary to the advice of Marcus Cato.

As regards the former, I have already stated² who he was, and how, while paying court to the populace, and while generally striving to destroy Pompey's power, he nevertheless made a friend of him in

¹ A singular expression, especially at this point, but due to the fact that Dio uses ἐπινίκια also for the ovation (in lix. 16, 11 and lix. 23, 2 τὰ ἐπινίκια τὰ σμικρότερα, “the lesser triumph”).

² xxxvi. 43.

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- αὐτὸς ἴσχύσειν ἔμελλε προσεποιεῖτο, προείρηται·
 ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων οὗτος ἦν ἐκ τοῦ τῶν Πορκίων
 γένους καὶ τὸν Κάτωνα τὸν πάνυ ἐξῆλου, πλὴν
 καθ' ὅσον παιδεία 'Ελληνικῇ μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ
 2 ἐκέχρητο. ἥσκει δὲ τὰ τοῦ πλάθους ἀκριβώς,
 καὶ ἔνα μὲν ἀνθρώπων οὐδένα ἐθαύμαζε, τὸ δὲ
 δὴ κοινὸν ὑπερηγάπα, καὶ πᾶν μὲν τὸ ὑπέρ
 τοὺς ἄλλους πεφυκὸς ὑποψίᾳ δυναστείας ἐμίσει,
 πᾶν δὲ τὸ δημοτικὸν ἐλέφ τῆς ἀσθενείας ἐφίλει.
 3 καὶ δημεραστής¹ τε ὡς οὐδεὶς ἄλλος ἐγίγνετο,²
 καὶ τὴν ὑπέρ τοῦ δικαίου παρρησίαν καὶ μετὰ
 κινδύνων ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι πάντα οὕτε
 πρὸς ἴσχὺν οὕτε πρὸς δόξαν ἢ τιμήν τινα, ἀλλ'
 αὐτῆς ἔνεκα τῆς τε αὐτονόμου καὶ τῆς ἀτυρα-
 4 νεύτου διαίτης ἐπραττε. τοιούτος οὖν δή τις ὁν
 ἔστι τὸ κοινὸν τότε πρῶτον παρῆλθε καὶ πρὸς
 τὰ ψηφιζόμενα, καίπερ μηδεμίαν τῷ Πομπήιῳ
 ἔχθραν ἔχων, ἀλλ' ὅτι γε ἔξω τῶν πατρίων ἦν,
 ἀντεῖπεν.
- 23 'Απόντι μὲν δὴ οὖν αὐτῷ ταῦτ' ἔδοσαν, ἐλθόντι
 δὲ οὐδέν, πάντως ἀν που καὶ ἔτερα προσθέντες,
 εἴπερ ἡθελήκει· ἄλλοις γοῦν τισιν ἐν ἐλάττονι
 αὐτοῦ κράτει γενομένοις πολλὰ καὶ ὑπέρογκα
 πολλάκις ἔνειμαν. καὶ ὅτι γε καὶ ἐκεῖνα ἄκοντες
 2 ἐπραξαν, δῆλον ἔστιν. ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος εὖ εἰδὼς
 ὅτι πάνθ' ὅσα ἐν ταῖς δυναστείαις τοῖς ἴσχύοντι-
 τι παρὰ τῶν πολλῶν γίγνεται, τὴν τε ὑπόνοιαν,
 καλὸν τὰ μάλιστα ἐθελούσιοί τι ψηφίσωνται, ώς
 καὶ κατὰ βίαν ἐκ τῆς τῶν κρατούντων παρα-
 σκευῆς διδόμενα ἔχει, καὶ δόξαν οὐδεμίαν τοῖς

¹ δημεραστής Naber, δῆμου ἐραστής L.

² ἐγίγνετο R. Steph., ἐγένετο L.

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cases where he would thereby please the populace and gain strength himself. But this Cato belonged to the family of the Porcii and emulated the great Cato, except that he had enjoyed a better Greek education than the former. He diligently promoted the interests of the plebs, and admired no one man, but was thoroughly devoted to the common weal. Suspicious of unlimited power, he hated any one who had grown above his fellows, but loved any one of the common people through pity for his weakness. He was becoming the friend of the people such as no one else, and indulged in outspokenness in behalf of the right, even when it involved danger. Yet he did all this not with a view to power or glory or any honour, but solely for the sake of a life of independence, free from the dictation of tyrants. Such was the nature of the man who now for the first time came forward and opposed the measures under consideration, not out of any hostility to Pompey, but because they were contrary to precedent.

These honours, then, they granted Pompey in his absence, but none when he had come home, though they would certainly have added others, had he wished it. At any rate they had often bestowed many extravagant distinctions upon other men who had possessed less authority than he, but it is clear that they had done so unwillingly. Now Pompey knew well that all the gifts granted by the multitude to the powerful who are in positions of authority contain the suggestion, no matter how willingly they are voted, of being forcibly granted at the instigation of the strong; and that they bring no glory to those who receive them, because

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- λαβοῦσιν αὐτά, ώς καὶ μὴ παρ' ἐκόντων ἀλλὰ ἀναγκασθέντων, μηδ' ἀπ' εὔνοίας ἀλλ' ἐκ κολακείας ὑπάρξαντά σφισι φέρει, οὐκ ἐπέτρεψεν
- 3 ἀρχὴν οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν ἐσηγήσασθαι. καὶ πολύ γε τοῦτο βέλτιον εἶναι ἔλεγεν ἡ ψηφισθέντα μὴ προσίεσθαι· ἐν μὲν γάρ τῷ μῆσός τε ἐπὶ τῇ δυναστείᾳ ὑφ' ἡς ἐγιγνώσκετο, καὶ ὑπερηφανίαν καὶ ὕβριν τῷ μὴ δέχεσθαι τὰ διδόμενα παρὰ τῶν κρειττόνων δῆθεν ἡ πάντως γε τῶν ὁμοίων ἐνεῖναι, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἑτέρῳ τὸ δημοτικὸν ὄντως καὶ ὄνομα καὶ ἔργον, οὐκ ἀπ' ἐνδείξεως ἀλλ'
- 4 ἐξ ἀληθείας, ὑπάρχειν. τὰς γάρ τοι ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας ἐξω τῶν πατρίων ὀλίγου πάσας λαβών, τὰ γοῦν ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, ἐξ ὧν μήτε ὠφελῶν τινα μήτε ὠφελούμενος φθόνον ἄλλως καὶ μῆσος καὶ πρὸς αὐτῶν τῶν διδόντων αὐτὰ σχήσειν ἔμελλεν, οὐκ ἐδέχετο.
- 24 Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἀνὰ χρόνον ἐγένετο, τότε δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πολέμων ἀνάπαυσιν τὸν λοιπὸν τοῦ ἔτους χρόνον ἔσχον, ὥστε καὶ τὸ οἰώνισμα τὸ τῆς ὑγιείας ὡνομασμένον διὰ πάνυ πολλοῦ ποιῆσαι. τοῦτο δὲ δὴ μαντείας τις τρόπος ἐστί, πύστιν τινὰ ἔχων εἰ ἐπιτρέπει σφίσιν ὁ θεὸς ὑγίειαν τῷ δήμῳ αἰτήσαι, ώς οὐχ ὅσιον ὃν¹ οὐδὲ αἰτησιν αὐτῆς, πρὶν συγχωρηθῆναι, γενέσθαι.
- 2 καὶ ἐτελεῖτο κατ ἔτος ἡμέρᾳ, ἐν ᾧ² μηδὲν στρατόπεδον μήτε ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἐξήσει μήτ' ἀντιπαρετάττετό τισι³ μήτε ἐμάχετο. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τοῖς συνεχέσι κινδύνοις, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἐμφυλίοις, οὐκ ἐποιεῖτο ἄλλως τε γάρ παγχά-

¹ ὃν inserted by St. ² ἡμέρᾳ ἐν ᾧ Rk., ἡ ἡμέρα ἐν ᾧ L.

³ τισι Rk., τις L.

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B.C. 68

it is believed that they have been obtained, not from willing donors, but under compulsion, and not from good will, but as a result of flattery. Hence he did not permit any one to propose any measure whatever. This course he declared to be far better than to reject what has once been voted you : the one course arouses hatred for the high position that led to such measures being passed, and argues arrogance and insolence in not accepting what is granted you by those who think themselves your superiors or at any rate your equals ; whereas by the other course you are truly democratic both in name and in fact, not merely by way of display, but in very truth. Thus Pompey, after having received practically all the offices and positions of command contrary to precedent, was now unwilling to accept any other such honours that were liable to bring him merely envy and hatred, even from the very givers, without enabling him to benefit any one or to be benefited.

All this took place in the course of time. Temporarily the Romans had a respite from war for the remainder of the year, so that they even held the so-called *augurium salutis* after a very long interval. This is a kind of augury, which is in the nature of an inquiry whether the god permits them to ask for prosperity for the people, as if it were unholy even to ask for it until permission is granted. It was observed on that day of each year on which no army was going out to war, or was preparing itself against any foes, or was fighting a battle. For this reason, amid the constant perils, especially those of civil strife, it was not observed. For it was very difficult

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- λεπόν σφισιν ἦν καθαρὰν ἀπὸ πάντων αὐτῶν
 3 ἡμέραν ἀκριβῶς τηρῆσαι, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἀτο-
 πώτατον, κακὰ αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς στάσεσιν ἔκουσίους
 ἀμύθητα ἀλλήλοις παρέχοντας, καὶ μέλλοντας,
 ἂν τε ἡττηθῶσιν ἄν τε καὶ νικήσωσι, κακοῦσθαι,
 ἔπειτα σωτηρίαν παρὰ τοῦ θείου προσαιτεῖν.
 25 ἀμέλει καὶ τότε ἡδυνήθη μέν πως τὸ οἰώνισμα
 ἐκεῦνο ποιηθῆναι, οὐ μέντοι καὶ καθαρὸν ἐγένετο.
 ἔξεδροι γάρ τινες ὅρνιθες ἐπέπταντο, καὶ διὰ
 τοῦτ' ἀνεμαντεύσαντο. καὶ ἄλλα τε¹ αὐτοῖς
 2 σημεῖα οὐκ αἴσια συνηνέχθη· κεραυνοί τε γὰρ
 ἐν αἰθρίᾳ πολλοὶ ἔπεσον, καὶ ἡ γῆ ἵσχυρῶς
 ἐσείσθη, εἴδωλά τε πολλαχόθι ἀνθρώπων ἐφαντά-
 σθη, καὶ λαμπάδες ἀνεκάς ἐς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀπὸ
 τῶν δυσμῶν ἀνέδραμον, ὥστε πάντα τινὰ καὶ
 ἴδιωτην τὰ σημαικόμενα ἀπ' αὐτῶν προγνῶναι.
 3 οἱ γὰρ δῆμαρχοι τὸν Ἀντώνιον τὸν ὑπατον ὁμοιο-
 τροπώτατόν σφισιν ὄντα προσλαβόντες, ὁ μέν
 τις τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σύλλου ἐκπεσόντων
 πρὸς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἤγεν, ὁ δὲ τῷ τε Παίτῳ τῷ
 Πουπλίῳ καὶ τῷ Σύλλᾳ τῷ Κορυνηλίῳ τῷ μετ'
 αὐτοῦ ἀλόντι τό τε βουλεύειν καὶ τὸ ἄρχειν
 4 ἔξειναι ἐδίδου. ἄλλος χρεῶν ἀποκοπάς, ἄλλος
 κληρουχίας καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ καὶ ἐν τῷ ὑπηκόῳ
 γενέσθαι ἐσηγεῖτο.

Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πρός τε τοῦ Κικέρωνος καὶ
 πρὸς τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ὁμογνωμονούντων οἱ προ-
 καταληφθέντα, πρὸν ἔργον τι ἀπ' αὐτῶν συμβῆ-
 26 ναι, ἐπαύθη· Τίτος δὲ δὴ Λαβιῆνος Γάιον Ῥαβί-
 ριον ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Σατουρνίνου φόνῳ γραψάμενος
 πλεῖστόν σφισι τάραχον παρέσχεν. ὃ τε γὰρ

¹ ἄλλα τε Dind., ἄλλα δὲ L.

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for them in any case to determine accurately upon a day free from all such disturbances, and furthermore it would be most absurd, when they were voluntarily causing one another unspeakable woes through party strife and were destined to suffer ills whether they were defeated or victorious, that they should still ask Heaven for safety. Nevertheless, it was in some way possible at that time for the divination to be held ; but it did not prove to be regular, since some birds flew up from an unlucky quarter, and so it was repeated. Other unlucky omens, too, occurred. Many thunderbolts fell from a clear sky, the earth was mightily shaken, and human apparitions were visible in many places, and in the west flashes of fire darted up into heaven, so that any one, even a layman, was bound to know in advance what was signified by them. For the tribunes united with Antonius, the consul, who was very much like themselves in character, and one of them supported for office the sons of those exiled by Sulla, while a second wished to grant to Publius Paetus and to Cornelius Sulla, who had been convicted with him, the right to be members of the senate and to hold office ; another made a motion for a cancelling of debts, and yet another for allotments of land to be made both in Italy and in the subject territory.

These motions were taken in hand betimes by Cicero and those who were of the same mind as he, and were suppressed before any action resulted from them. Titus Labienus, however, by indicting Gaius Rabirius for the murder of Saturninus caused the greatest disorder. Saturninus had been killed some

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Σατουρνῖνος πρὸ ἔξ. που καὶ τριάκοντα ἑτῶν ἐτεθνήκει, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς αὐτὸν
 οἱ ὑπατοι τότε παρὰ τῆς βουλῆς προσετετάχατο,
 ὥστε ἡ γερουσία ἄκυρος ἐκ τοῦ δικαστηρίου ἐκεί-
 2 νου τῶν ψηφισμάτων ἐγίγνετο. κἀκ τούτου πᾶς
 ὁ κόσμος τῆς πολιτείας ἐταράττετο. ὁ μὲν γὰρ
 'Ραβίριος οὐδ' ὀμολόγει τὸν φόνον, ἀλλ' ἄπαρνος
 ἦν· οἱ δὲ δῆμαρχοι τὴν τε ἴσχὺν καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν
 τῆς βουλῆς καταλῦσαι παντελῶς ἐσπούδαζον,
 καὶ ἔξουσίαν ἔαυτοῖς τοῦ πάνθ' ὅσα βούλουντο
 3 ποιεῖν προπαρεσκεύαζον· διὰ γὰρ δὴ τοῦ¹ τά
 τε τῷ συνεδρίῳ δόξαντα καὶ τὰ πρὸ τοσούτων
 ἑτῶν πραχθέντα εὐθύνεσθαι τοῖς τέ τι τῶν ὄμοιών
 ἐπιχειροῦσι ἄδεια ἐδίδοτο καὶ αἱ τιμωρίαι αὐτῶν
 ἐκολούοντο. ἡ οὖν γερουσία δεινὸν μὲν καὶ ἄλλως
 ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι ἄνδρα² βουλευτὴν μήτ' ἀδικοῦντά
 τι καὶ ἐς γῆρας ἥδη προεληλυθότα ἀπολεῖσθαι,
 πολλῷ δὲ δὴ μᾶλλον ἡγανάκτει ὅτι τό τε πρό-
 σχημα τῆς πολιτείας διεβάλλετο καὶ τὰ πράγματα
 27 τοῖς φαυλοτάτοις ἐπετρέπετο. σπουδαὶ τε οὖν
 ταραχώδεις καὶ φιλονεικίαι ἀφ' ἐκατέρων περί[.]
 τε τοῦ δικαστηρίου, τῶν μὲν ὅπως μὴ συναχθῆ,
 τῶν δὲ ἵνα καθιζήσῃ δικαιούντων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ[.]
 τοῦτο διά τε τὸν Καίσαρα καὶ δι' ἄλλους τινὰς
 ἐνίκησε, περί γε³ τῆς κρίσεως αὐθις συνέβησαν.
 2 καὶ ἦν γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος
 τοῦ Λουκίου δικάζων (οὐ γὰρ ἀπλῶς, ἀλλὰ τὸ
 δὴ λεγόμενον περδονελλίωνος ὁ 'Ραβίριος ἐκρίθη),
 κατεψηφίσαντο αὐτοῦ, καίτοι μὴ πρὸς τοῦ δήμου
 κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, ἀλλὰ πρὸς αὐτοῦ τοῦ στρατη-

¹ τοῦ Leuncl., τούτου L. ² ἄνδρα Bk., καὶ ἄνδρα L.

³ γε Bk., τε I.

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thirty-six years earlier, and the fight waged against him by the consuls of the period had been at the direction of the senate. Hence, as a result of the proposed trial, the senate would lose the authority to enforce its decrees. In consequence the whole order of the state was being disturbed ; for Rabirius did not even admit the murder, but denied it. The tribunes, however, were eager to overthrow completely the power and the dignity of the senate and were first preparing for themselves authority to do whatever they pleased. For the investigation of acts which had received the approval of the senate and had been committed so many years before tended to give immunity to those who might attempt to imitate Saturninus' conduct, and to render ineffective the punishments for such deeds. Now the senate thought it outrageous in any case that a man of senatorial rank, guilty of no crime and now well advanced in years, should perish, and was all the more enraged because the dignity of the state was being attacked and control of affairs was being entrusted to the vilest men. Hence there arose turbulent factions and contentions about the court, the one party demanding that it should not be convened and the other that it should. When the latter party won, because of Caesar and some others, there was another clash regarding the character of the trial. Caesar himself was judge together with Lucius Caesar, for the charge against Rabirius was no ordinary one, but that of *perduellio*, as it was called ; and they condemned him, although they had not been chosen according to precedent by the people, but by the praetor himself, which was not

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- 3 γοῦ οὐκ ἔξὸν αἱρεθέντες. καὶ ἐφῆκε μὲν ὁ Ῥαβί-
ριος, πάντως δ' ἀν καὶ παρὰ τῷ δῆμῳ ἑάλω,
εἰ μὴ ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Κέλερ οἰωνιστής τε ὧν
καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐνεπόδισεν ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὔτε
ἄλλως ἐπείθοντό οἱ, οὕθ' ὅτι παρὰ τὰ νευο-
μισμένα ἡ κρίσις ἐγεγόνει ἐνεθυμοῦντο, ἀνέδραμεν
ἐς τὸ Ἰανίκουλον πρὶν καὶ ὅτιοῦν σφας ψηφί-
σασθαι, καὶ τὸ σημεῖον τὸ στρατιωτικὸν κατέ-
σπασεν, ὥστε μηδὲν ἔτ' αὐτοῖς ἔξειναι διαγνῶναι.
- 28 Τοῦτο δέ, τὸ κατὰ τὸ σημεῖον, τοιόνδε τί ἔστι.
πολλῶν τὸ ἀρχαῖον πολεμίων τῇ πόλει προσοι-
κούντων, φοβούμενοι μὴ ποτε ἐκκλησιαζόντων
σφῶν κατὰ τοὺς λόχους ἐπίθωνταί τινες τῇ πόλει
τὸ Ἰανίκουλον καταλαβόντες, ἐνόμισαν μὴ πάντες
ἄμα ψηφίζεσθαι, ἀλλά τινας ἀεὶ ἐνόπλους τὸ
- 2 χωρίον ἐκεῖνο ἐκ διαδοχῆς φυλάττειν. καὶ αὐτό,
ἔως μὲν ἡ ἐκκλησία ἦν, ἐφρούρουν, ὅπότε δὲ
διαλυθήσεσθαι ἐμελλε, τό τε σημεῖον καθηρεύτο
καὶ οἱ φύλακες ἀπηλλάσσοντο· οὐ γὰρ ἔξῆν μὴ
φρουρουμένου τοῦ χωρίου ἐκείνου οὐδὲν ἔτι χρη-
- 3 ματισθῆναι. τοῦτο δὲ ἐν μόναις ταῖς κατὰ τοὺς
λόχους ἀθροιζομέναις ἐκκλησίαις ἐγίγνετο, ὅτι
τε ἔξω τοῦ τείχους, καὶ ὅτι πάντες οἱ τὰ ὅπλα
ἔχοντες ἀνάγκην εἶχον ἐς αὐτὰς συνιέναι· καὶ ἔτι¹
καὶ νῦν ὅσίας ἔνεκα ποιεῦται.
- 4 Οὗτω μὲν δὴ τότε ἡ τε ἐκκλησία καθαιρεθέντος
τοῦ σημείου διελύθη καὶ ὁ Ῥαβίριος ἐσώθη· ἔξῆν
μὲν γὰρ τῷ Λαβιήνῳ καὶ αὐθις δικάσασθαι, οὐ
- 29 μέντοι καὶ ἐποίησεν αὐτό· ὃ δὲ δὴ Κατιλίνας ὠδέ
τε καὶ διὰ τάδε ἀπώλετο.

"Ἐδοξε τῇ βουλῇ, τήν τε ὑπατείαν καὶ τότε

¹ ἔτι Bk., ἔτι τε L.

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lawful. Rabirius appealed, and would certainly have been convicted by the people also, had not Metellus Celer, who was an augur and praetor, prevented it. When nothing else would cause them to heed him and they were unconcerned by the fact that the trial had been held in a manner contrary to custom, he ran up to the Janiculum before they took any vote at all, and pulled down the military flag, so that it was no longer lawful for them to reach a decision.

Now this matter of the flag is as follows. In ancient times there were many enemies dwelling near the city, and the Romans, fearing that while they were holding a centuriate assembly by centuries foes might occupy the Janiculum and attack the city, decided that not all should vote at once, but that some men under arms should by turns always guard that position. So they guarded it as long as the assembly lasted, but when this was about to be adjourned, the flag was pulled down and the guards departed; for no further business could be transacted when the post was not guarded. This practice was observed only in the case of the centuriate assemblies, for these were held outside the wall and all who bore arms were obliged to attend them. Even to this day it is done as a matter of form.

So on that occasion, when the signal was pulled down, the assembly was adjourned and Rabirius was saved. Labienus, indeed, had the right to bring suit again, but he did not do so.

As for Catiline, his ruin was brought about in the manner and for the reasons which I shall now narrate. When he was again seeking the consulship at this

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αἰτήσαντος αὐτοῦ¹ καὶ πᾶν ὅτιδήποτε ἐνεδέχετο
 ὅπως ἀποδειχθῆ μηχανωμένου, δέκα ἔτῶν φυγὴν,
 τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐνάγοντος, τοῖς
 ἐπιτιμίοις τοῖς ἐπὶ τῷ δεκασμῷ τεταγμένοις προσ-
 2 νομοθετῆσαι. τοῦτ' οὖν καὶ ἐκεῖνος δι' ἑαυτόν,
 ὅπερ που καὶ ἀληθὲς ἦν, ἐγνώσθαι νομίσας ἐπε-
 χείρησε μέν, χειρά τινα παρασκευάσας, τὸν
 Κικέρωνα καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν πρώτων ἐν αὐταῖς
 ταῖς ἀρχαιρεσίαις, ἵν' ὑπατος εὐθὺς χειροτονηθῆ,
 3 φουεύσαι, οὐκ ἡδυνήθη δέ. ὁ γὰρ Κικέρων προ-
 μαθὼν τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα τῇ τε γερουσίᾳ ἐμήνυσεν
 αὐτὸν καὶ κατηγορίαν αὐτοῦ πολλὴν ἐποίήσατο·
 ἐπειδή τε οὐκ ἐπεισέ σφας ψηφίσασθαι τι ὡν
 ἡξίου (οὗτε γὰρ πιθανά ἐξηγγελκέναι καὶ διὰ
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχθραν καταψεύδεσθαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν
 ὑπωπτεύθη), ἐφοβήθη ἄτε καὶ προσπαρωξυγκὼς
 4 τὸν Κατιλίναν, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν ἀπλῶς ἐς τὴν
 ἐκκλησίαν ἐσελθεῖν ὥσπερ εἰώθει, ἀλλὰ τούς
 τε ἐπιτηδείους συνεπηγάγετο παρεσκευασμένους
 ἀμῦναί οἱ εἴ τι δεινὸν γένοιτο,² καὶ θώρακα, τῆς
 τε ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας καὶ τῆς ἐκείνων διαβολῆς
 ἔνεκα, ὑπὸ μὲν τὴν ἐσθῆτα, παραφαίνων δ' αὐτὸν
 5 ἐξεπίτηδες, ἐνεδύσατο. ἐκ τε οὖν τούτου, καὶ ὅτι
 καὶ ἄλλως φήμη τις ἐγένετο ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύεται,
 ὃ τε δῆμος δεινῶς ἡγανάκτησε καὶ οἱ συνομωμο-
 κότες τῷ Κατιλίνᾳ φοβηθέντες αὐτὸν ἡσύχασαν.
 30 Καὶ οὕτως ὑπατοί τε ἔτεροι ἥρεθησαν, καὶ
 ἐκεῖνος οὐκέτι λάθρα, οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Κικέρωνα
 τούς τε σὺν αὐτῷ μονους, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶν τὸ
 2 κοινὸν τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν συνίστη. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς

¹ αὐτοῦ supplied by Bs. ² γένοιτο Bk., γίγνοιτο L.

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time and contriving in every way possible to be elected, the senate decreed, chiefly at the instance of Cicero, that banishment for ten years should be added by law to the penalties established for bribery. Catiline, accordingly, believed that this decree had been passed on his account, as was indeed the case ; and so, after collecting a small band, he attempted to slay Cicero and some others of the foremost men on the very day of the election, in order that he might immediately be chosen consul. But he was unable to carry out his plot ; for Cicero learned of it in season, and informed the senate of it, delivering a severe arraignment of Catiline. Being unsuccessful, however, in persuading them to vote any of the measures he asked, since his announcement was not regarded as credible and he was suspected of having uttered false charges against the men because of personal enmity, Cicero became frightened, now that he had given Catiline additional provocation. He did not venture to enter the assembly alone, as had been his custom, but took his friends along prepared to defend him if any danger threatened ; and partly for his own safety and partly to arouse prejudice against his foes, he wore beneath his clothing a breastplate, which he was careful to allow people to see. For this reason and because in other ways, too, some report had spread of a plot against him, the people became very indignant and the fellow-conspirators of Catiline in their fear of Cicero kept quiet.

In this way new consuls were chosen, and Catiline no longer directed his plot in secret or against Cicero and his adherents only, but against the whole commonwealth. He assembled from Rome itself

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- ‘Ρώμης αὐτῆς τούς τε κακίστους καὶ καινῶν ἀεί ποτε πραγμάτων ἐπιθυμητάς, κακὸν τῶν συμμάχων ὡς ὅτι πλείστους, χρεῶν τε¹ ἀποκοπὰς καὶ γῆς ἀναδασμούς, ἄλλα τε ἐξ ὧν μάλιστα δελεάσειν αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἥμελλεν, ὑπισχνούμενός σφισι συνῆγε. καὶ τούς γε πρώτους αὐτῶν καὶ² δυνατωτάτους (ἥσαν δὲ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀντώνιος ὁ ὑπατος) καὶ ἐσ ἀθεμάτων ὁρκωμοσιῶν ἀνάγκην προήγαγε³ παῖδα γάρ τινα καταθύσας, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ τὰ ὄρκια ποιήσας, ἐπειτ’ ἐσπλάγχνευσεν αὐτὰ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. συνέπραττον δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ μάλιστα τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ ‘Ρώμῃ ὁ τε ὑπατος καὶ ὁ Λέντουλος ὁ Πούπλιος ὁ μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν ἐκ τῆς γερουσίας ἐκπεσών (ἐστρατήγει γάρ ὅπως τὴν βουλείαν ἀναλάβῃ), τὰ δὲ ἐν ταῖς Φαισούλαις; ἐσ⁴ ἄσ οἱ στασιώται αὐτοῦ συνελέγοντο, Γάιός τις Μάλλιος, τῶν τε πολεμικῶν ἐμπειρότατος (μετὰ γὰρ τῶν τοῦ Σύλλου λοχαγῶν ἐστράτευτο⁵) καὶ πολυδαπανώτατος ὡν σύμπαντα γοῦν ὅσα τότε ἐκτήσατο, καίπερ πάμπολλα ὄντα, κακῶς καταναλώσας ἐτέρων ἔργων ὄμοίων ἐπεθύμει.
- 31 Παρασκευαζομένων οὖν ταῦτα αὐτῶν, μηνύεται τῷ Κικέρωνι πρότερα μὲν τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀστει γιγνόμενα διὰ γραμμάτων τινῶν, ἀ τὸν μὲν γράψαντα οὐκ ἐδήλου, τῷ δὲ δὴ Κράσσῳ καὶ ἄλλοις τισὶ τῶν δυνατῶν ἐδόθη, καὶ ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς δόγμα ἐκυρώθη, ταραχήν τε εἶναι καὶ ζήτησιν τῶν αἰτίων αὐτῆς γενέσθαι· δεύτερα δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς Τυρσηνίδος, καὶ προσεψηφίσαντο τοῖς ὑπάτοις τὴν φυλακὴν τῆς

¹ τε Xyl., τε καὶ L.

² καὶ added by Xyl.

³ προήγαγε Rk., προσήγαγεν L.

⁴ ἐs R. Steph., aīs L.

⁵ ἐστράτευτο Turn., ἐστρατεύετο L.

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the lowest characters and such as were always eager B.C. 63 for a revolution and as many as possible of the allies, by promising them the cancelling of debts, distribution of lands, and everything else by which he was most likely to tempt them. Upon the foremost and most powerful of them, including Antonius the consul, he imposed the obligation of taking a monstrous oath. For he sacrificed a boy, and after administering the oath over his vitals, ate these in company with the others. Those who coöperated with him most closely were : in Rome, the consul and Publius Lentulus, who, after his consulship, had been expelled from the senate and was now serving as praetor, in order to gain senatorial rank again ; at Faesulae, where the men of his party were collecting, one Gaius Manlius, who was well-versed in warfare, having served among Sulla's centurions, and also the greatest possible spendthrift. Certain it was that he had run through all that he had gained at that epoch, although a vast sum, by his evil practices, and was now eager for other similar exploits.

While they were making these preparations information came to Cicero, first, of what was occurring in the city, through some letters which did not indicate the writer but were given to Crassus and certain others of the optimates ; and upon their publication a decree was passed that a state of disorder existed and that a search should be made for those responsible for it. Next came the news from Etruria, whereupon they further voted to the consuls the custody of the

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- τε πόλεως καὶ τῶν ὅλων αὐτῆς πραγμάτων,
καθάπερ εἰώθεσαν· καὶ γὰρ τούτῳ τῷ δόγματι
προσεγράφη τὸ διὰ φροντίδος αὐτοὺς σχεῖν ὥστε
 3 μηδὲμιαν ἀποτριβὴν τῷ δημοσίφ συμβῆναι. γενο-
μένου δὲ τούτου καὶ φρουρᾶς πολλαχόθι κατα-
στάσης τὰ μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀστει οὐκέτ' ἐνεωτερίσθη,
ὥστε καὶ ἐπὶ συκοφαντίᾳ τὸν Κικέρωνα διαβλη-
θῆναι, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῶν Τυρσηνῶν ἀγγελλόμενα τήν
τε αἵτίαν ἐπιστώσατο καὶ βίας ἐπ' αὐτοῖς γραφὴν
τῷ Κατιλίνα παρεσκεύασε.
- 32 Καὶ δὸς τὰ μὲν πρῶτα καὶ πάνυ αὐτὴν ἑτοίμως,
ώς καὶ ἀπὸ χρηστοῦ τοῦ συνειδότος, ἐδέξατο, καὶ
πρὸς τε τὴν δίκην δῆθεν ἡτοιμάζετο, καὶ τῷ Κι-
κέρωνι αὐτῷ τηρεῖν ἑαυτόν, ὅπως δὴ μὴ φύγῃ που,
 2 παρεδίδου. μὴ προσδεξαμένου δὲ ἐκείνου τὴν
φρουρὰν αὐτοῦ, παρὰ τῷ Μετέλλῳ τῷ στρατηγῷ
τὴν δίαιταν ἐκούσιος ἐποιεῖτο, ἵν' ὡς ἡκιστα ὑπ-
οπτευθῆ νεωτερίζειν τι, μέχρις ἀν καὶ ἐκ τῶν
 3 αὐτόθε συνωμοτῶν ἴσχυρόν τι προσλάβῃ. ὡς δ'
οὐδέν οἱ προεχώρει (ὅ τε γὰρ Ἀντώνιος φοβηθεὶς
ὑπεστέλλετο καὶ ὁ Λέντουλος ἡκιστα δραστήριος
ἡν), προεῖπεν αὐτοῖς νυκτὸς ἐς οἰκίαν τινὰ συλ-
λεγῆναι, καὶ λαθὼν τὸν Μέτελλον ἡλθέ τε πρὸς
αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπετίμησε σφισιν ἐπὶ τε τῇ ἀτολμίᾳ
 4 καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ μαλακίᾳ. κἀκ τούτου διεξελθὼν ὅσα
τε πείσοιντο φωραθέντες καὶ ὅσων τεύξοιντο
κατορθώσαντες, οὕτως αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπέρρωσε καὶ
παρώξυνεν ὥσθ' ὑποσχέσθαι δύο τινὰς ἔς τε τὴν
τοῦ Κικέρωνος οἰκίαν ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐσάξειν¹
- 33 κάνταῦθα αὐτὸν φονεύσειν. ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο
προεμηνύθη (ὅ γὰρ Κικέρων πολὺ δυνάμενος,

¹ ἐσάξειν Dind., ἐσῆξειν L.

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city and of all its interests, as was their custom ; B.C. 68 for to this decree was added the command that they should take care that no harm came to the state. When this had been done and garrisons had been stationed at many points, there was no further sign of revolution in the city, insomuch that Cicero was even falsely charged with blackmail ; but the messages from the Etruscans confirmed the accusation, and led to the indictment of Catiline for violence.

Catiline at first welcomed this heartily, as if supported by a good conscience, and pretended to make ready for the trial, even offering to surrender himself to Cicero, so that the latter, as he put it, could watch and see that he did not escape anywhere. As Cicero, however, refused to take charge of him, he voluntarily took up his residence at the house of Metellus the praetor, in order that he might be as free as possible from the suspicion of promoting a revolution until he should gain some additional strength from the conspirators there in the city. But he made no headway at all, since Antonius shrank back through fear and Lentulus was anything but energetic. Accordingly, he gave them notice to assemble by night at a certain house, where he met them without Metellus' knowledge and upbraided them for their timidity and weakness. Next he set forth in detail the many penalties they would suffer if they were detected and the many advantages they would obtain if successful, and by this means encouraged and incited them to such a point that two men promised to rush into Cicero's house at daybreak and murder him there. This plot, too, was divulged, since Cicero, being a man of great influence,

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συχνούς τε ἐκ τῶν συνηγορημάτων τοὺς μὲν οἰκειούμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐκφοβῶν, πολλοὺς τοὺς διαγγέλλοντάς οἱ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἔσχε), μεταστῆναι ἡ γερουσία τὸν Κατιλίναν ἐψηφίσατο.

- 2 Καὶ διὰ σμένως τε ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτῃ ἔξεχώρησε, καὶ πρὸς τὰς Φαισούλας ἐλθὼν τόν τε πόλεμον ἄντικρυς ἀνείλετο, καὶ τὸ δυνομα καὶ τὴν σκευὴν τῶν ὑπάτων λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς προσυνειλεγμένους ὑπὸ τοῦ Μαλλίου συνεκρότει, καὶ¹ τούτῳ καὶ ἄλλους τινάς, πρῶτον μὲν ἐκ τῶν ἐλευθέρων, 3 ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν δούλων, προσεποιεῖτο. ὅθεν περ καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τήν τε βίαν αὐτοῦ κατεψηφίσαντο, καὶ τὸν Ἀντώνιον ἐις τὸν πόλεμον, ἀγνοοῦντές που τὴν συνωμοσίαν σφῶν, ἔστειλαν, αὐτοί τε τὴν ἐσθῆτα μετέβαλον. καὶ διὰ ταῦτα 4 καὶ ὁ Κικέρων κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινεν εἰλήχει γὰρ τῆς Μακεδονίας ἄρξαι, οὕτε δὲ ἐις ἐκείνην (τῷ γὰρ συνάρχοντι αὐτῆς διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰς δίκας σπουδὴν ἔξεστη) οὕτε ἐις τὴν Γαλατίαν τὴν πλησίον, ἣν ἀντέλαβε, διὰ τὰ παρόντα ἔξηλασεν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς μὲν τὴν πόλιν διὰ φυλακῆς ἐποιήσατο, ἐις δὲ τὴν Γαλατίαν τὸν Μέτελλον, ὅπως μὴ καὶ ὁ Κατιλίνας αὐτὴν σφετερίσηται, ἔπειμψε.
- 34 Καὶ ἐν καιρῷ γε ἐις τὰ μάλιστα τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις κατέμεινε. παρασκευαζομένου γὰρ τοῦ Λεντούλου καταπρῆσαι τέ τινας² καὶ σφαγὰς ἐργάσασθαι μετά τε τῶν ἄλλων τῶν συνομωμοκότων καὶ μετὰ Ἀλλοβρίγων, οὓς κατὰ πρεσβείαν παρόντας

¹ καὶ R. Steph., καὶ L.

² *tivias* is probably corrupt, though Rk. supplied *συνοικίας* ("blocks of houses"). Bk. suggested *τὸ διστύ* ("the city") in place of *tivias*.

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and one who gained many followers through his speeches, either by conciliation or by intimidation, had many men to report such occurrences to him ; and the senate voted that Catiline should leave the city.

He gladly withdrew on this excuse, and went to Faesulae, where he took up the war openly. Assuming the name and dress of the consuls, he proceeded to organize the men previously collected by Manlius, meanwhile gaining accessions, first of freemen, and then even of slaves.¹ The Romans accordingly convicted him of violence, and sent Antonius to the war, —being ignorant, of course, of his part in the conspiracy,—while they themselves changed their apparel.¹ Cicero, too, remained on the spot because of this crisis. For although he had drawn the province of Macedonia, he neither set out for that country—retiring in favour of his colleague because of his interest in the prosecutions—nor yet for Hither Gaul, which he had obtained in its place, in view of the existing situation. Instead, he charged himself with the protection of the city, but sent Metellus to Gaul to prevent Catiline from securing it.

It was extremely opportune for the Romans that he remained. For Lentulus made preparations to burn down [the city?] and commit murder with the aid of his fellow-conspirators and of Allobroges, who while present on an embassy were persuaded to join

¹ The well-known practice on the occasion of a public calamity. Cf. ch. 40, 2 ; also xxxviii. 14, 7 and xl. 46, 1.

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- 2 ἀνέπεισε συμφρονῆσαι τε αὐτῷ . . . καὶ συλλαβὼν τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτὴν σταλέντας ἔς τε τὸ βουλευτήριον μετὰ τῶν γραμμάτων ἐσήγαγε, καὶ ἄδειαν αὐτοῖς δοὺς πᾶσαν οὕτω τὴν συνωμοσίαν ἡλεγξε. κακὸν τούτου ὁ Λέντουλος ἀπειπεῖν τὴν στρατηγίαν ὑπὸ τῆς γερουσίας ἀναγκασθεὶς ἐν φρουρᾷ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν συλληφθέντων ἐγένετο, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ
- 3 ἀνεξητοῦντο. καὶ ταῦτα καὶ τῷ δήμῳ ὅμοίως ἥρεσε, καὶ μάλιστ' ἐπειδή, τοῦ Κικέρωνος δημηγοροῦντός τι περὶ αὐτῶν, τὸ ἄγαλμα τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἔς τε τὸ Καπιτώλιον παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν καιρὸν τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἀνιδρύθη καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὑφήγησιν τῶν μάντεων πρός τε τὰς ἀνατολὰς καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀγορὰν βλέπον ἀνετέθη. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τε συνωμοσίαν τινὰ ἔξελεγχθήσεσθαι ἐκ τῆς τοῦ ἀγάλματος στάσεως¹ εἰρήκεσαν, καὶ ἡ ἀνάθεσις αὐτοῦ τοῖς φωραθεῖσι συνέβαινε, τό τε θεῖον ἐμεγάλυνον καὶ τοὺς τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας δι' ὄργῆς μᾶλλον ἐποιοῦντο.
- 35 Διῆλθε μὲν οὖν λόγος ὅτι καὶ ὁ Κράσσος ἐν αὐτοῖς εἴη, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τῶν συλληφθέντων τις ἐμήνυσεν, οὐ μέντοι πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀρχὴν οὐδὲ ἡξίουν τοιοῦτό τι ἔς αὐτὸν ὑποπτεύειν, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαιτίων ὑπετόπουν αὐτό, ὅπως βοηθείας τινὸς διὰ τοῦτο παρ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτι πλεῖστον ἐδύνατο, τύχωσι, λογοποιεῖσθαι. εἰ δ' οὖν τισι καὶ πιστὸν ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἀλλ' οὕτι γε ἐδικαίουν ἄνδρα τε ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις σφῶν ὅντα ἀπολέσαι² καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐκταράξαι.
- 3 "Ωστε τοῦτο μὲν παντελῶς διέπεσε· παρασκευαζομένων δὲ δὴ πολλῶν καὶ δούλων καὶ

¹ στάσεως Gros, πτάσεως L. ² ἀπολέσαι Rk., ἀπολέσθαι L.

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him . . . [Cicero] arrested the men sent to carry it B.C. 63 out (?) and brought them with their letters into the senate-chamber, where, by granting them immunity, he showed up the whole conspiracy. As a consequence Lentulus was forced by the senate to resign the praetorship, and was kept under guard along with the others arrested while the other conspirators were being sought. These measures were equally pleasing to the people, especially so, because while Cicero was addressing them on the subject the statue of Jupiter was set up on the Capitol, at the very time of the assembly, and by instructions of the soothsayers was placed so as to face the east and the Forum. For these seers had decided that some conspiracy would be brought to light by the erection of the statue, and when its setting up coincided with the discovery of the conspirators, the people magnified the divine power and were the more angry at the accused.

Now a report spread that Crassus was also among them, and even one of the men arrested gave this information; nevertheless, few believed it. Some thought they had no right to suspect him of such a thing for a moment; others regarded it as a story trumped up by the accused, in order that they might thereby receive some aid from him, because he possessed the greatest influence. And if it did seem credible to some, at least they did not see fit to ruin one of their foremost men and to disquiet the city still further. Consequently this charge fell through utterly.

Now many slaves and freemen as well, some

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έλευθέρων, τῶν μὲν ὑπὸ δέους, τῶν δὲ καὶ οἰκτῷ
τοῦ τε Λεντούλου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ἔξαρπάσαι πάν-
τας αὐτοὺς ὅπως μὴ ἀποθάνωσι, προπυθόμενος
τοῦθ' ὁ Κικέρων τό τε Καπιτώλιον καὶ τὴν ἀγο-

ρὰν τῆς νυκτὸς φρουρᾶ προκατέσχε, καί τινα·
παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου χρηστὴν ἐλπίδα ἄμα τῇ ἔφ-
λαβών, ὅτι ἴερῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν
ἀειπαρθένων ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου ποιηθέντων τὸ πῦρ
ἐπὶ μακρότατον παρὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἥρθη, τὸν μὲν δῆμον
τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ὄρκωσαι ἐς τὸν κατάλογον, εἰ δή
τις χρεία στρατιωτῶν γένοιτο, ἐκέλευσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ
ἐν τούτῳ τὴν βουλὴν ἥθροισε, καί σφας συν-
ταράξας τε καὶ ἐκφοβήσας ἐπεισε θάνατον τῶν
συνειλημμένων καταγνῶναι.

36 Ἐγένοντο μὲν γὰρ ἀμφίβολοι, καὶ παρ' ὄλιγον
αὐτοὺς ἀπέλυσαν. ὁ γὰρ Καῖσαρ, πάντων τῶν
πρὸ αὐτοῦ ψηφισαμένων ἀποθανεῖν σφας, γνώμην
ἔδωκε δῆσαί τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐς πόλεις ἄλλους ἄλλῃ

2 καταθέσθαι, τῶν οὖσιών ἐστερημένους, ἐπὶ τῷ
μήτε περὶ ἀδείας ἔτι αὐτῶν χρηματισθῆναι τί
ποτε, καὶν διαδρᾶ¹ τις, ἐν πολεμών μοίρᾳ τὴν
πόλιν ἐξ ἡς ἀν φύγη εἶναι καὶ τοῦτο πάντες οἱ
μετὰ ταῦτα ἀποφηνάμενοι μέχρι τοῦ Κάτωνος
ἐψηφίσαντο, ὥστε καὶ τῶν προτέρων τινὰς

3 μεταγνῶναι.², ἐπεὶ δὲ οὗτος αὐτός τε τὸν θάνα-
τον αὐτῶν κατεδίκασε καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς πάντας
όμοψήφους ἐποιήσατο, οὕτω δὴ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἐκ τῆς
νικωσῆς ἐκολάσθησαν, καὶ ἐπ' αἰτοῖς καὶ θυσία

¹ διαδρᾶ Dind., διαδράσῃ L.

² μεταγνῶναι Tigr., καταγνῶναι L.

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through fear and others out of pity for Lentulus and the rest, made preparations to deliver them all forcibly and rescue them from death. Cicero learned of this beforehand and occupied the Capitol and the Forum by night with a garrison. At dawn he received some divine inspiration to hope for the best; for in the course of sacrifices conducted in his house by the Vestals in behalf of the populace, the fire, contrary to custom, shot up to a very great height. Accordingly, he ordered the praetors to administer the oath of enlistment to the populace, in case there should be any need of soldiers; meanwhile he himself convened the senate, and by exciting and terrifying the members, he persuaded them to condemn to death those who had been arrested.

Now the senators had been at variance, and had come near setting them free. For while all before Caesar had voted that they should be put to death, he expressed the opinion that they should be imprisoned and placed in various cities after having their property confiscated, on the condition that there should never be any further deliberation concerning their pardon, and that if any one of them should escape, the city from which he fled should be considered in the light of an enemy. Then all who subsequently made known their views, until it came to Cato, voted this same way, so that some of the first also changed their minds. But the fact that Cato gave sentence of death against them caused all the rest to vote similarly. So the conspirators were punished by the decision of the majority, and a sacrifice and period of festival over

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καὶ ἱερομηνία ἐψηφίσθη, ὃ μηπώποτε ἐπὶ τοιούτῳ
 τινὶ ἐγεγόνει· καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ μηνυθέντες ἔξη-
 τοῦντο, καὶ τινες καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ μελλῆσαι συμ-
⁴ φρονήσειν αὐτοῖς ὑποπτευθέντες εὐθύνοντο. καὶ
 τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οἱ ὑπατοι διώκουν, Αὐλον δὲ Φούλ-
 ονιον ἄνδρα βουλευτὴν αὐτὸς ὁ πατὴρ ἀπέσφαξεν,
 οὕτι γε καὶ μόνος, ὡς γέ τισι δοκεῖ, τοῦτ' ἐν
 ἴδιωτείᾳ ποιήσας· συχνοὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ ἄλλοι, οὐχ
 ὅτι ὑπατοι ἄλλὰ καὶ ἴδιῶται, παιδάς σφων
 ἀπέκτειναν.

- 37 Τότε μὲν δὴ τόδε ἐγένετο, καὶ τὰς αἵρεσεις τῶν
 ἱερέων, γράψαντος μὲν τοῦ Λαβιήνου, σπουδά-
 σαντος δὲ τοῦ Καίσαρος, ἐς τὸν δῆμον αὐθις ὁ
 ὅμιλος παρὰ τὸν τοῦ Σύλλου νόμον ἐπανήγαγεν,
 ἀνανεωσάμενος τὸν τοῦ Δομιτίου. ὁ γὰρ Καίσαρ
 τοῦ Μετέλλου τοῦ Εύσεβοῦς τελευτήσαντος τῆς
 τε ἱερωσύνης αὐτοῦ, καίτοι καὶ νέος καὶ μηδέπω
² ἐστρατηγηκώς, ἐπεθύμησε, καὶ ἐν τῷ πλήθει
 τὴν ἐλπίδα αὐτῆς, διά τε τάλλα καὶ ὅτι τῷ τε
 Λαβιήνῳ κατὰ τοῦ Ραβιρίου συνηγώνιστο¹ καὶ
 τὸν Λέντουλον ἀποθάνειν οὐκ ἐψήφιστο, λαβὼν
 τοῦτό τε ἔπραξε, καὶ ἀρχιέρεως τῶν πουντιφίκων,
 καίπερ ἄλλων τε τῆς τιμῆς πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ
 Κατούλου μάλιστα ἀντιποιουμένων, ἀπεδείχθη.
³ καὶ γὰρ θεραπεῦσαι καὶ κολακεῦσαι πάντα τινὰ
 καὶ τῶν τυχόντων ἐτοιμότατος ἐγένετο, καὶ οὕτε
 λόγου οὕτε ἔργου οὐδενὸς ἐς τὸ κατατυχεῖν ὡν
 ἐσπούδαζεν² ἐξίστατο· οὐδὲ ἔμελέν οἱ τῆς αὐτίκα
 ταπεινότητος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἔπειτα ἰσχύν, ἀλλ'

¹ συνηγώνιστο Bk., συνηγωνίσατο L.

² ἐσπούδαζεν R. Steph., ἐσπούδαζον L.

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them was decreed—a thing that had never before B.C. 63 happened from any such cause. Others also against whom information was lodged were sought out, and some incurred suspicion and were called to account for merely intending to join the conspiracy. The consuls conducted most of the investigations, but Aulus Fulvius, a senator, was slain by his own father; and the latter was not the only private individual, as some think, who ever acted thus. There were many others, that is to say, not only consuls, but private individuals as well, who slew their sons. This was the course of affairs at that time.

The priestly elections, on motion of Labienus supported by Caesar, were again referred by the plebs to the people, contrary to the law of Sulla, but by a renewal of the law of Domitius. For Caesar at the death of Metellus Pius was eager for his priesthood, although he was young and had not yet served as praetor. Basing his hopes of it upon the multitude, therefore, especially because he had helped Labienus against Rabirius and had not voted for the death of Lentulus, he accomplished his purpose and was elected pontifex maximus, in spite of the fact that many others, and Catulus in particular, were his rivals for the honour. This was because he showed himself perfectly ready to serve and flatter everybody, even ordinary persons, and shrank from no speech or action in order to get possession of the objects for which he strove. He did not mind temporary grovelling when weighed against subsequent power, and he cringed as before superiors

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ών ἐπεχείρει πρωτεῦσαι, τούτους ως καὶ κρείτ-
τονας ὑπῆρχετο.

- 38 Τῷ μὲν οὖν Καίσαρι διὰ ταῦθ' οἱ πολλοὶ προσ-
φιλεῖς ἡσαν, τὸν δὲ δὴ Κικέρωνα ἐν ὀργῇ ἐπὶ¹
τῷ τῶν πολιτῶν θανάτῳ ποιούμενοι τά τε ἄλλα
ἥχθαιρον, καὶ τέλος ἀπολογεῖσθαι τε καὶ κατα-
λέξαι πάνθ' ὅσα ἐν τῇ ὑπατείᾳ ἐπεποιήκει τῇ
2 τελευταίᾳ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἡμέρα ἐθελήσαντα (πάνυ
γάρ που ἡδέως οὐχ ὅπως ὑφ' ἔτέρων ἐπηνεῦτο,
ἄλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐνεκωμάζεν) ἐσίγασαν,
οὐδὲ ἐπέτρεψαν αὐτῷ ἔξω τι τοῦ ὄρκου φθέγ-
ξασθαι, συναγωνιστῇ Μετέλλῳ Νέπωτι δημαρ-
χοῦντι χρησάμενοι, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀντιφι-
λονεικήσας προσεπώμοσεν ὅτι σεσωκὼς τὴν
πόλιν εἴη.
- 39 Καὶ ὁ μὲν καὶ ἐκ τούτου πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐμισήθη,
Κατιλίνας δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ εὐθὺς τοῦ ἔτους ἐν ὁ
'Ιούνιός² τε Σιλανὸς καὶ Λούκιος Λικίνιος ἥρξαν
ἀπεφθάρη. τέως μὲν γὰρ καίπερ δύναμιν οὐκ
ὅλιγην ἔχων ἐκαραδόκει τὰ τοῦ Λεντούλου καὶ
διέμελλεν ἐλπίζων, ἀν φθάσωσιν ὅ τε Κικέρων
καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ σφαγέντες, ῥᾳδίως τὰ λοιπὰ
2 προσκατεργάσεσθαι³ ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνόν τε ἀπολω-
λότα ἐπύθετο καὶ τῶν συνόντων οἱ συχνοὺς μεθι-
σταμένους διὰ τοῦτ' ἥσθετο, ὅ τε Ἀντώνιος καὶ
ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Κέλερ πρὸς ταῖς Φαισούλαις προσ-
εδρεύοντες οὐδαμῇ προελθεῖν³ αὐτῷ ἐπέτρεπον,
ἀποκινδυνεῦσαι ἡναγκάσθη, καὶ (ἡσαν γὰρ δίχα
ἐστρατοπεδευμένοι) πρὸς τὸν Ἀντώνιον ἐτράπετο,

¹ Ιούνιός Xyl., ιούλιός L.

² προσκατεργάσεσθαι Dind., προσκατεργάσασθαι L.

³ προελθεῖν Leunc., προελθεῖν L.

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to the very men whom he was endeavouring to b.c. 68 dominate.

Toward Caesar, accordingly, the masses were well disposed, for the reasons given, but they were angry at Cicero for the death of the citizens, and displayed their enmity in many ways. Finally, when on the last day of his office he desired to present his account and defence of all that he had done in his consulship,—for he certainly did take great pleasure not only in being praised by others but also in extolling himself,—they made him keep silent and did not allow him to utter a word outside of his oath; in this they had Metellus Nepos, the tribune, to aid them. Nevertheless, Cicero, doing his best to resist them, added to his oath the statement that he had saved the city; and for this he incurred much greater hatred.

Catiline perished at the very opening of the year in which Junius Silanus and Lucius Licinius held office. For a while, although he had no small force, he had watched the movements of Lentulus and delayed, in the hope that if Cicero and his adherents should be slain in time he could easily carry out his remaining plans. But when he ascertained that Lentulus had perished and that many of his followers had deserted for that reason, he was compelled to risk all on a battle, especially since Antonius and Metellus Celer, who were besieging Faesulae, did not allow him to advance anywhere. As the two were encamped separately, he proceeded against Antonius,

b.c. 62

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- καίπερ τῷ ἀξιώματι προέχοντα τοῦ Μετέλλου
 3 καὶ δύναμιν πλείω περιβεβλημένον. αἴτιον δὲ
 ὅτι ἐλπίδα αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ συνώμοτον ἐθελοκα-
 κήσειν ἔσχεν. ὑποπτεύσας οὖν τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνος, καὶ
 μῆτε δι' εὔνοίας ἔτ' αὐτῷ ἄτε ἀσθενεῖ ὅντι ὡν
 (πρός τε γὰρ τὰς δυνάμεις τινῶν καὶ πρὸς τὰ
 ἑαυτῶν συμφέροντα καὶ τὰς ἔχθρας τάς τε φιλίας
 4 οἱ πολλοὶ ποιοῦνται), καὶ προσκαταδείσας μή
 πως προθύμως σφᾶς ἀγωνιζομένους ἴδων ἔξονει-
 δίση τι καὶ προειπέγκη οἱ τῶν ἀπορρήτων, αὐτὸς
 μὲν νοσεῖν προεφασίσατο, Μάρκῳ δὲ Πετρεῖῳ τὴν
 40 μάχην ἐπέτρεψε. συμβαλὼν οὖν οὗτος σφισι
 τὸν Κατιλίναν καὶ ἄλλους τρισχιλίους προθυ-
 μότατα ἀγωνιζομένους οὐκ ἀναιμωτὶ κατέκοψεν
 οὕτε γὰρ ἔφυγεν αὐτῶν οὐδείς, καὶ ἐν χώρᾳ πάντες
 ἔπεσον, ὥστε καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς κρατήσαντας πολὺ¹
 τῶν κοινῶν ὀδύρασθαι, ὅτι καὶ τοιούτους καὶ
 τοσούτους, εἰ καὶ δικαίως, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολίτας
 2 τε καὶ συμμάχους ἀπωλωλέκεσαν. ὁ δὲ οὖν
 Ἀντώνιος τὴν τε κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ ἐις τὸ ἄστυ,
 ὅπως πιστεύσαντες αὐτὸν τετελευτηκέναι μηδὲν
 ἔτι δεδίωσιν, ἔπειμψε, καὶ αὐτοκράτωρ ἐπὶ τῇ
 νίκῃ, καίτοι τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν¹ πεφονευμένων
 ἐλάττονος παρὰ τὸ νενομισμένον ὅντος, ἐπεκλήθη.
 Βουθυτηθῆναι τε ἐψηφίσθη, καὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτα ὡς
 καὶ πάντων τῶν δεινῶν ἀπηλλαγμένοι μετέβαλον.²
 41 Οὐ μὴν οὖτε σύμμαχοι οἱ μετασχόντες τῷ Κατι-
 λίνᾳ τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τότε ἔτι περιόντες ἡσύ-
 χαζον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δέει τῆς τιμωρίας ἐταράττοντο.

¹ τῶν Gras, τῶν τε L.

² μετέβαλον R. Steph., μετέβαλλον L.

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in spite of the fact that this leader was superior to Metellus in rank and was accompanied by a larger force. He did this because he had hopes that Antonius would let himself be beaten in view of his part in the conspiracy. The latter, who suspected this, no longer felt kindly toward Catiline, because he was weak; for most men form both friendships and enmities with reference to others' influence and their own advantage. Furthermore, being afraid that Catiline, when he saw them fighting with a will, might utter some reproach and reveal some of their secrets, he pretended to be ill, and entrusted the conduct of the battle to Marcus Petreius.

b.c. 62
This commander joined battle with the rebels and in a very bloody contest cut down Catiline and three thousand others as they fought most bravely; for not one of them fled, but every man fell at his post. Even the victors mourned the common loss, inasmuch as they had destroyed, however justly, so many and such brave men, who were citizens and allies in spite of all. Antonius sent Catiline's head to the city in order that the people might be assured of his death and have no further fear. He himself was acclaimed *imperator* for the victory, although the slain fell below the required number.¹ Sacrifices were also decreed, and the people changed their raiment to signify their deliverance from all dangers.²

Nevertheless, the allies who had shared in the undertaking with Catiline and still survived did not remain quiet, but through fear of punishment proceeded to stir up rebellion. Against each division

¹ Appian (*B.C.* ii. 44) gives the number as 10,000; Diodorus (quoted by Photius *Bibl.* 638 H) as 6,000.

² See chapter 33, 3 above.

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- καὶ ἐκείνους μὲν στρατηγοὶ καθ' ἑκάστους πεμφθέντες προκατέλαβον τρόπον τινὰ ἐσκεδασμένους
- 2 καὶ ἐτιμωρήσαντο· ἔτεροι δὲ τῶν λανθανόντων μηνύσει Λουκίου Οὐεττίου ἀνδρὸς ἵππεως, συγκοινωνήσαντος μέν σφισι τῆς συνωμοσίας, τότε δὲ ἐπ' ἀδείᾳ αὐτοὺς ἐκφαίνοντος, ἐλεγχόμενοι ἐδικαιάντο, μέχρις οὐ ἐσαγγεῖλας τινὰς τά τε ὄνόματα αὐτῶν ἐς δελτίον ἐγγράψας¹ ὑστερον καὶ ἄλλους
- 3 συχνοὺς προσεγγράψαι ἡθέλησεν. ὑποπτεύσαντες γὰρ αὐτὸν οἱ βουλευταὶ μηδὲν ὑγιὲς πράττειν, τὸ μὲν γραμματεῖον οὐκέτ' αὐτῷ² ἔδωκαν, μὴ καὶ ἀπαλείψῃ τινάς, εἰπεῖν δὲ ἀπὸ γλώσσης ἐκέλευσαν ὅσους παραλελοιπέναι ἔφασκε. καὶ οὕτως αἰδεσθεὶς καὶ φοβηθεὶς οὐκέτι πολλοὺς
- 4 ἐνέδειξε. θορύβου δ' οὖν καὶ³ ὡς ἐν τε τῇ πόλει καὶ παρὰ τοῖς συμμάχοις ἀγνοίᾳ τῶν ὀνομασμένων δυτος, καὶ τῶν μὲν περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς μάτην θορυβουμένων, τῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς ἔτέρους οὐκ ὄρθως ὑποπτευόντων, ἔδοξε τῇ γερουσίᾳ τὰ ὄνόματα αὐτῶν ἐκτεθῆναι. κάκ τούτου οἵ τε ἀναίτιοι κατέστησαν καὶ τοῖς ὑπευθύνοις δίκαι ἐγένοντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν παρόντες, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐρήμην ὁφλον.
- 42 Κατιλίνας μὲν ταῦτ' ἐποίησε καὶ οὕτω κατελύθη, καὶ ἐπὶ πλειόν γε⁴ τῆς τῶν πραχθέντων ἀξίας διομα πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Κικέρωνος δοξαν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς λόγους τοὺς κατ' αὐτοῦ λεχθέντας ἔσχε. Κικέρων δὲ ὀλίγους μὲν καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Λεντούλου τῶν τε ἄλλων τῶν δεθέντων σφαγῇ ἐκρίθη. τὸ δὲ ἔγκλημα τοῦτο λόγῳ μὲν ἐκείνῳ ἐπεφέρετο, ἔργῳ δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ βουλῇ κατε-

¹ ἐγγράψας Bs., συγγράψας L. ² αὐτῷ R. Steph., αὐτῶν L.

³ καὶ inserted by Bk.

⁴ γε St., τε L.

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of them praetors were sent, who overcame them ^{B.C.62} promptly, while they were still more or less scattered, and punished them. Others who had been avoiding observation were convicted and condemned on information furnished by Lucius Vettius, a knight, who had taken part in the conspiracy but now on promise of immunity revealed the participants. This went on until, after having accused some men and written their names on a tablet, he desired the privilege of adding various others. The senators suspected that he was up to some mischief and would not give him the document again for fear he should erase some of the names, but bade him mention orally all he claimed to have omitted. Then in shame and fear he named only a few others. Since even then there was excitement in the city and among the allies through ignorance of the persons named, and some were needlessly troubled about themselves, while some incorrectly suspected others, the senate decreed that the names should be published. As a result the innocent regained their composure and the accused were brought to trial; the latter were condemned, some being present and others letting their cases go by default.

Such was the career of Catiline and such his downfall; but he gained a greater name than his deeds deserved, owing to the reputation of Cicero and the speeches he delivered against him. Cicero, on his side, came near being tried then and there for the killing of Lentulus and the other prisoners. This charge, though technically brought against him, was

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- σκευάζετο· ώς γάρ οὐκ ἔξόν σφισιν ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου θάνατον πολίτου τινὸς καταψηφίσασθαι, πολλὴν καταβοὴν ἐν τῷ ὅμιλῳ πρὸς τοῦ Μετέλ-
3 λου τοῦ Νέπωτος ὅτι μάλιστα εἰχον. οὐ μὴν καὶ ὡφλε τότε οὐδέν· τῆς γάρ γερουσίας ἄδειαν πᾶσι τοῖς διαχειρίσασι τὰ τότε πραχθέντα δούσης, καὶ προσέτι καὶ προειπούσης¹ ὅτι, καν αὐθίς τις εὐθῦναί τινα αὐτῶν τολμήσῃ, ἐν τε ἔχθροῦ καὶ ἐν πολεμίου μοίρᾳ ἔσται, ἐφοβήθη τε ὁ Νέπως καὶ οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἐκίνησεν.*
- 43** *"Ἐν τε οὖν τούτῳ ἡ βουλὴ ἐπεκράτησε, καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῳ² ὅτι τὸν Πομπήιον τοῦ Νέπωτος μετα-
πεμφθῆναι σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι (ἐν γάρ τῇ
'Ασίᾳ ἔτ' ἦν) προφάσει μὲν τοῦ τὰ παρόντα
κατασταθῆναι, ἐλπίδι δὲ τοῦ δι' αὐτοῦ, ἀτε τὰ
τοῦ πλήθους φρονοῦντος, ἵσχύσειν ἐν οἷς ἐτάρασ-
σεν, ἐσηγησαμένου, διεκώλυσαν αὐτὸ κυρωθῆναι.
2 τὰ μὲν γάρ πρῶτα ὅ τε Κάτων καὶ Κύνιτος
Μινούκιος δημαρχοῦντες ἀντέλεγον τοῖς γραφεῖσι,
καὶ τὸν τε³ γραμματέα τὸν ἀναγιγνώσκοντα τὴν
γνώμην ἐπέσχον, καὶ τοῦ Νέπωτος τὸ γραμμα-
τεῖον, ὅπως αὐτὸς ἀναλέξῃ, λαβόντος ἔξήρπασαν,
ἐπειδή τε καὶ ὡς ἀπὸ γλώσσης τινὰ εἰπεῖν
3 ἐπεχείρησε, τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ ἐπέλαβον. μάχης
δὲ ἐκ τούτου καὶ ἐκείνων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν
έκατέροις βοηθησάντων ξύλοις καὶ λίθοις, ἔτι δὲ
καὶ ξίφεσι γενομένης, οἱ βουλευταὶ συνῆλθον
αὐθημερὸν ἐς τὸ συνέδριον, καὶ τά τε ἴμάτια
ἡλλάξαντο καὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις τὴν φυλακὴν τῆς*

¹ προειπούσης Rk., προσειπούσης L.

² ἐν ἐκείνῳ Rk., ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ L.

³ τε placed after τὸν by Rk., after τὴν by L.

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really directed against the senate. For its members B.C. 62were violently denounced before the populace, especially by Metellus Nepos, on the ground that they had no right to condemn any citizen to death without the consent of the people. Nevertheless, Cicero escaped on this occasion. For the senate granted immunity to all those who had administered affairs during that period, and further proclaimed that if any one should dare to call one of them to account later, he should be regarded as a personal and public enemy; so that Nepos was afraid and made no further trouble.

This was not the senate's only victory. Nepos had moved that Pompey, who was still in Asia, be summoned with his army, ostensibly for the purpose of bringing order out of the existing confusion, but really in the hope that he himself might through him gain power amid the disturbances he was causing, because Pompey favoured the multitude; but the senators prevented this motion from being adopted. In the first place, Cato and Quintus Minucius, the tribunes, vetoed the proposition and stopped the clerk who was reading the motion. Then when Nepos took the document to read it himself, they took it away, and when even then he undertook to speak extempore, they stopped his mouth. The result was that a battle waged with clubs and stones and even swords took place between them, in which some others joined, assisting one side or the other. Therefore the senators met in the senate-house that very day, changed their raiment and gave the consuls charge of the

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- πόλεως, ὥστε μηδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἀποτριβῆναι,
 4 ἐπέτρεψαν. φοβηθεὶς οὖν καὶ τότε ὁ Νέπως ἔκ
 τε τοῦ μέσου εὐθὺς ἔξεχώρησε, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο
 γραφήν τινα κατὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἐκθεὶς πρὸς τὸν
 Πομπήιον ἀφώρησε, καίτοι μηδεμίαν αὐτῷ
 νύκτα ἀπαυλισθῆναι¹ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἔξόν.
- 44 Γενομένου δὲ τούτου οὐδὲ ὁ Καῖσαρ (ἐστρατήγει
 δέ) οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἐνεωτέρισεν. ἐπραττε μὲν γάρ ὅπως
 τὸ μὲν τοῦ Κατούλου ὄνομα ἀπὸ τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ
 Διὸς τοῦ Καπιτωλίου ἀφαιρεθείη (κλοπῆς τε γάρ
 αὐτὸν ηὕθυνε, καὶ τὸν λογισμὸν τῶν ἀνηλωμένων
 χρημάτων ἀπήτει), τῷ δὲ δὴ Πομπήιῳ τὰ λοιπὰ
 2 προσεξεργάσασθαι ἐπειτραπείη. ἦν γάρ τινα,
 ὡς ἐν τῇλικούτῳ καὶ τοιούτῳ ἔργῳ, ἡμιτέλεστα·
 ἡ ἐκεῖνός γε ἐπλάττετο εἶναι, ὅπως ὁ Πομπήιος
 τήν τε δόξαν τῆς ἐκποιήσεως αὐτοῦ λάβῃ καὶ τὸ
 αὐτοῦ ὄνομα ἀντεπιγράψῃ. οὐ μὴν οὕτω γε
 χαρίζεσθαι αὐτῷ ἥθελεν ὥστε καὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ διὰ
 τούτο ψηφισθῆναι² τι² τοιούτου, οἷον ἐπὶ τῷ
 Νέπωτι ἐδέδοκτο,³ ὑπομεῖναι. οὐδὲ γάρ οὐδὲ
 ἐκείνου ἔνεκα ταῦτ' ἐποίει, ἀλλ' ἵνα αὐτὸς καὶ διὰ
 3 τούτων τὸ πλῆθος σφετερίσηται· καίπερ οὕτω
 πάντες τὸν Πομπήιον ἐδέδισαν⁴ (οὐδέπω γάρ τὰ
 στρατεύματα ἀφήσων δῆλος ἦν) ὥστε, ἐπειδὴ
 Μᾶρκον Πίσωνα ὑποστράτηγον πρὸς αἰτησιν
 ὑπατείας προύπεμψε, τάς τε ἀρχαιρεσίας, ὅπως
 ἀπαντήσῃ ἐς αὐτάς, ἀναβαλέσθαι, καὶ παρόντα
 αὐτὸν ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἀποδεῖξαι. καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος
 οὐχ ὅτι τοῖς φίλοις ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἔχθροῖς
 συνέστησεν αὐτὸν.

¹ ἀπαυλισθῆναι Jacoby, ἀπολιπῆναι L. ² τι R. Steph., ἔτι L.

³ ἐδέδοκτο Bs., δέδοκται L. ⁴ ἐδέδισαν St., ἐδεδείσαν L.

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city, that it might suffer no harm. Then Nepos B.C. 62 once more became afraid and immediately retired from their midst; subsequently, after publishing some piece of writing against the senate, he set out to join Pompey, although he had no right to be absent from the city for a single night.

After this occurrence not even Caesar, who was now praetor, ventured any further innovation. He had been endeavouring to secure the removal of the name of Catulus from the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, charging him with embezzlement and demanding an account of the expenditures he had made, and to have Pompey entrusted with the construction of the remainder of the edifice; for many parts, considering the size and character of the work, were but half finished, or at any rate Caesar pretended this was the case, in order that Pompey might gain the glory for its completion and inscribe his own name instead. Caesar was not so anxious, however, to do him a favour that he would run the risk of having passed against himself any such decree as that concerning Nepos. For it was not really for Pompey's sake that he was doing this, but in order that he himself might win over the populace even by this means. And yet all stood in such fear of Pompey, seeing that it was not yet clear whether he would give up his legions, that when he sent ahead Marcus Piso, his lieutenant, to seek the consulship, they postponed the elections so that he might attend them; and on his arrival they elected him unanimously. For Pompey had recommended the man not only to his friends, but also to his enemies.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- 45 Κάν τούτῳ ὁ Καῖσαρ, τοῦ Κλωδίου τοῦ Πουπλίου¹ τὴν γυναικαὶ αὐτοῦ ἔν τε τῇ οἰκίᾳ καὶ παρὰ τὴν ποίησιν τῶν Ἱερῶν, ἅπερ αἱ ἀειπαρθένοι παρά τε τοῖς ὑπάτοις καὶ παρὰ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἄγνωστα ἐκ τῶν πατρίων ἐσ πᾶν τὸ ἄρρεν ἐπετέλουν, αἰσχύναντος, ἐκείνῳ μὲν οὐδὲν ἐνεκάλεσεν (καὶ γὰρ εὐ ἡπίστατο ὅτι οὐχ ἀλώσεται διὰ τὴν ἔταιρείαν), τὴν δὲ δὴ γυναικαὶ ἀπεπέμψατο, εἰπὼν ἄλλως μὲν μὴ πιστεύειν τῷ λεγομένῳ, μὴ μέντοι καὶ συνοικῆσαι² ἔτ' αὐτῇ δύνασθαι, διότι καὶ ὑπωπτεύθη ἀρχὴν μεμοιχεῦσθαι· τὴν γὰρ σώφρονα χρήναι μὴ μόνον μηδὲν ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ ἐς ὑποψίαν αἰσχρὰν ἀφικνεῖσθαι.
- 3 Τότε μὲν ταῦτά τε ἐγένετο, καὶ ἡ γέφυρα ἡ λιθίνη ἡ³ ἐς τὸ νησίδιον τὸ⁴ ἐν τῷ Τιβέριδι ὃν φέρουσα κατεσκευάσθη, Φαβρικία κληθεῖσα· τῷ δὲ ἔξῆς ἔτει⁵ ἐπί τε Πίσωνος καὶ ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μεσσάλου ὑπάτων μισοῦντές τε ἄλλως οἱ δυνατοὶ τὸν Κλώδιον, καὶ ἄμα καὶ τὸ μίασμα αὐτοῦ ἀποδιοπομπούμενοι, ἐπειδὴ οἱ ποντίφικες ἀνατυθῆναι τὰ Ἱερὰ ὡς οὐχ ὄσίως διὰ τοῦτο τελεσθέντα
- 2 ἔγνωσαν, δικαστηρίῳ αὐτὸν παρέδωκαν, καὶ κατηγορήθη μὲν τῆς τε μοιχείας, καίπερ τοῦ Καίσαρος σιωπῶντος, καὶ τῆς μεταστάσεως τῆς περὶ Νίσιβιν,⁶ καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὅτι τῇ ἀδελφῇ συγγίγνοιτο, ἀφείθη δέ, καίτοι τῶν δικαστῶν φρουρὰν παρὰ τῆς βουλῆς, ὅπως μηδὲν κακὸν ὑπαύτοῦ πάθωσι, καὶ αἰτησάντων καὶ λαβόντων.
- 3 ἐφ' ὧπερ καὶ ὁ Κάτουλος ἐπισκώπτων ἔλεγεν

¹ Πουπλίου R. Steph., πομπήίου L.

² συνοικῆσαι Bs., συνοικήσειν L.

³ ἡ inserted by St.

⁴ τὸ Leuncl., τότε L.

⁵ ἔτει supplied by Bk.

⁶ Νίσιβι R. Steph., νίσιβι L.

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It was at this time that Publius Clodius debauched Caesar's wife in Caesar's own house and during the performance of the rites which according to ancestral custom the Vestals carried out at the residences of consuls and praetors out of sight of the whole male population. Caesar brought no charge against him, understanding well that on account of his associates he would not be convicted ; but he divorced his wife, telling her that he did not really believe the story, but that he could no longer live with her inasmuch as she had once been suspected of committing adultery ; for a chaste wife not only must not err, but must not even incur any evil suspicion.

B.C. 62

Following these events the stone bridge, called the Fabrician, leading to the little island in the Tiber, was constructed. The next year, in the consulship of Piso and Marcus Messalla, the optimates showed their hatred of Clodius and at the same time made expiation for his crime by bringing him to trial, since the pontifices had decided that in view of his act the rites had not been duly performed and should be repeated. He was accused of adultery, in spite of Caesar's silence, and of mutiny at Nisibis, and furthermore of holding guilty relations with his sister ; yet he was acquitted, although the jurymen had requested and obtained of the senate a guard to prevent their suffering any harm at his hands. With reference to this Catulus jestingly remarked

B.C. 61

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ὅτι τὴν φυλακὴν ἔτησαν οὐχ ἵνα ἀσφαλῶς τοῦ
Κλωδίου καταψήφισωνται, ἀλλ' ἵνα αὐτοὶ τὰ
χρήματα ἀ ἐδεωροδοκήκεσαν διασώσωνται. καὶ
οἱ μὲν διαφανέστατα τῶν πώποτε τὸ δημόσιον ἀεὶ⁴
πρὸ παντὸς προτιμήσας ἐτελεύτησεν οὐ πολλῷ
βουλευτικὸν καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐσέγραψαν,
καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἀπαυστὶ μέχρι τότε τὰς ὀπλομαχίας
θεώμενος ἔξανέστη τε μεταξὺ τοῦ ἔργου καὶ
ἀριστον ἐλέτο. καὶ τοῦτ' ἐκεῖθεν ἀρξάμενον
καὶ νῦν, ὁσάκις ἀν ὁ τὸ κράτος ἔχων ἀγωνιθετῇ,
γίγνεται.

47 Ἐν μὲν οὖν τῇ πόλει ταῦθ' οὕτως ἐπράχθη,
τῶν δὲ Ἀλλοβρίγων τὴν Γαλατίαν τὴν περὶ
Νάρβωνα πορθούντων Γάιος Πομπτῖνος ὁ ἄρχων
αὐτῆς τοὺς μὲν ὑποστρατήγους ἐπὶ τοὺς πολε-
μίους ἔπειμψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ ἰδρυθεὶς
ἐπετήρει τὰ γυγνόμενα, ὅπως κατὰ καιρὸν πρὸς
τὸ ἀεὶ χρήσιμον καὶ γνώμην σφίσι διδόναι καὶ
2 ἐπαμύνειν δύνηται. καὶ Μάλλιος μὲν Λευτῖνος
ἐπὶ Οὐαλεντίαν¹ πόλιν στρατεύσας οὕτως αὐτοὺς
κατέπληξεν² ὥστε τοὺς πλείους ἐκδράναι καὶ
τοὺς λοιποὺς ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης πρεσβεύσασθαι. καν
τούτῳ συμβοηθησάντων τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ὄντων
καὶ προσπεισόντων αἴφνιδίας τοῦ μὲν τείχους
ἀπεώσθη,³ τὴν δὲ δὴ χώραν ἀδεῶς ἐλεηλάτει,
3 μέχρις οὐ ὁ τε Κατούγνατος⁴ ὁ τοῦ παντὸς αὐτῶν
ἔθνους στρατηγὸς καὶ τινες καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν παρε-

¹ Οὐαλεντίαν Heller, Οὐεντίαν L.

² κατέπληξεν Rk., κατέπτηξεν L.

³ ἀπεώσθη St., ἀπώσθη L.

⁴ Κατούγνατος R. Steph., καὶ τοῦ γνατος L.

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that they had asked for the guard, not in order to condemn Clodius with safety, but in order to save for themselves the money which they had received in bribes. Now Catulus died shortly afterward ; he was a man who always, more conspicuously than any one who ever lived, preferred the common weal to everything else. That year the censors enrolled in the senatorial body all who had attained office, even beyond the legal number. At this time, too, the populace, which hitherto had watched the gladiatorial contests without any intermission, went out for lunch in the course of the entertainment. This practice, which began at that time, is continued even now, whenever the person in charge exhibits games. This was the course of affairs in the city.

The Allobroges were devastating Gallia Narbonensis, and Gaius Pomptinus, the governor, sent his lieutenants against the enemy, while he himself took up his quarters at a convenient spot for keeping watch of what occurred, so that he might be able to give them opportune advice and assistance, as their advantage might from time to time dictate. Manlius Lentinus made a campaign against the city of Valentia and so terrified the inhabitants that the majority ran away and the rest sent ambassadors regarding peace. Just then the country population coming to their aid suddenly fell upon him ; and he was repulsed from the wall, but ravaged the land with impunity until Catugnatus, the leader of their whole tribe, with some of those dwelling along the

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- τὸν Ἰσαρα οἰκούντων ἐπεκούρησάν σφισι. τότε γὰρ οὐκ ἐτόλμησε μὲν αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν πλοίων περαιωθῆναι κωλῦσαι, μὴ καὶ συστραφῶσιν ἴδοντες σφᾶς ἀντιπαρατεταγμένους,
- 4 ὑλώδους δὲ τοῦ χωρίου μετὰ τὸν ποταμὸν εὐθὺς ὅντος, ἐνέδρας ἐν αὐτῷ ἐποιήσατο, καὶ τοὺς ἀεὶ διαβαίνοντας ὑπολαμβάνων ἔφθειρε. φεύγουσί τέ τισιν ἐπισπόμενος περιέπεσεν αὐτῷ Κατουγνάτῳ· καὶν πασσοῦ διώλετο, εἰ μὴ χειμῶν σφοδρὸς ἔξαίφνης ἐπιγενόμενος ἐπέσχε τοὺς βαρ-
- 48 βάρους τῆς διώξεως. καὶν ὁ μὲν μετὰ τοῦτο, τοῦ Κατουγνάτου πόρρω ποι ἀφορμήσαντος, τὴν τε χώραν αὐθις κατέδραμε καὶ τὸ τεῦχος παρ' ὧ ἐδύστυχησεν ἔξειλε· Λούκιος δὲ δὴ Μάριος καὶ Σέρουιος Γάλβας τόν τε Ῥοδανὸν ἐπεραιώθησαν, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀλλοβρίγων λυμηνάμενοι τέλος πρὸς
- 2 Σολώνιον πόλιν ἥλθον, καὶ χωρίον μέν τι¹ ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς ἵσχυρὸν κατέλαβον, μάχῃ τε τοὺς ἀντιστάντας σφίσιν ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τινα καὶ τοῦ πολίσματος ξυλίνου πη ὅντος ἐνέπρησαν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ εἶλον αὐτό· ὁ γὰρ Κατουγνατος ἐπελθὼν ἐκώλυσε. μαθὼν οὖν τοῦτο ὁ Πομπᾶνος ἐπεστράτευσέ τε ἐπ' αὐτὸν παντὶ τῷ στρατῷ, καὶ πολιορκήσας σφᾶς ἔχειρώσατο πλὴν τοῦ Κατουγνάτου.
- 49 Καὶν ὁ μὲν καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ῥάον ἐκ τούτου προσκατεστρέψατο, Πομπήιος δὲ ἥλθε μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, καὶ τόν τε Ἀφράνιον τὸν Λούκιον καὶ τὸν Μέτελλον τὸν Κέλερα ὑπάτους ἀποδειχθῆναι ἐποίησεν, ἐλπίσας δι' αὐτῶν
- 2 μάτην πάνθ' ὅσα ἐβούλετο καταπράξειν. ἥθελε

¹ μέν τι R. Steph., μέντοι L.

BOOK XXXVII

Isara came to their aid. For the time being he did not B.C. 61

dare to hinder them from crossing, by reason of the number of their boats, for fear they might gather in a body on seeing the Romans arrayed against them. As the country was wooded, however, right down to the river bank, he planted ambuscades there, and captured and destroyed the men as fast as they crossed. While following up some fugitives he fell in with Catugnatus himself, and would have perished with all his force, had not a violent storm suddenly come up and prevented the barbarians from pursuing. Later, when Catugnatus had retired to some distant point, Lentinus overran the country again and destroyed the town before which he had met with his reverse. Lucius Marius and Servius Galba crossed the Rhone and after ravaging the possessions of the Allobroges finally reached the city of Solonium and occupied a strong position commanding it. They conquered their opponents in battle and also set fire to portions of the town, which was partly constructed of wood; they did not capture it, however, being prevented by the arrival of Catugnatus. Pomptinus, on learning of this, proceeded against the place with his entire army, besieged it, and got possession of the defenders, with the exception of Catugnatus. After that he more easily subjugated the remaining districts.

At this time Pompey entered Italy and had Lucius Afranius and Metellus Celer appointed consuls, vainly hoping that through them he could effect whatever he desired. He wished in particular to have some B.C. 60

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα τε καὶ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα χώραν τέ
τινα τοῖς συνεστρατευμένοις οἱ δοθῆναι καὶ τὰ
πεπραγμένα αὐτῷ πάντ' ἐπικυρωθῆναι, διήμαρτε
δέ σφων τότε. οἵ τε γὰρ δυνατοί, μηδὲ¹ ἐκ τοῦ
πρὸν αὐτῷ ἀρεσκόμενοι, διεκώλυσαν αὐτὰ ψηφι-
3 σθῆναι· καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ὑπάτων Ἀφράνιος μέν
(ὅρχεῖσθαι γὰρ βέλτιον ἡ τι διαπράσσειν ἡπί-
στατο) πρὸς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ συνήρατο, Μέτελλος δὲ
ὁργῇ, ὅτι τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτοῦ, καίτοι παῖδας ἐξ
αὐτῆς ἔχων, ἀπεπέπεμπτο,² καὶ πάνυ πρὸς πάντα
4 ἀντέπραξεν. ὃ τε Λούκουλλος ὁ Λούκιος, φῶτε
ἐν τῇ Γαλατίᾳ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐντυχὼν ὑπερφρόνως
ἐκέχρητο, πολὺς τε αὐτῷ ἐνέκειτο, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν
αὐτὸν ἴδια καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον ὡν ἐπραξεν ἐπεξ-
ελθεῖν καὶ μὴ πᾶσιν ἄμα αὐτοῖς τὴν κύρωσιν
5 αἰτεῖν. ἄλλως τε γὰρ δίκαιον εἶναι ἔλεγε μὴ
πάντα ἀπλῶς ὅσα ἐπεποιήκει, καὶ ἂ μηδείς σφων
ἡπίστατο ὅποια ἦν,³ βεβαιωθῆναι ὥσπερ ὑπὸ
δεσπότου τινὸς γεγενημένα· καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ τῶν
έαυτοῦ ἔργων κατελελύκει τινά, ἡξίου ἐξετασμὸν
ἐκατέρων ἐν τῇ βουλῇ γενέσθαι, ἵν' ὅποτερ' ἀν⁴
50 αὐτοῖς ἀρέσῃ κυρώσωσι. καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ Κάτων
ὅ τε Μέτελλος οἵ τε ἄλλοι οἱ τὰ αὐτά σφισι
βουλόμενοι ἰσχυρῶς συνεμάχουν. τοῦ γοῦν δη-
μάρχου, τοῦ τὴν γῆν τοῖς τῷ Πομπηίῳ συνεξῆτα-
σμένοις κατανεῖμαι ἐστηγουμένου, προσγράψαντος
τῇ γυνώμῃ τὸ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς πολίταις, ὅπως τοῦτο
τε αὐτὸ ῥάσιν ψηφίσωνται καὶ τὰ πραχθέντα
αὐτῷ βεβαιώσωσι, κλήρους τινὰς δοθῆναι, ἐπὶ
πᾶν ὁ Μέτελλος ἀνθιστάμενος ἐπεξῆλθεν, ὥστε

¹ μηδὲ Rk., μήτε L.

² ἀπεπέπεμπτο Melber, ἀπεπέμπετο L.

³ ἦν v. Herw., εἶναι L.

⁴ δπότερ' ἀν Pflugk, δπότερα L.

BOOK XXXVII

land given to his soldiers and to have all his acts B.C. 60 approved ; but he failed of these objects at that time. For, in the first place, the optimates, who even before this had not been pleased with him, prevented the questions from being brought to vote. And as for the consuls themselves, Afranius, who understood how to dance better than to transact any business, did not assist him at all, and Metellus, in anger that Pompey had divorced his sister in spite of having had children by her, vigorously opposed him in everything. Moreover, Lucius Lucullus, whom Pompey had once treated with contempt when he met him in Galatia, was very bitter against him, demanding that he render an account individually and separately of everything that he had done instead of asking for the approval of all his acts at once. He maintained that it was only fair, in any case, that Pompey's acts, as to the character of which no one knew anything, should not all be confirmed by a single vote, as if they were the acts of a master. And since Pompey had furthermore set aside some of Lucullus' own arrangements, he demanded that an investigation of the acts of each should be made in the senate, in order that they might ratify whichever suited them. He was strongly supported by Cato and Metellus and the rest, who were of the same mind with them. Accordingly, when the tribune who moved that land be assigned to the followers of Pompey added to the measure a provision that grants should be made to all the citizens likewise, in order that they might more readily accept this particular feature and also ratify Pompey's acts, Metellus contested every point

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- καὶ ἐς τὸ οἰκημα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐμβληθῆναι καὶ τὴν
 2 γερουσίαν ἐνταῦθα ἀθροῖσαι ἐθελῆσαι. ἐπεὶ τε
 ἐκεῖνος (Λούκιος δὲ δὴ Φλάουιος ὀνομάζετο) τό τε
 βάθρον τὸ δημαρχικὸν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἐσόδῳ αὐτοῦ
 ἔθηκε, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ καθεζόμενος ἐμποδὼν ὥστε
 μηδένα ἐσιέναι ἐγίγνετο, τόν τε τοῖχον τοῦ δεσμω-
 τηρίου διακοπῆναι ἐκέλευσεν ὅπως δι' αὐτοῦ ἡ
 βουλὴ ἐσέλθῃ, καὶ ως νυκτερεύσων κατὰ χώραν
 3 παρεσκευάζετο. μαθὼν οὖν τοῦθ' ὁ Πομπήιος,
 καὶ αἰσχυνθείς τε ἄμα καὶ δείσας μὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 ἀγανακτήσῃ, προσέταξε τῷ Φλαονίῳ ἀπαναστῆ-
 ναι. ἔλεγε μὲν γὰρ ως τοῦ Μετέλλου τοῦτ'
 ἀξιώσαντος, οὐ μὴν ἐπιστεύετο· τὸ γὰρ φρόνημα
 4 αὐτοῦ κατάδηλον πᾶσιν ἦν. ἀμέλει τῶν ἄλλων
 δημάρχων ἐξελέσθαι αὐτὸν βουληθέντων οὐκ ἡθέ-
 λησεν. οὔκουν οὐδ' αὐθις ἀπειλήσαντι τῷ Φλα-
 ονίῳ μηδὲ ἐς τὸ ἔθνος δὲ ἐπεκεκλήρωτο ἐπιτρέψειν
 αὐτῷ, εἰ μὴ συγχωρήσειέν οἱ διανομοθετῆσαι,
 ἐξελθεῖν, ὑπεῖξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ ἀσμενος ἐν τῇ
 πόλει κατέμεινεν.
 5 'Ο οὖν Πομπήιος ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν διά τε τὸν
 Μέτελλον καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἄλλους διεπράξατο, ἔφη
 μὲν φθονεῖσθαι τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει τοῦτο
 δηλωσειν, φοβηθεὶς δὲ μὴ καὶ ἐκεῖνου διαμαρτὼν
 μείζω αἰσχύνην ὄφλη,¹ κατέβαλε τὴν ἀξίωσιν.
 6 καὶ ὁ μὲν οὗτος ὅτι μηδὲν ὄντως² ἵσχυεν,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ὄνομα καὶ τὸν φθόνον ἐφ'³ οἷς ἡδυ-
 νήθη ποτὲ εἶχεν, ἔργῳ δὲ οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπώ-
 νητο, μετεμέλετο δέ τα τε στρατόπεδα προαφῆκε
 51 καὶ ἑαυτὸν τοῖς ἔχθροῖς ἐξέδωκε· Κλώδιος δὲ ἐπε-

¹ ὄφλη Dind., ὄφληση L. ² ὄντως Rk., οὗτως L.
³ ἐφ' Flugk., ἐν L.

BOOK XXXVII

B.C. 60

with him and attacked him so persistently that the latter had him put in prison. Then Metellus wished to assemble the senate there. When the other, whose name was Lucius Flavius, set the tribune's bench at the very entrance of the cell, and sitting upon it, offered an obstacle to any one's entrance, Metellus ordered the wall of the prison to be cut through so that the senate might gain entrance through it, and made preparations to pass the night on the spot. When Pompey learned of this, he was ashamed as well as afraid that the people might take offence, and so directed Flavius to withdraw. He spoke as if this were a request from Metellus, but was not believed; for the latter's pride was well known to all. Indeed, Metellus would not give his consent when the other tribunes wished to set him free. Nor would he yield even when Flavius later threatened that he would not allow him to go out to the province which he had drawn unless he would permit the law to be passed; on the contrary, he was very glad to remain in the city.

Pompey, therefore, when he could accomplish nothing because of Metellus and the rest, declared that they were jealous of him and that he would make this clear to the plebs. Fearing, however, that he might fail of their support also, and so incur still greater shame, he abandoned his demands. Thus he learned that he did not possess any real power, but merely the name and envy resulting from his former authority, while in point of fact he received no benefit from it; and he repented of having let his legions go so soon and of having put himself in the power of his enemies.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- Θύμησε μὲν διὰ . . . τοὺς δυνατοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ δίκῃ δημαρχῆσαι, καὶ τινας τῶν δημαρχούντων προκαθῆκεν ἐστηγήσασθαι τὸ¹ καὶ τοῖς εὐπατρίδαις τῆς ἀρχῆς μεταδίδοσθαι, ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπεισε, τήν τε εὐγένειαν ἔξωμόσατο καὶ πρὸς τὰ τοῦ πλήθους δικαιώματα, ἐς αὐτὸν σφων τὸν σύλλογον ἐσελθών, μετέστη. καὶ γῆτησε μὲν εὐθὺς τὴν δημαρχίαν, οὐκ ἀπεδείχθη δὲ ἐναντιωθέντος οἱ τοῦ Μέτελλου· ἐν γένει τε γὰρ αὐτῷ ἦν, καὶ τοῖς πραττομένοις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἡρέσκετο. πρόφασιν δὲ ἐποιήσατο ὅτι μὴ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἡ ἐκποίησις αὐτοῦ ἐγεγόνει· ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἐσφορᾷ τοῦ φρατριατικοῦ νόμου μόνως ἔξῆν τοῦτο γίγνεσθαι.
- 3 Ταῦτα τε οὖν οὕτως ἐπράχθη, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὰ τέλη δεινῶς τήν τε πόλιν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἰταλίαν ἐλύπει, ὁ μὲν νόμος ὁ καταλύσας αὐτὰ πᾶσιν ἀρεστὸς ἐγένετο, τῷ δὲ στρατηγῷ τῷ ἐσενεγκόντι αὐτὸν ἀχθόμενοι οἱ βουλευταί (οἱ γὰρ Μέτελλος ὁ Νέπως ἦν) ἥθελησαν τό τε ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἀπαλεῖψαι ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου καὶ ἔτερον ἀντεγγράψαι.
- 4 καὶ οὐκ ἐπράχθη μὲν τοῦτο, καταφανὲς μέντοι πᾶσιν ἐγένετο ὅτι μηδὲ τὰς εὐεργεσίας παρὰ τῶν φαύλων ἀνδρῶν ἥδεως ἐδέχοντο. καν τῷ αὐτῷ τούτῳ χρόνῳ Φαῦστος ὁ τοῦ Σύλλου παῖς ἀγῶνά τε μονομαχίας ἐπὶ τῷ πατρὶ ἐποίησε, καὶ τὸν δῆμον λαμπρῶς εἰστίασε, τά τε λουτρὰ καὶ τὸ² ἔλαιον προίκα αὐτοῖς παρέσχεν.
- 52 Ἐν μὲν δὴ τῇ πόλει ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο, ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῦσαρ τῆς τε Λυσιτανίας μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἥρξε, καὶ δυνηθεὶς ἀν τὰ ληστικά, ἅπερ που ἀεὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦν, ἄνευ μεγάλου τινὸς πόνου

¹ τὸ Leuncl., τι L.

² τὸ added by Rk.

BOOK XXXVII

B.C. 60

Clodius' [hatred] of the optimates led him after the trial to desire to be tribune, and he induced some of those who held that office to move that the patricians also be given a share in it. As he could not bring this about, he abjured his patrician rank and assumed instead the status of the plebs, and even entered their assembly. He immediately sought the tribuneship, but was not elected, owing to the opposition of Metellus, who was related to him and did not like his actions. The excuse that Metellus gave was that the transfer of Clodius had not been in accordance with tradition; for this change might be made only after the introduction of a *lex curiata*. Thus ended this episode.

Since the taxes were proving oppressive to the city and the rest of Italy, the law that abolished them was acceptable to all.¹ The senators, however, were angry at the praetor who proposed it (Metellus Nepos) and wished to erase his name from the law, entering another one instead. And although this plan was not carried out, it was still made clear to all that they received not even benefits gladly from base men. About this same time Faustus, the son of Sulla, gave a gladiatorial contest in memory of his father and entertained the people brilliantly, furnishing them with baths and oil gratis.

• While these things were happening in the city, Caesar had obtained the government of Lusitania after his praetorship; and though he might without any great labour have cleared the land of brigandage, which probably always existed there, and then

¹ Compare Cicero's words (*ad. Att.* ii. 16, 1) in 59 B.C.: *portoriis* (duties on exports and imports) *Italiae sublatiss.*

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- καθήρας¹ ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν, οὐκ ἡθέλησε· δόξης τε γὰρ ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον τούς τε ἄλλους τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ μέγα ποτὲ δυνηθέντας
- 2 ζηλῶν, οὐδὲν δλίγον ἐφρόνει, ἀλλ' ἥλπιζεν, ἃν τι τότε κατεργάσηται, ὑπατός τε εὐθὺς αἰρεθῆσεσθαι καὶ ὑπερφυᾶ ἔργα ἀποδεῖξεσθαι, διά τε τάλλα καὶ ὅτι ἐν τοῖς Γαδείροις, ὅτε ἐταμίευε, τῇ μητρὶ συγγίγνεσθαι ὅναρ ἔδοξε, καὶ παρὰ τῶν μάντεων ἔμαθεν ὅτι ἐν μεγάλῃ δυνάμει ἔσται. ὕθενπερ καὶ εἰκόνα Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐνταῦθα ἐν τῷ Ἡρακλέους ἀνακειμένην ἴδων ἀνεστέναξε, καὶ κατωδύρατο ὅτι μηδέν πω μέγα ἔργον ἐπεποιήκει.
- 3 Ἄπ' οὖν τούτων, ἔξὸν αὐτῷ εἰρηνεῦν, ὥσπερ εἰπον, πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἐρμίνιον ἐτράπετο καὶ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς οἰκήτορας αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ πεδινὰ μεταστῆναι, πρόφασιν μὲν ὅπως μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐρυμνῶν ὄρμώμενοι ληστεύωσιν, ἔργῳ δὲ εὐ εἰδὼς ὅτι οὐκ ἃν ποτε αὐτὸν ποιήσειαν, κάκ τούτου πολέμου τινὰ
- 4 ἀφορμὴν λήψεται. ὁ καὶ ἐγένετο. τούτους τε οὖν ἐς ὅπλα ἐλθόντας ὑπηγάγετο· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῶν πλησιοχώρων τινές, δείσαντες μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὄρμήσῃ, τούς τε παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναικας τά τε ἄλλα τὰ τιμιώτατα ὑπὲρ τὸν Δώριον ὑπεξέθεντο, τὰς πόλεις σφῶν ἐν ώ τοῦτ' ἐπραττον προκατέσχε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐκείνοις προσ-
- 5 ἐμίξε. προβαλλομένων τε τὰς ἀγέλας αὐτῶν, ὅπως σκεδασθεῖσι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις πρὸς τὴν τῶν βοσκημάτων ἀρπαγὴν ἐπίθωνται, τὰ τετράποδα²
- 53 παρῆκε καὶ αὐτοὺς ὑπολαβὼν ἐνίκησε. καν τούτῳ

¹ καθήρας Rk., καθῆται L.

² τὰ τετράποδα Rk., τὰ τε στρατόπεδα L.

BOOK XXXVII

have kept quiet, he was unwilling to do so. He B.C. 60 was eager for glory, emulating Pompey and his other predecessors who at one time or another had had great power, and his aspirations were anything but small ; in fact, he hoped, if he should at this time accomplish something, to be chosen consul immediately and to display mighty achievements. He was especially encouraged in this hope by the fact that while at Gades, when quaestor, he had dreamed of intercourse with his mother, and had learned from the seers that he should enjoy great power. Hence, on beholding there a likeness of Alexander dedicated in the temple of Hercules, he had groaned aloud, lamenting that he had performed no great deed as yet.

Accordingly, though he might have been at peace, as I have said, he proceeded to the Herminian Mountains and ordered the inhabitants to move into the plain, in order, as he claimed, that they might not use their fastnesses as a base for marauding expeditions, but really because he well knew that they would never do what he asked, and that as a result he should have some ground for war. This was exactly what happened. After these men, then, had taken up arms, he overcame them. When some of their neighbours, fearing that he would march against them too, carried off their children and wives and most valuable possessions out of the way across the Durius, he first occupied their cities, while they were thus engaged, and next joined battle with the men themselves. They put their herds in front of them, with the intention of attacking the Romans when the latter should scatter to seize the cattle ; but Caesar, neglecting the animals, attacked the men and conquered them. Meanwhile he learned

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- μαθὼν τοὺς τὸ Ἐρμίνιον οἰκοῦντας ἀφεστηκέναι
τε καὶ ἐπανιόντα αὐτὸν ἐνεδρεύειν μέλλειν, τότε
μὲν ἑτέραν ἀνεχώρησεν, αὐθις δὲ ἐπεστράτευσέ
σφισιν, καὶ κρατήσας πρὸς τὸν ὥκεανὸν φεύγοντας
 2 αὐτὸὺς κατεδίωξεν. ἐπειδὴ τε τὴν ἡπειρον ἐκλι-
πόντες ἐς νῆσόν τινα ἐπεραιώθησαν, αὐτὸς μὲν
(οὐ¹ γάρ που πλοίων εὐπόρει) κατὰ χώραν
ἔμεινε, σχεδίας δὲ συμπήξας μέρος τι τοῦ στρατοῦ
δι' αὐτῶν ἔπειμψε, καὶ συχνοὺς ἀπέβαλε· χηλῆ²
γάρ τινι πρὸς τῇ νῆσῳ οὕσῃ προσσχὼν³ ὁ τὴν
ἡγεμονίαν σφῶν ἔχων, καὶ ὡς⁴ καὶ πεζῇ διαβαδί-
σοντας αὐτὸὺς ἐκβιβάσας, ἐπειτα αὐτὸς τε ὑπὸ⁵
τῆς ἀναρροίας ἐκβιασθεὶς ἔξανήχθη καὶ ἐκείνους
 3 ἐγκατέλιπε, καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι γενναίως
ἀμυνόμενοι ἔπεσον, Πούπλιος δὲ δὴ Σκαίονιος
μόνος τε περιλειφθεὶς καὶ τῆς ἀσπίδος στερηθεὶς
πολλά τε τραυματισθεὶς ἐς τε τὸ ὕδωρ ἐσεπήδησε
 4 καὶ διενήξατο. τότε μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο· ὕστε-
ρον δὲ ὁ Καῖσαρ πλοῖα ἀπὸ Γαδείρων μεταπεμψά-
μενος ἐς τὴν νῆσον παντὶ τῷ στρατῷ ἐπεραιώθη,
καὶ ἀκονιτὶ αὐτούς, κακῶς ὑπὸ σιτοδείας ἔχοντας,
παρεστήσατο. κάντεῦθεν ἐς Βριγάντιον πόλιν
Καλλαικίας παραπλεύσας τῷ τε ροθίῳ⁶ σφᾶς
τοῦ πρόσπλου, οὐπώποτε ναυτικὸν ἐορακότας,
ἔξεφόβησε καὶ κατεστρέψατο.
- 54 Πράξας δὲ ταῦτα καὶ νομίσας ἵκανὴν ἀπ' αὐτῶν
ἐπιβασίαν⁷ πρὸς τὴν ὑπατείαν εἰληφέναι σπουδῆ
πρὸς τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας, καὶ πρὶν τὸν διάδοχον
ἔλθειν, ὥρμησε, καὶ ἡξίου καὶ πρὸ τοῦ πέμψαι τὰ

¹ οὐ inserted by Bs.

² χηλῆ Schenkl, γῆ L.

³ προσσχὼν Bk., προσχὼν L.

⁴ ὡς Rk., ἀτε ὡς L.

⁵ ὑπὸ St., ἀπὸ L.

⁶ ροθίῳ Turn., ὁρθίῳ L.

⁷ ἐπιβασίαν St., ἐπὶ βασιλείαν L.

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that the inhabitants of the Herminian Mountains had B.C. 60 withdrawn and were intending to ambush him as he returned. So for the time being he withdrew by another road, but later marched against them and, being victorious, pursued them in flight to the ocean. When, however, they abandoned the mainland and crossed over to an island, he stayed where he was, for his supply of boats was not large; but he put together some rafts, by means of which he sent on a part of his army, and lost a number of men. For the man in command of them landed at a break-water near the island and disembarked the troops, thinking they could cross over on foot, when he was forced off by the returning tide and put out to sea, leaving them in the lurch. All but one of them died bravely defending themselves; Publius Scaevius, the only one to survive, after losing his shield and receiving many wounds, leaped into the water and escaped by swimming. Such was the result of that attempt; later, Caesar sent for boats from Gades, crossed over to the island with his whole army, and reduced the people there without a blow, as they were hard pressed for want of food. Thence sailing along to Brigantium, a city of Callaecia, he alarmed the people, who had never before seen a fleet, by the breakers which his approach to land caused, and subjugated them.

On accomplishing this he thought he had gained thereby a sufficient stepping-stone to the consulship and set out hastily for the elections even before his successor arrived. He decided to seek the office even before holding his triumph, since

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ἐπινίκια, ἐπειδὴ μὴ οἶλα τε προδιεορτασθῆναι ἦν,
 2 αἰτήσαι αὐτήν. μὴ τυχὸν δέ, τοῦ Κάτωνος ὅτι
 μάλιστα ἐναντιωθέντος, ἐκεῖνα μὲν εἴασε· καὶ γὰρ
 ἥλπιζε πολὺ πλείω καὶ μείζω ὑπατος ἀποδειχθεὶς
 καὶ ἔργα πράξειν καὶ ἐπινίκια πέμψειν. πρὸς
 γὰρ τοῖς εἰρημένοις, ἐφ' οἷς μέγα ἀεί ποτε ἐφρόνει,
 ἵππος τις αὐτῷ διαφυάς ἐν ταῖς τῶν προσθίων
 ποδῶν ὁπλαῖς¹ ἔχων ἐγεννήθη, καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν
 γαυρούμενος ἔφερεν, ἄλλον δὲ ἀναβάτην οὐδένα
 3 ἀνεδέχετο. ὥστε καὶ ἐκ τούτου μικρὸν οὐδὲν
 προσδοκῶν τὰ μὲν νικητήρια ἔκὼν ἀφῆκεν, ἐς δὲ
 τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθὼν καὶ ἐπαγγειλάμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν
 οὗτῳ τούς τε ἄλλους καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον τὸν τε
 Κράτσον ἔξεθεράπευσεν, ὥστε δι’ ἔχθρας ἀλλή-
 λοις ἔτι καὶ τότε αὐτοὺς ὄντας καὶ τὰς ἑταιρείας
 ἔχοντας, καὶ πρὸς πάνθ’ ὅσα ὁ ἔτερος τὸν ἔτερον
 ἔθέλοντα αἰσθοιτο ἀντιστασιάζοντας, προσποιή-
 σασθαι, καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων αὐτῶν ὁμοθυμαδὸν
 4 ἀποδειχθῆναι. καίτοι τοῦτο τὴν σοφίαν ἐς τὰ
 μάλιστα αὐτοῦ τεκμηριοῦ, ὅτι τόν τε καιρὸν καὶ
 τὸ μέτρον τῆς θεραπείας αὐτῶν καὶ ἔγνω καὶ
 διέθετο οὕτως ὥστ’ ἀμφοτέρους ἄμα καίπερ²
 ἀντιπράττοντάς σφισι προσθέσθαι.

55 Καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτ’ αὐτῷ ἀπέχρησεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 αὐτοὺς ἐκείνους συνήλλαξεν, οὐχ ὅτι συνενεχθῆναι
 σφας ἥθελεν, ἀλλ’ ὅτι δυνατωτάτους τε ἔώρα
 ὄντας, καὶ εὖ ἥπιστατο ὅτι οὔτε χωρὶς τῆς παρ’
 ἐκείνων ἀμφοτέρων ἡ καὶ θατέρου βοηθείας μέγα
 τι ἴσχύσει,³ καν τὸν ἔτερον ὄποτερονοῦν αὐτῶν
 προσεταιρίσηται, ἀνταγωνιστὴν τε διὰ τοῦτο τὸν

¹ δπλαῖς R. Steph., δπλὰς L. ² καίπερ Reim., καθάπερ L.

³ ἴσχύσει Bk., ἴσχύσειε L.

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B.C. 60

it was not possible to celebrate this beforehand. But being refused a triumph, since Cato opposed him with might and main, he let that pass, hoping to perform many more and greater exploits and celebrate corresponding triumphs, if elected consul. For besides the omens previously related, which always gave him great confidence, was the fact that a horse of his had been born with clefts in the hoofs of its fore feet, and carried him proudly, whereas it would not endure any other rider. Consequently his expectations were of no slight magnitude, so that he willingly gave up the triumph and entered the city to canvass for office. Here he courted Pompey and Crassus and the rest so skilfully that though they were still at enmity with each other, and had their political clubs, and though each opposed everything that he saw the other wished, he won them over and was unanimously elected by them all. And yet this argues the greatest shrewdness on his part that he should have known and arranged the occasions and the amount of his services to them so well as to attach them both to himself when they were working against each other.

He was not even content with this, but actually reconciled the men themselves, not because he was desirous that they should agree, but because he saw that they were most powerful. He understood well that without the aid of both, or at least of one, he could never come to any great power; and if he made a friend of either one of them alone, he would by that very fact have the other as his opponent and

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- 2 ἔτερον ἔξει καὶ πλέον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ σφαλήσεται ἡ
 ὑπὸ τοῦ συναιρομένου οἱ κατεργάσεται. τοῦτο
 μὲν γὰρ προθυμότερον ἐδόκουν αὐτῷ πάντες
 ἀνθρωποι τοῖς ἔχθροῖς ἀντιπράττειν ἢ συναγω-
 νίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις, οὐ κατ' ἐκεῖνο μόνον ὅτι
 ἡ τε ὄργὴ καὶ τὸ μῆσος σφοδροτέρας τὰς σπουδὰς
 πάσης φιλίας ποιεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅτι ὁ μὲν ὑπὲρ
 ἑαυτοῦ ὁ δὲ ὑπὲρ ἑτέρου πράττων τήν τε ἥδονὴν
 κατορθώσας καὶ τὴν λύπην σφαλεὶς οὐχ ὁμοίας
 3 ἔχουσιν· τοῦτο δὲ προχειρότερον ἐμποδίζειν τέ
 τινας καὶ κωλύειν μηδεμίαν αὐξῆσιν λαβεῖν ἡ ἐπὶ
 μέγα προάγειν ἐθέλειν, διά τε τάλλα καὶ μάλισθ'
 ὅτι ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔων τινα αὐξηθῆναι τοῖς τε ἄλλοις
 ἄμα καὶ ἑαυτῷ χαρίζεται, ὁ δὲ ἔξαιρων τινὰ
 ἐπαχθῆ αὐτὸν ἀμφοτέροις σφίσι ποιεῖ.
- 56 Τούτων δὴ οὖν ἔνεκα καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ τότε τε¹
 αὐτοὺς ὑπῆλθε καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀλλήλοις κατήλ-
 λαξεν. οὕτε γὰρ δίχα τούτων δυνήσεσθαι τι ἀεὶ
 καὶ οὐκ ἀν θατέρῳ ποτὲ αὐτῶν προσκροῦσαι ἐνό-
 μιζεν, οὔτ' αὐτὸν γένεται· πάνυ γὰρ εὐ ἡπίστατο
 ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἄλλων εὐθὺς διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων φιλίας,
 αὐτῶν δὲ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον δι' ἀλλήλων κρατήσοι.
- 2 καὶ ἔσχεν οὗτως.³ καὶ γὰρ ὁ Πομπήιος ὁ τε
 Κράσσος ὡς ἀπ' οἰκείας καὶ αὐτοὶ αἰτίας πρός τε
 ἀλλήλους, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ὥρμησαν, κατελύσαντο
 3 καὶ ἐκείνον ἐς τὴν κοινωνίαν τῶν πραγμάτων
 προσέλαβον. Πομπήιος⁴ μὲν γὰρ οὔτ' αὐτὸς

¹ τε added by Rk.

² αὐτοῦ Bs., αὐτοῦ L.

³ There follows in L, τούτων μὲν οὖν ἔνεκα καὶ συνεβίβασεν
 αὐτοὺς καὶ προσεποιήσατο, rejected by Bk. as due to a copyist.

⁴ Πομπήιος Bk., δ πομπήιος L.

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would meet with more failures through him than successes through the support of the other. For, on the one hand, it seemed to him that all men work more zealously against their enemies than they coöperate with their friends, not merely on the principle that anger and hatred impel more earnest endeavours than any friendship, but also because, when one man is working for himself, and a second for another, success does not involve the same degree of pleasure, or failure of pain, in the two cases. On the other hand, he reflected that it was easier to stand in people's way and prevent their reaching any prominence than to be willing to lead them to great power, owing to the circumstance that he who keeps another from becoming great pleases others as well as himself, whereas he who exalts another renders him burdensome to both sides.

These considerations led Caesar at that time to court their favour and later to reconcile them with each other. For he did not believe that without them he could ever gain any power or fail to offend one of them some time, nor did he have any fear, on the other hand, of their harmonizing their plans and so becoming stronger than he. For he understood perfectly that he would master others at once through their friendship, and a little later master them through each other. And so it came about.¹ Pompey and Crassus, the moment they really set about it, made peace with each other, for reasons of their own, and they took Caesar into partnership in their plans. For Pompey, on his side, was not

¹ There follows in the Ms. the sentence, "For these reasons, then, he both united them and won them over," probably the addition of some copyist.

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ὅσον¹ ἥλπισεν ἵσχύων, καὶ τὸν Κράσσον ἐν δυνάμει ὅντα τόν τε Καίσαρα αὐξανόμενον ὄρῶν, καὶ ἔδεισε μὴ παντάπασιν ὑπ' αὐτῶν καταλυθῆ, καὶ ἐπήλπισε, προσκοινωνήσας σφίσι τῶν παρόντων, τὴν ἀρχαίαν δι' αὐτῶν ἔξουσίαν ἀναλήψεσθαι·
4 Κράσσος δὲ ἡξίου τε πάντων ἀπό τε τοῦ γένους καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πλούτου περιεῖναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ τε Πομπηίου παρὰ πολὺ ἥλαττούτο καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα ἐπὶ μέγα ἀρθήσεσθαι ἐνόμιζεν, ἐς ἀντίπαλον αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις καταστῆσαι ἥθελησεν, ὅπως μηδέτερός² σφων ὑπέρσχῃ, προσδοκήσας ἐκείνους τε ἀνταγωνιστὰς ἰσοκρατεῖς ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τούτῳ τὴν τε ἐκατέρου φιλίαν ἐκκαρπώσεσθαι καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρους τιμηθῆσε-
5 σθαι. ἀκριβῶς μὲν γὰρ οὕτε τὰ τοῦ πλήθους οὕτε τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπολίτευεν, τῆς δὲ ἴδιας αὐτοῦ δυναστείας ἔνεκα πάντ' ἔπραττε, καὶ διὰ τοῦθ' ὑπήρχετό τε ἀμφοτέρους σφᾶς ὄμοίως καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἐκατέρους ἔχθραν ἔξεκλινεν, ἐπὶ τοσούτον ἐν τῷ μέρει κεχαρισμένα ἀμφοῖν σπουδάζων ἐφ' ὅσον ἡμελλε τοῦ μὲν καταθυμίου παντὸς ἐκατέροις αἰτιαθήσεσθαι, τῶν δὲ δυσχερεστέρων³ μὴ μεταλήψεσθαι.
57 Οὕτω μὲν δὴ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα οἱ τρεῖς τὴν τε φιλίαν συνέθεντο, καὶ ὄρκοις αὐτὴν πιστωσάμενοι τά τε κοινὰ δι' ἑαυτῶν ἐποιήσαντο, κάκ τούτου καὶ ἀντεδίδοσάν σφισι καὶ ἀντελάμβανον παρ' ἀλλήλων ὅσα ἔν τε ἐπιθυμίᾳ είχον καὶ πρὸς τὰ
2 παρόντα ἥρμοττεν αὐτοῖς πράττεσθαι.⁴ συμ-

¹ αὐτὸς ὅσον Bk., αὐτὸς τοσοῦτον L.

² μηδέτερός Bk., μηδὲ ἔτερος L.

³ δυσχερεστέρων Rk., δυστυχεστέρων L.

⁴ πράττεσθαι Dind., παραπάττεσθαι L.

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so strong as he had hoped to be, and seeing that Crassus was in power and that Caesar's influence was growing, feared that he should be utterly overthrown by them ; and he hoped that if he made them sharers in present advantages, he should win back his old authority through them.

B.C. 60

Crassus thought he ought to surpass all by reason of his family as well as his wealth ; and since he was far inferior to Pompey, and thought that Caesar was going to rise to great heights, he desired to set them in opposition to each other, in order that neither of them should get the upper hand. He expected that they would be well-matched antagonists, and that in this event he would get the benefit of the friendship of both and gain honours beyond either of them. For without supporting in all respects either the cause of the populace or that of the senate he did everything to advance his own power. Accordingly he paid court to both alike and avoided enmity with either, promoting in turn whatever measures pleased either one to such an extent as was likely to give him the credit for everything that went to the liking of one or the other, without any share in more unpleasant issues.

Thus the three for these reasons formed their friendship and ratified it with oaths, and then managed public affairs among themselves. Next they gave to each other and received in turn one from another, whatever they set their hearts on and whatever it suited them to do in view of the circumstances.

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φρονησάντων δὲ ἐκείνων καὶ τὰ ἑταιρικά σφων ὥμολόγησαν, καὶ ἐποίουν καὶ οὗτοι μετὰ ἀδείας ὅσα ἦθελον, ἡγεμόσι πρὸς πάντα αὐτοῖς χρώμενοι, ὥστε τὸ σωφρονοῦν ὄλιγον ἐν τε τῷ Κάτωνι, καὶ εἰ δή τις ἄλλος τὰ αὐτὰ αὐτῷ φρονεῖν δοκεῖν 3 ἐβούλετο,¹ καταλειφθῆναι. καθαρῶς μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄνευ τινὸς ἴδιας πλεονεξίας οὐδεὶς τῶν τότε τὰ κοινὰ πλὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος ἔπραττεν· αἰσχυνόμενοι δέ τινες τοῖς δρωμένοις, καὶ ἔτεροι καὶ ζηλοῦντες αὐτὸν ἐφιέμενοι, προσήπτοντο μέν πη τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τι τῶν ὁμοίων οἱ διεδείκνυντο, οὐ μὴν καὶ διαρκεῖν,² ἀτε ἐξ ἐπιτηδεύσεως ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς ἐμφύτου ὄρμώμενοι, ἡσαν.

58 Ἐς τοῦτο μὲν δὴ τότε τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πράγματα οἱ ἄνδρες ἐκεῖνοι προήγαγον, ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ὅσον τὴν συνωμοσίαν σφῶν ἀποκρυψάμενοι. ἐποίουν μὲν γὰρ ὅσα ἐδέδοκτό σφισιν, ἐσχηματίζοντο δὲ καὶ προεβάλλοντο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα, ὅπως ἔτ' ἐπὶ μακρότατον διαλάθωσι, μέχρις ἀν ίκανῶς παρα-
2 σκευάσωνται. Οὐ μέντοι καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον τὰ πραττόμενα ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἡγνόει, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ τοῖς τι συνεῖναι τῶν τοιούτων δυναμένοις εὐθὺς τότε πάντα τὰ ἐπειτα ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐσόμενα ἐξέφηνε· χειμών τε γὰρ τοιούτος ἐξαίφνης τὴν τε πόλιν 3 ὅλην καὶ τὴν χώραν ἅπασαν κατέσχεν ὥστε πάμπολλα μὲν δένδρα πρόρριζα ἀνατραπῆναι, πολλὰς δὲ οἰκίας καταρραγῆναι, τά τε πλοῖα τὰ ἐν τῷ Τιβέριδι καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ³ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς αὐτοῦ ναυλοχοῦντα βαπτισθῆναι, καὶ τὴν γέφυραν

¹ ἐβούλετο Rk., ἐβούλευετο L.

² διαρκεῖ R. Steph., ἀδιαρκεῖ L.

³ τὸ ἄστυ R. Steph., τῷ ἄστει L.

BOOK XXXVII

Their harmony caused an agreement also on the part B.C. 60 of their followers; these, too, did with impunity whatever they wished, following the leadership of their chiefs in everything, so that very little moderation was longer in evidence, and that only in Cato and a few others who desired to seem to hold the same opinions as he did. For no man of that day took part in public life from pure motives and free from any desire of personal gain except Cato. Some, to be sure, were ashamed of the things done, and others who strove to imitate him took a hand in affairs now and then, and displayed some deeds similar to his ; but they did not persevere, since their efforts sprang from cultivation of an attitude and not from innate virtue.

This was the condition into which these men brought the affairs of Rome at that time, after concealing their alliance as long as possible. For they did whatever they had decided on, while feigning and putting forward utterly opposite motives, in order that they might still remain undiscovered for a long period, until they should have made sufficient preparations. Yet Heaven was not ignorant of their doings, but then and there revealed very plainly to those who could understand any such signs all that was to result later because of them. For of a sudden such a storm descended upon the whole city and all the country that quantities of trees were torn up by the roots, many houses were shattered, the boats moored in the Tiber both near the city and at its mouth were sunk, and the wooden bridge destroyed,

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4 τὴν ξυλίνην διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τι καὶ θέατρον πρὸς πανήγυρίν τινα ἐκ θυρῶν¹ φόκοδομημένον ἀνετράπη, καὶ ἄνθρωποι παρὰ πάντα ταῦτα παμπληθεῖς ἀπώλοντο. ἐκεῖνα μὲν δὴ οὖν καθάπερ εἰκὼν τῶν μελλόντων σφίσι καὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ καὶ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι συμβήσεσθαι προεδείχθη.

¹ θυρῶν Jacoby, σύρων L.

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and a theatre built of timbers for some festival collapsed, and in the midst of all this great numbers of human beings perished. These signs were revealed in advance, as an image of what should befall the people both on land and on water.

BOOK XXXVIII

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τριακοστῷ δῆμῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς ἑστασίασαν Καῖσαρ καὶ Βίβουλος.
- β. Ὡς Κικέρων ἔφυγεν.
- γ. Ὡς Κικέρωνα ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ Φιλίσκος παρεμυθήσατο.
- δ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Ἐλουητίοις καὶ Ἀριουνίστῳ ἐπολέμησεν.

Χρόνου πλῆθος ἔτη δύο, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οὖτε
ἐγένοντο

- Γ. Ἰούλιος Γ. vi. Καῖσαρ
- Μ. Καλπούρνιος Γ. vi.¹ Βίβουλος² ὥπ.
- Δ. Καλπούρνιος³ Δ. vi. Πίσων ὥπ.
- Αὖλ. Γαβίνιος Αὖλ. vi.

Τῷ δὲ ἔξῆς ἔτει ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ σύμπαν θεραπεῦσαι πλῆθος ἡθέλησεν, ὅπως σφᾶς ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον σφετερίσηται. Βουληθεὶς δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν δυνατῶν δοκεῖν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ δι' ἀπεχθείας αὐτῷ ὥστι, πράττειν, εἰπέ σφισι πολλάκις ὅτι οὗτε
2 γράφοι τι δὲ μὴ καὶ ἐκείνοις συνοίσει· καὶ δὴ γνώμην τινὰ περὶ τῆς χώρας, ἣν παντὶ τῷ ὁμίλῳ κατένειμεν, οὕτω συνέγραψεν ὥστε μηδὲ μικρόν τι αὐτῆς αἰτιαθῆναι· καὶ οὐδὲ ταύτην μέντοι ἐσοίσειν, εἰ μὴ βουλομένοις σφίσιν εἴη, ἐπλάτετο. τοῦ μὲν δὴ οὖν νόμου ἔνεκα οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπικαλέσαι ἐδύνατο· τό τε γὰρ πλῆθος τῶν
3 πολιτῶν ὑπέρογκον ὅν, ἀφ' οὐπερ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα

¹ Γ. vi. supplied by Bs.

² Βίβουλος and Δ. Καλπούρνιος supplied by Palm.

BOOK XXXVIII

The following is contained in the Thirty-eighth of Dio's *Rome* :—

1. How Caesar and Bibulus quarrelled (chaps. 1–8).
2. How Cicero was exiled (chaps. 9–17).
3. How Philiscus consoled Cicero in the matter of his exile (chaps. 18–30).
4. How Caesar fought the Helvetii and Ariovistus (chaps. 31–50).

Duration of time, two years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls) here enumerated :—

B.C.

59 C. Iulius C. F. Caesar, M. Calpurnius C. F. Bibulus.

58 L. Calpurnius L. F. Piso, A. Gabinius A. F.

THE following year Caesar wished to gain the favour of the whole multitude, that he might make them his own to an even greater degree. But since he was anxious to seem to be advancing the interests also of the optimates, in order to avoid incurring their enmity, he often told them that he would propose no measure which should not also be to their advantage. And, indeed, he so framed a certain measure concerning the land, which he wished to assign to the whole populace, as not to incur the least censure for it; yet he pretended he would not introduce even this measure, unless it should be according to their wishes. So far as this law went, therefore, no one could find any fault with him. The swollen population of the city, which was chiefly responsible for the frequent rioting, would

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έστασίαζον, πρός τε τὰ ἔργα καὶ πρὸς γεωργίας
ἐτρέπετο,¹ καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς Ἰταλίας ἡρημω-
μένα αὐθις συνῳκίζετο, ὥστε μὴ μόνον τοὺς ἐν
ταῖς στρατείαις τεταλαιπωρημένους ἀλλὰ καὶ
τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας διαρκή τὴν τροφὴν ἔχειν
μήτε τῆς πόλεως οἴκοθέν τι δαπανωμένης μήτε
τῶν δυνατῶν ζημιουμένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τιμὴν καὶ
4 ἀρχὴν πολλῶν προσλαμβανόντων. τὴν δὲ χώραν
τήν τε κοινὴν ἅπασαν πλὴν τῆς Καμπανίδος
ἔνεμε (ταύτην γάρ ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἔξαίρετον διὰ
τὴν ἀρετὴν συνεβούλευσεν εἶναι), καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν
οὔτε παρὰ ἄκοντός τινος οὔτ' αὖ ὅσου ἀν οἱ
γεωνόμοι βουληθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν παρ'
έκόντων, ἔπειτα δὲ τοσούτου ὅσου ἐν ταῖς ἀπο-
5 γραφαῖς ἐτετίμητο, ἀγορασθῆναι ἐκέλευσε. χρή-
ματά τε γάρ πολλὰ ἀπό τε τῆς λείας ἦν ὁ
Πομπήιος εἰλήφει καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν φόρων τῶν
τε τελῶν τῶν προσκαταστάντων περιεῖναι σφι-
σιν ἔλεγε, καὶ χρῆναι αὐτά, ἄτε καὶ τοῖς τῶν
πολιτῶν κινδύνοις πεπορισμένα, ἐς αὐτοὺς
6 ἐκείνους ἀναλωθῆναι. καὶ μέντοι καὶ τοὺς γεω-
νόμους οὔτ'² ὀλίγους, ὥστε καὶ δυναστείᾳ τινὶ³
ἐοικέναι, οὔτ' ἐξ ὑπευθύνων, ὥστε τινὰ δυσχε-
ρᾶναι, καθίστη, ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν τοῦ συχνοὺς
τῆς τιμῆς μετασχεῖν εἴκοσιν,⁴ ἔπειτα δὲ τοὺς
7 ἐπιτηδειοτάτους, πλὴν ἑαυτοῦ. πάνυ γάρ τι
τοῦτο προδιωμολογήσατο, δπως μὴ δι' ἑαυτόν τι
γράφειν νομισθείη· αὐτὸς μὲν γάρ τῇ τε εύρήσει

¹ ἐτρέπετο Cobet, ἐτράπετο L. ² οὔτ' Bk., μητ' L.

³ τοῦ συχνοὺς τῆς τιμῆς μετασχεῖν εἴκοσιν Reim., τοῦ συχνοῦ
τῆς τιμῆς εἴκοσιν L. ⁴ τι Bk., τοι L.

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thus be turned toward labour and agriculture ; and the greater part of Italy, now desolate, would be colonized afresh, so that not only those who had toiled in the campaigns, but all the rest as well, would have ample subsistence. And this would be accomplished without any expense on the part of the city itself or any loss to the optimates ; on the contrary, many of them would gain both rank and office. He not only wished to distribute all the public land except Campania (which he advised them to keep distinct as the property of the state, because of its excellence), but he also bade them purchase the remainder from no one who was unwilling to sell nor yet for whatever price the land commissioners might wish, but, in the first place, from people who were willing to sell, and secondly, for the same price at which it had been assessed in the tax-lists. For they had a great deal of surplus money, he asserted, as a result of the booty which Pompey had captured, as well as from the new tributes and taxes just established, and they ought, inasmuch as it had been provided by the dangers that citizens had incurred, to expend it upon those same persons. Furthermore, he proposed that the land commission should not consist of a few members only, so as to seem like an oligarchy, or of men who were under indictment, lest somebody might be displeased, but that there should be, in the first place, twenty of them, so that many might share the honour, and secondly, that they should be the most suitable men. But he excepted himself from consideration, a point on which he strenuously insisted at the outset, in order that he might not be thought to be proposing a measure in his own interest. As for himself, he

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καὶ τῇ ἐσηγήσει τοῦ πράγματος ὥρκεῖτο, ὡς γε
ἔλεγε, τῷ δὲ δὴ Πομπηίῳ καὶ τῷ Κράσσῳ τοῖς
τε ἄλλοις φανερώς ἔχαρίζετο.

- 2 "Ενεκα μὲν οὖν τῶν γραφέντων ἀναίτιος ἦν,
ῶστε μηδὲ¹ διâραι τὸ στόμα ὑπεναντίον οἱ μηδένα
τολμῆσαι· καὶ γὰρ προανέγνω αὐτὰ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ,
καὶ ὄνομαστὶ ἔνα ἔκαστον αὐτῶν ἀνακαλῶν ἐπη-
ρώτησε μή τί τις αἰτιάται, μεταγράψειν ἡ καὶ
παντελῶς ἀπαλείψειν, εἴ γέ τῳ μὴ ἀρέσειέ τι,
2 ὑποσχόμενος. τὸ δὲ δὴ σύμπαν καὶ πάνυ πάντες
οἱ δυνατοὶ οἵ γε ἔξω τῆς συνωμοσίας δυντες ἐδυσ-
χέραινον.. καὶ αὐτό γε τοῦτο αὐτοὺς ἐς τὰ
μάλιστα ἐλύπει, ὅτι τοιαῦτα συγγεγραφώς ἦν
ῶστε μήτε τινὰ² αἰτίαν δύνασθαι λαβεῖν καὶ
3 πάντας σφᾶς βαρύνειν ὑπώπτευον γάρ αὐτόν,
ἐφ' ὧπέρ που καὶ ἐγίγνετο, τό τε πλῆθος ἀπ'
αὐτῶν ἀναρτήσεσθαι καὶ ὄνομα καὶ ἰσχὺν καὶ
ἐπὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἔξειν. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, εἰ
καὶ μηδείς οἱ ἀντέλεγεν, ἀλλ' οὕτι γε καὶ³ συνε-
πήνουν. τοῖς μὲν δὴ οὖν ἄλλοις ἔξήρκει τοῦτο,
καὶ ἐπηγγέλλοντο⁴ μὲν ἀεὶ αὐτῷ προθουλεύσειν,
ἐποίουν δὲ οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ διατριβαὶ καὶ ἀναβολαὶ τὴν
3 ἄλλως ἐγίγνοντο· ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων ὁ Μᾶρκος⁵ (ἥν δὲ
ἄλλως μὲν ἐπιεικής καὶ οὐδενὶ νεοχμῷ ἀρεσκόμενος,
οὐ μὴν καὶ ῥώμην τινὰ οὔτε ἐκ φύσεως οὔτε ἐκ
παιδείας ἔχων) τοῖς μὲν γεγραμμένοις οὐδὲν οὐδ'
αὐτὸς ἐπεκάλει, τὸ δ' ὅλον ἡξίου τῇ τε παρούσῃ
σφᾶς καταστάσει χρῆσθαι καὶ μηδὲν ἔξω αὐτῆς
2 ποιεῖν. καὶ ἐμέλλησε μὲν ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ Καῖσαρ

¹ μηδὲ v. Herw., μὴ L. ² μήτε τινὰ Bk., μηδένα L.

³ οὕτι γε καὶ Dind., οὕτοι καὶ L.

⁴ ἐπηγγέλλοντο H. Steph., ἐπηγγέλλετο I.

⁵ Μᾶρκος Reim., Μᾶρκος δ ὕπατος L.

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was satisfied with originating and proposing the matter; at least he said so, but clearly he was doing a favour to Pompey and Crassus and the rest.

So far as his measure went, then, he could not be censured, and, indeed, no one ventured to open his mouth in opposition; for he had read it beforehand in the senate, and calling upon each one of the senators by name, had inquired whether he had any criticism to offer; and he promised to alter or even to strike out entirely any clause which might displease anybody. Nevertheless, practically all the optimates who were outside the league were greatly irritated; and they were grieved especially by the very fact that Caesar had drawn up such a measure as would admit of no censure, even while it embarrassed them all. For they suspected that by this measure he would attach the multitude to him and gain fame and power over all men; and this was, in fact, his very purpose. For this reason, even though no one spoke against him, no one expressed approval either. This sufficed for the majority, and while they kept promising him that they would pass the decree, they did nothing; on the contrary, fruitless delays and postponements kept arising. Marcus Cato, however, even though he had no fault to find with the measure, nevertheless urged them on general principles to abide by the existing system and to take no steps beyond it. He was a thoroughly upright man and disapproved of any innovation; yet he had no influence either as the result of natural gift or training. At this Caesar was

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- ἐς τὸ δεσμωτήριον τὸν Κάτωνα ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ συνεδρίου ἔξελκύσας ἐμβαλεῖν ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνός τε ἑτοιμότατα ἑαυτὸν ἀπάγεσθαι¹ ἐπέδωκε, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐκ ὀλίγοι οἱ ἐφέσποντο, καὶ τις αὐτῶν Μᾶρκος Πετρέιος ἐπιτιμηθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι μηδέπω διαφειμένης τῆς βουλῆς ἀπαλλάττοιτο, ἔφη ὅτι μετὰ Κάτωνος ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι μᾶλλον ἡ μετὰ
 3 σοῦ ἐνταῦθα εἶναι βούλομαι, κατηδέσθη, καὶ τόν τε Κάτωνα ἀφῆκε καὶ τὴν γερουσίαν ἀπήλλαξε, τοσοῦτον μόνον ὑπειπὼν ὅτι ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμᾶς καὶ δικαστὰς τοῦ νόμου καὶ κυρίους ἐποιησάμην, ὅπως, εἴ τι μὴ ἀρέσειν ὑμᾶς, μηδ' ἐς τὸν δῆμον ἐσενεχθείη· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ ἐθέλετε προβουλεύσαι, ἐκεῖνος αὐτὸς αἰρήσεται.
- 4 Κάκ τούτου οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι τῇ γερουσίᾳ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ταύτῃ ἐπεκοινώνησεν, ἄλλ' ἐς τὸν δῆμον
 2 ἄντικρυς πάνθ' ὅσα ἐβούλετο ἐσέφερεν. ἐθελήσας δὲ οὖν καὶ ὡς ὁμογνώμονας τῶν πρώτων τινὰς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ λαβεῖν (καὶ γὰρ ἥλπιζε μετεγνωκέναι τε αὐτοὺς καὶ πῃ καὶ τὸ πλήθος φοβηθήσεσθαι) ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τοῦ συνάρχοντος, καὶ ἐπύθετο αὐτοῦ
 3 εἰ τὰ τοῦ νόμου μέμφοιτο. ἐπεὶ τ' ἐκεῖνος οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίνατο πλὴν ὅτι οὐκ ἀνάσχοιτο ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ νεωτερισθῆναι τι, αὐτὸς τε πρὸς ἵκετείαν αὐτοῦ ἐτράπετο καὶ τὸν ὅμιλον συνδεθῆναι οἱ ἐπεισεν, εἰπὼν ὅτι ἔξετε τὸν νόμον ἀν οὗτος ἐθελήσῃ. ὁ οὖν Βίβουλος μέγα ἀναβοήσας “οὐχ ἔξετε,” ἔφη, “τὸν νόμον τούτον ἐν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ, οὐδὲ ἀν πάντες ἐθελήσητε.”
 4 Καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀπηλλάγη· ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὅντων

¹ ἀπάγεσθαι Reim. and Xiph., ἐπάγεσθαι L.

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on the point of dragging Cato out of the very senate-house and casting him into prison. But the other offered himself with the greatest readiness to be led away, and not a few of the rest followed him; and one of them, Marcus Petreius, upon being rebuked by Caesar because he was taking his departure before the senate was yet dismissed, replied: "I prefer to be with Cato in prison rather than here with you." Abashed at this reply, Caesar let Cato go and adjourned the senate, merely remarking: "I have made you judges and masters of this law, so that if anything did not suit you, it should not be brought before the people; but since you are not willing to pass a preliminary decree, they shall decide for themselves."

After that he communicated nothing further to the senate during his year of office, but brought directly before the people whatever he desired. However, as he wished even under these circumstances to secure some of the foremost men as supporters in the assembly, hoping that they had now changed their minds and would have some fear of the plebs, he made a beginning with his colleague and asked him if he disapproved of the provisions of the law. When the other gave him no answer beyond saying that he would tolerate no innovations during his year of office, Caesar proceeded to entreat him and persuaded the multitude to join him in his request, saying: "You shall have the law, if only he wishes it." Bibulus in a loud voice replied: "You shall not have this law this year, not even if you all wish it." And having spoken thus he took his departure.

Caesar did not address his inquiries to any other magistrates, fearing that some one of them also

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οὐδένα ἔτι διήρετο, δείσας μὴ καὶ ἐκείνων τις
ἐναντιωθῆ οἱ, τὸν δὲ δὴ Πομπήιον τὸν τε Κράσσον
καίπερ ἵδιωτεύοντας παραγαγὼν ἐκέλευσε γνώμην
5 περὶ τῶν γεγραμμένων ἀποφήνασθαι, οὐχ ὅτι οὐκ
ἡπίστατο τὴν διάνοιαν αὐτῶν (σύμπαντα γὰρ
κοινῇ ἔπραττον) ἀλλ' ἵνα αὐτοῖς τε ἐκείνοις
τιμήν, ὅτι καίτοι μηδεμίαν ἀρχὴν ἔχουσιν συμ-
βούλοις περὶ τοῦ νόμου χρῶτο, προσθείη, καὶ
τοὺς ἄλλους προσκαταπλήξῃ, ὁμογνώμονας τοὺς
πρώτους τε ὁμολογουμένως ἐν τῇ πόλει τότε
ὄντας καὶ μέγιστον παρὰ πάντας δυναμένους
6 λαβών, τῷ τε πλήθει καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο χα-
ρίσαιτο, τεκμηριῶν ὅτι μήτ' ἀτόπου μήτ' ἀδίκου
τινὸς ὄρέγοντο, ἀλλ' ὡν καὶ ἐκεῖνοι καὶ δοκιμασταὶ
καὶ ἐπαινέται γύγνοιτο.

5 "Ο τε οὖν Πομπήιος μάλα ἀσμένως "οὐκ ἐγώ,"
ἔφη, "μόνος, ὡς Κυιρῖται, τὰ γεγραμμένα δοκι-
μάζω, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη βουλὴ πᾶσα, δι' ὧν οὐχ
ὅτι τοῖς μετ' ἐμοῦ ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Με-
τέλλου συστρατευσαμένοις ποτὲ γῆν δοθῆναι ἐψη-
2 φίσατο. τότε μὲν οὖν (οὐ γὰρ ηὔπόρει τὸ δη-
μόσιον) εἰκότως ἡ δόσις αὐτῆς ἀνεβλήθη· ἐν δὲ
δὴ τῷ παρόντι (παμπλούσιον γὰρ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ γέγονε)
προσήκει καὶ ἐκείνοις τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν καὶ τοῖς
ἄλλοις τὴν ἐπικαρπίαν τῶν κοινῶν πόνων ἀποδο-
3 θῆναι." ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπεξῆλθέ τε καθ' ἔκαστον
τῶν γεγραμμένων, καὶ πάντα αὐτὰ ἐπήνεσεν, ὥστε
τὸν ὅμιλον ἴσχυρῶς ἡσθῆναι. ὁ οὖν Καῦσαρ ἵδων
τοῦτο ἐκεῖνόν τε ἐπήρετο εἰ βοηθήσοι οἱ προ-
θύμως ἐπὶ τοὺς τάναντία σφίσι πράττοντας, καὶ
τῷ πλήθει παρήνεσε προσδεηθῆναι πρὸς τοῦτο
4 αὐτοῦ. γενομένου δὲ τούτου ἐπαρθεὶς ὁ Πομ-

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might oppose him ; but he brought forward Pompey and Crassus, though they were private citizens, and bade them express their views concerning the measure. This was not because he was not acquainted with their view, for all their undertakings were in common ; but he purposed both to honour these men, by calling them in as advisers about the law although they were holding no office, and also to frighten the others by securing the adherence of men who were admittedly the foremost in the city at that time and had the greatest influence with all. By this very move, also, he would please the populace, by giving proof that they were not striving for any unnatural or unjust end, but for objects which those leaders were willing both to approve and to praise.

Pompey, accordingly, very gladly addressed them as follows : " It is not I alone, Quirites, who approve this measure, but the whole senate as well, inasmuch as it has voted for land to be given not only to my soldiers but to those also who once fought with Metellus. On the former occasion, to be sure, since the treasury had no great means, the granting of the land was naturally postponed ; but at present, since it has become exceedingly rich through my efforts, it is but right that the promise made to the soldiers be fulfilled and that the rest also reap the fruit of the common toils." After this preamble he went over in detail every feature of the measure and approved them all, so that the crowd was mightily pleased. Seeing this, Caesar asked him if he would willingly assist him against those who were working in opposition, and he also urged the populace to join in asking his aid for this purpose. When they had done so, Pompey felt

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- πήιος, ὅτι τῆς παρ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐπικουρίας, καίπερ μηδεμίαν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος, καὶ ὁ ὑπατος καὶ ὁ ὅμιλος ἔχρηξεν, ἀλλὰ τε πολλὰ ἀνατιμῶν τε καὶ ἀποσεμυύνων ἑαυτὸν διελέξατο, καὶ τέλος εἰπεν ὅτι, ἂν τις τολμήσῃ ξίφος ἀνελέσθαι,
5 καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀναλήψομαι. ταῦθ' οὗτος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πομπήιου λεχθέντα καὶ Κράσσος ἐπήνεσεν. ὥστ' εὶ καὶ τισι τῶν ἄλλων μὴ ἥρεσκεν, . . . οἱ ἄλλως τε ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ νομιζόμενοι καὶ πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα ἔχθρῶς, ὡς γε καὶ ἐδόκουν σφίσιν, ἔχοντες (οὐ γάρ πω ἡ καταλλαγὴ αὐτῶν ἔκδηλος ἦν) συνήνουν οὓς ἐγεγράφει, πρόθυμοι πρὸς τὴν τοῦ νόμου κύρωσιν ἐγένοντο.
- 6 Οὐ μέντοι καὶ ὁ Βίβουλος ἐνεδίδου, ἀλλὰ τρεῖς δημάρχους συναγωνιστὰς προσθέμενος ἐκώλυσε τὸ νομοθέτημα, καὶ τέλος, ἐπειδὴ μηκέτ' αὐτῷ μηδεμία ἄλλη σκῆψις ἀναβολῆς ὑπελείπετο, ιερομηνίαν ἐς πάσας ὄμοιώς τὰς λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδὲ ἐς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν
2 νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὃ τε Καῖσαρ βραχὺ αὐτοῦ φροντίσας ρήτρήν τινα ἡμέραν προεῖπεν ἵν' ἐν αὐτῇ νομοθετήσῃ, καὶ τὸ πλῆθος νυκτὸς τὴν ἀγορὰν προκατέλαβεν, ἐπῆλθε μετὰ τῶν παρεσκενασμένων, καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ Διοσκόρειον, ἀφ' οὐπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐδημηγόρει, διέπεσεν, τὰ μὲν αἵδοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑπεικόντων
3 οἱ, τὰ δὲ καὶ νομιζόντων αὐτὸν μὴ καὶ ἐναντιωθήσεσθαι σφίσιν, ὡς δὲ ἄνω τε ἐγένετο καὶ ἀντιλέγειν ἐπειράτο, αὐτός τε κατὰ τῶν ἀναβασμῶν

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elated over the fact that both the consul and the multitude had desired his help, although he was holding no position of command, and so, with an added opinion of his own worth, and assuming much dignity, he spoke at some length, finally declaring : "If any one dares to raise a sword, I also will snatch up my shield." These words of Pompey were approved by Crassus too. Consequently, even if some of the rest were not pleased, they nevertheless favoured the passage of the law [when these men,] who were not only accounted good citizens in general but were also, as they supposed, hostile to Caesar, (for their reconciliation was not yet manifest,) joined in approving his measure.

Bibulus, however, would not yield, but having gained the support of three tribunes, hindered the enactment of the law. Finally, when no other excuse for delay was any longer left him, he proclaimed a sacred period for all the remaining days of the year alike, during which the people could not legally even meet in their assembly. Caesar paid but slight attention to him and appointed a fixed day for the passage of the law. And when the populace had already occupied the Forum by night, Bibulus came up with the following he had got together and succeeded in forcing his way through to the temple of Castor,¹ from which Caesar was delivering his speech. The men fell back before him, partly out of respect and partly because they thought he would not actually oppose them. But when he appeared above and attempted to speak in opposition to Caesar he was thrust down

¹ Literally, the temple of the Dioscuri. Officially it was called *aedes Castoris*; cf. xxxvii. 8, 2.

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ἐώσθη καὶ αἱ¹ ῥάβδοι αὐτοῦ συνετρίβησαν, πληγάς τε καὶ τραύματα ἄλλοι τε καὶ οἱ δήμαρχοι ἔλαβον.

- 4 Καὶ ὁ μὲν νόμος οὗτος ἐκυρώθη, Βίβουλος δὲ τότε μὲν ἀγαπητῶς ἐσώθη, τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπείρασε μὲν ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ αὐτὸν λῦσαι, ἐπέρανε δὲ οὐδέν· τῇ γὰρ τοῦ πλήθους σπουδῇ δεδουλω-
 5 μένοι πάντες ἡσύχαζον. ἀνεχώρησέ τε οὖν οἴκαδε, καὶ οὐκέτι τὸ παράπαν ἐς τὸ κοινὸν μέχρι τῆς τελευταίας τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας παρῆλθεν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ καταμένων ἀεὶ τῷ Καισαρι, ὅσάκις γε ἐνεωτέριζέ τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ὅτι ἴερομηνία τε εἴη καὶ οὐδὲν ὄσίως ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἐν
 6 αὐτῇ δύναιτο δρᾶσθαι. ἐπεχείρησε μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τούτοις Πούπλιός τις Οὐατίνιος² δημαρχος ἐς τὸ οἴκημα καταθέσθαι, τῶν δὲ συναρχόντων οἱ ἐναντιωθέντων οὐκ ἐνέβαλεν, ἀλλ' ἐκεῦνός τε οὗτος τῶν πολιτικῶν ἐξέστη καὶ οἱ δήμαρχοι οἱ συνεξετασθέντες αὐτῷ οὐκέτ' οὐδὲν δημόσιον ἔπραξαν.
 7 'Ο δὲ οὖν Μέτελλος ὁ Κέλερ ὁ τε Κάτων, καὶ Μᾶρκος τις δι' αὐτὸν Φαουώνιος, ζηλωτὴς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῦ ὅν, τέως μὲν οὔτ' ὕμοσαν³ περὶ τοῦ νόμου (τοῦτο γὰρ ἀρξάμενόν ποτε, ὥσπερ εἶπον, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀτόπων ἐγίγνετο) καὶ ἀπισχυρίζοντο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὁ Μέτελλος ἐς τὸν Νουμιδικὸν ἀναφέρων, μηδέποτε
 2 αὐτὸν συνεπαινέστειν· ὡς μέντοι . . . ἡμέρα ἡ καὶ ἔμελλον τὰ⁴ τεταγμένα ἐπιτίμια ὄφλήσειν,

¹ αἱ supplied by Rk. ² Οὐατίνιος Fabricius, ἀτίνιος L.

³ ὕμοσαν Rk., ὕμοσάν τι L. ⁴ τὰ added by St.

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the steps, his fasces were broken to pieces, and the ^{B.C. 59} tribunes as well as others received blows and wounds.

Thus the law was passed. Bibulus was for the moment satisfied to escape with his life, but on the next day tried in the senate to annul the act; nevertheless, he accomplished nothing, since all were under the spell of the multitude's enthusiasm and would do nothing. Accordingly he retired to his home and did not appear in public again at all up to the last day of the year. Instead, he remained in his house, and whenever Caesar proposed any innovation, he sent formal notice to him through his attendants that it was a sacred period and that by the laws he could rightfully take no action during it. Publius Vatinius, a tribune, undertook to place Bibulus in prison for this, but was prevented from doing so by the opposition of his colleagues. Bibulus, however, held aloof from all business of state in the manner related, and the tribunes belonging to his party likewise no longer performed any public duty.

Now Metellus Celer and Cato, and through him one Marcus Favonius, who imitated him in everything, for a time did not take the oath of obedience to the law (a custom which began, as I have stated, on an earlier occasion, and was then continued in the case of other preposterous measures) and stoutly refused to approve it, Metellus, for instance, referring to Numidicus as an example.¹ When, however, the day [came] on which they were to incur the

¹ Apparently a reference to the year B.C. 100, and to the refusal of Metellus Numidicus to swear to the *lex Apuleia*.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ῶμοσαν, ἥτοι κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον, ὑφ' οὐ πολλοὶ
 ὑπισχνοῦνται τέ τι καὶ ἀπειλοῦσι ρᾶον ἥ καὶ
 τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπεξίασιν, ἥ καὶ ὅτι μάτην ζημιωθή-
 σεσθαι ἔμελλον, μηδὲν ἐκ τῆς ἴσχυρογνωμοσύνης
 3 σφῶν τὸ κοινὸν ὠφελήσαντες.¹ ὃ τε οὖν νόμος
 οὗτος ἐκυρώθη, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἡ τῶν Καμπανῶν
 γῆ τοῖς τρίᾳ τε πλείῳ τε ἔτι τέκνα ἔχουσιν ἐδόθη.
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀποικος τῶν Ρωμαίων ἡ
 Καπύη τότε πρῶτον ἐνομίσθη.

4 Τὸ μὲν οὖν πλῆθος ἐκ τούτων ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀνηρ-
 τήσατο, τοὺς δὲ ἵππεας τὸ τριτημόριόν² σφισι
 τῶν τελῶν ἄ ἐμεμίσθωντο³, ἀφείς· πᾶσαι τε γὰρ
 αἱ⁴ τελωνίαι δι' αὐτῶν ἐγίγνουντο, καὶ πολλάκις
 τῆς βουλῆς δεηθέντες ὅπως ἐκδικίας τινὸς τύχω-
 σιν οὐχ εὔροντο, ἄλλων τε καὶ τοῦ Κάτωνος
 5 ἀντιπραξάντων. ὡς δὲ οὖν καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος
 μηδὲ ἀντεπόντος τινὸς ὡκειώσατο, πρῶτον μὲν τὰ
 πραχθέντα⁵ ὑπὸ τοῦ Πομπηίου πάντα, μήτε τοῦ
 Δουκούλλου μήτ' ἄλλου τινὸς ἀντιστάντος, ἐβε-
 βαίωσεν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ διενομοθέ-
 6 τησε μηδενὸς ἐναντιουμένου. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ⁶ ὁ
 Κάτων ἀντεῦπε τι, καίπερ ἐν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ, ἦν
 μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἔσχε, μηδάμοι
 τῆς τῶν νόμων αὐτοῦ προσηγοριας, ὡς καὶ
 Ἰουλίων ἐπικαλουμένων, ἐπιμνησθείς· τὰ γὰρ
 δικαστήρια κατ' αὐτοὺς ἀποκληρῶν⁶ τὸ δόνομα
 αὐτῶν γελοιότata ἀπεκρύπτετο.

Τούτους μὲν οὖν, ὅτι πάμπολλοί τέ εἰσι καὶ

¹ ὠφελήσαντες Bk., ὠφεληθήσεσθαι L.

² τριτημόριόν R. Steph., τριτημέριον L.

³ ἐμεμίσθωντο LeuncL., ἐμεμίσθωτο L. ⁴ αἱ Bk., αἱ L.

⁵ πραχθέντα Xyl., προσταχθέντα L.

⁶ ἀποκληρῶν Bk., ἀπεκλήρουν L.

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established penalties, they took the oath, perhaps B.C. 59 because it is but human nature for many persons to utter promises and threats more easily than they actually carry them out, or else because they were going to be punished to no purpose, without helping the state at all by their obstinacy. So the law was passed, and in addition the land of Campania was given to those having three or more children. For this reason Capua was then for the first time considered a Roman colony.

By this means Caesar attached the plebs to his cause ; and he won over the knights by releasing them from a third part of the taxes for which they had contracted.¹ For all collecting of taxes was done by them, and though they had often asked the senate for some satisfaction, they had not obtained it, because Cato, among others, had opposed it. When, then, he had conciliated this class also without any one's protest, he first ratified all the acts of Pompey, meeting with no opposition either from Lucullus or any one else, and later he put through many other measures without encountering any resistance. Even Cato did not object, although during his praetorship a little later, he would never mention the title of the other's laws, since they were called Julian laws ; for although he followed their provisions in allotting the courts, he most absurdly suppressed their name.

As these laws, now, are very numerous and con-

¹ Compare the similar statement in Appian *B.C.* ii, 13.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- οὐδ' ὁτιοῦν τῇδε τῇ συγγραφῇ συμβάλλουται,
 8 παραλείψω· Κύιντος δὲ δὴ Φούφιος Καλῆνος
 ἀναμίξ πάντων τὰς ψήφους ἐν γε¹ ταῖς φιλο-
 νεικίαις (τά τε κρείττω πρὸς σφᾶς ως ἔκάστου
 τῶν γενῶν ἄγοντος καὶ τὰ ἀτοπώτερα² ἐς ἑτέρους
 ἀπωθοῦντος) οὕσας εὐρών, ἐνομοθέτησε στρα-
 τηγῶν χωρὶς αὐτοὺς ως ἔκάστους ψηφίζεσθαι,
 ἵν' εἰ μὴ καὶ κατ' ἄνδρα, τῷ κρύφα σφᾶς τοῦτο
 ποιεῖν, ἀλλὰ τά γε ἔθνη³ αὐτῶν ἔκδηλα ὅπως
 φρονοίη γίγνοιτο.⁴
- 2 Τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλα αὐτὸς ὁ Καίσαρ καὶ ἐσηγεῖτο
 καὶ συνεβούλευε καὶ διέταπτε πάντα καθάπαξ
 τὰν τῇ πόλει, ως καὶ μόνος αὐτῆς ἄρχων· ὅθενπερ
 χαριεντιζόμενοί τινες τὸ μὲν τοῦ Βιβούλου ὄνομα
 παντάπασιν ἀπεσιώπων, τὸν δὲ δὴ Καίσαρα δὶς⁵
 καὶ ὠνόμαζον καὶ ἔγραφον, Γάιόν τε Καίσαρα
- 3 καὶ Ἰούλιον Καίσαρα ὑπατεύειν λέγοντες· τὰ
 δὲ δὴ καθ' ἑαυτὸν δι' ἑτέρων διῆγε. τοῦτο γάρ
 δὴ καὶ πάνυ ἴσχυρῶς ἐφυλάξατο, μηδὲν αὐτὸς
 ἑαυτῷ δοῦναι· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ῥάον πάνθ' ὅσων
 ἐπεθύμει κατειργάσατο. αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ οὐδενὸς
 προσδεῖσθαι ἔλεγεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σφόδρα τοῖς παρ-
- 4 οὖσιν ἀρκεῖσθαι ἐσκήπτετο· ἔτεροι δέ, ως καὶ
 ἀναγκαίου καὶ χρησίμου τοῖς πράγμασιν αὐτοῦ
 ὄντος, καὶ ἐσηγήσαντο ὅσα ἡθέλησε καὶ κυρω-
 θῆναι ἐποίησαν, οὐκ ἐν τῷ πλήθει μόνον ἀλλὰ
- 5 καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ γερουσίᾳ. ὁ τε γὰρ ὅμιλος τοῦ
 τε Ἰλλυρικοῦ καὶ τῆς Γαλατίας τῆς ἐντὸς τῶν
 Ἀλπεων ἄρξαι αὐτῷ μετὰ τριῶν στρατοπέδων

¹ γε Rk., τε L. ² ἀτοπώτερα R. Steph., ἀπώτερα L.

³ ἔθνη Leuncl., ήθη L. ⁴ γίγνοιτο St., γίγνοιντο L.

⁵ δὶς Rk., δύο L.

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tribute nothing to this history, I will omit them ; but one other I will mention. Quintus Fufius Calenus, finding that the votes of all were hopelessly confused, at least in party contests, since each of the orders¹ attributed the good measures to itself and referred the preposterous ones to the others, proposed a law while praetor that each order should cast its vote separately. His purpose was that even if their individual opinions could not be revealed, by reason of their taking this vote secretly, yet it might become clear how the orders, at least, felt.

In most matters Caesar himself proposed, advised, and arranged everything in the city once for all as if he were its sole ruler ; hence some facetious persons totally suppressed the name of Bibulus, and in speaking or writing would name Caesar twice, stating that the consuls were Gaius Caesar and Julius Caesar. But matters that concerned himself he managed through others, for he was extremely careful to offer nothing to himself ; and thus he the more easily accomplished everything that he desired. On his own part, he would declare that he needed nothing more, and claimed to be thoroughly satisfied with what he had ; but others, believing him a necessary and useful factor in affairs, proposed whatever he wished and had it passed, not only by the populace but by the senate itself. Thus it was that the multitude granted him the government of Illyricum and of Cisalpine Gaul with three legions for five years,

¹ The reference is to the three orders of which the juries were composed—senators, knights, and *tribuni aerarii*.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἐπὶ ἔτη πέντε ἔδωκε, καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τὴν τε
Γαλατίαν τὴν ἐπέκεινα τῶν ὁρῶν καὶ στρατό-
πεδον ἔτερον προσεπέτρεψε.

- 9 Φοβηθεὶς δὲ οὖν καὶ ὡς μή τι ὁ Πομπήιος
ἐν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ἐπειδὴ ὁ Γαβίνιος ὁ Αὐλος
ὑπατεύσειν ἔμελλε, νεωτερίσῃ, ἐκεῖνόν τε ἄμα καὶ
τὸν ἔτερον ὑπατον Λούκιον Πίσωνα συγγενείας¹
ἀνάγκη προσηταιρίσατο· τῷ μὲν γὰρ Πομπήιῳ
τὴν θυγατέρα καίπερ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ἡγγυηκὼς συνώ-
2 κισε, καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν τοῦ Πίσωνος ἔγημε. καὶ ὁ
μὲν οὗτος πανταχόθεν ἐκρατύνθη, Κικέρων δὲ καὶ
Λούκουλλος οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενοι τούτοις ἀποκτεῖναι
τόν τε Καίσαρα καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον διὰ Λουκίου
τινὸς Οὐέττιου ἐπεχείρησαν μέν, οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν
δέ, ἀλλ' ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοὶ προσαπάλοντο. προμη-
νυθεὶς γὰρ ἐκεῖνος καὶ συλληφθεὶς πρίν τι δρᾶσαι,
3 κατείπεν αὐτῶν· καὶ εἴγε μὴ καὶ τὸν Βίβουλον
ώς καὶ συνεπιβουλεύοντά σφισιν ἐσηγγέλκει,
πάντως ἂν τι δεινὸν ἐπεπόνθεσαν· νῦν δέ, ὅτι
τοῦτον τῷ Πομπήιῳ τὸ πραττόμενον δηλώσαντα
ἀμυνόμενος ἥτιάτο, ὑπωπτεύθη μηδὲ ἐπὶ τῶν
λοιπῶν ἀληθεύειν, ἀλλ' ἐκ κατασκευασμοῦ τινος
πρὸς συκοφαντίαν τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν σφων
4 παρεσκευάσθαι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλλοι ἄλλα
διεθρύλουν· οὐ γάρ που καὶ διηλέγχθη τι, ἀλλὰ
ἔς τὸ πλῆθος ὁ Οὐέττιος ἐσαχθείς, καὶ μόνους
οὓς εἰπον ὄνομάσας, ἐς τε τὸ οἰκημα ἐσέπεσε,
κάνταῦθα οὐ πολλῷ ὑστερον ἐδολοφονήθη.
10 ὕποπτός τε οὖν ἐκ τούτων ὁ Κικέρων τῷ τε
Καίσαρι καὶ τῷ Πομπήιῳ γενόμενος ἐβεβαιώσατο
τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἐν τῇ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου ἀπολογίᾳ.

¹ συγγενεῖς Rk., συγγενεῖς L.

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while the senate entrusted him in addition with Transalpine Gaul and another legion.

But fearing even then that Pompey might make some change during his absence, inasmuch as Aulus Gabinius was to be consul, he attached to himself both Pompey and the other consul, Lucius Piso, by ties of kinship: upon the former he bestowed his daughter, in spite of having betrothed her to another man, while he himself married Piso's daughter. Thus he strengthened himself on all sides. Cicero and Lucullus, however, little pleased at this, undertook to kill both Caesar and Pompey through the help of a certain Lucius Vettius; but they failed of their attempt and all but lost their own lives as well. For Vettius, upon being exposed and arrested before he had accomplished anything, denounced them; and had he not charged Bibulus also with being in the plot against the two, it would certainly have gone hard with them. But as it was, owing to the fact that in his defence he accused this man who had revealed the plan to Pompey, it was suspected that he was not speaking the truth in the case of the others either, but had been prompted in the matter as the result of a plot of the other side to calumniate their opponents. Concerning these matters various reports were current, since nothing was definitely proven. Vettius was brought before the populace, and after naming only those whom I have mentioned, was thrown into prison, where he was treacherously murdered a little later. In consequence of this affair, Cicero became suspected by Caesar and Pompey, and he confirmed their suspicion in his defence of Antonius.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

Οὗτος γὰρ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ δεινὰ καὶ τὸ ὑπήκοον
 τὸ ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ, ἄρξας αὐτῆς, καὶ τὸ ἔνσπουν-
 2 δον¹ εἰργάσατο, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἀντέπαθε. τά τε
 γὰρ τῶν Δαρδάνων καὶ τὰ τῶν πλησιοχώρων
 σφίσι πορθήσας οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν ἐπιόντας αὐτοὺς
 ὑπομεῖναι, ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλο τι μετὰ τῶν ἴπ-
 πέων ὑποχωρήσας ἔφυγεν, καὶ οὕτω τοὺς πεζοὺς
 ἐκεῖνοι περισχόντες ἔκ τε τῆς χώρας βιαίως ἔξη-
 3 λασαν καὶ τὴν λείαν προσαφείλοντο. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ
 τούτο καὶ περὶ τοὺς συμμάχους τοὺς ἐν τῇ Μυσίᾳ²
 ποιήσας ἡττήθη πρὸς³ τῇ τῶν Ἰστριανῶν πόλει
 πρὸς τῶν Σκυθῶν τῶν Βασταρνῶν, ἐπιβοηθησάν-
 των αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἀπέδρα. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπὶ τού-
 τοις αἰτίαν ἔσχεν, ἀλλ' ἐγράφη μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ
 Κατιλίνου συνωμοσίᾳ, ἑάλω δὲ δι' ἐκεῖνα, καὶ
 συνέβη αὐτῷ, ὃν μὲν ἐκρίνετο, μὴ ἐλεγχθῆναι, ὃν
 4 δ' οὐκ ἥτιάζετο, κολασθῆναι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτως
 ἀπῆλλαξεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κικέρων ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τότε, ἅτε
 καὶ συνάρξαντός⁴ οἱ, ὑπερδικῶν, πλείστην κατὰ
 τοῦ Καισαρος ὡς καὶ αἰτίου τῆς δίκης αὐτῷ
 γεγενημένου καταδρομὴν ἐποιήσατο, καὶ τινα
 αὐτὸν καὶ προσελοιδόρησεν.

11 'Ο δ' ἥχθετο μὲν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ὕσπερ εἰκὸς ἦν,
 οὐ μὴν οὕτ' εἶπεν οὕτ' ἐπραξεν ὑβριστικὸν ἐς
 αὐτὸν οὐδέν, καίπερ ὑπατεύων. τοὺς γὰρ πολλοὺς
 ἐλεγε συχνὰ καὶ μάταια ἔξεπίτηδες ἐς τοὺς κρείτ-
 τονάς σφων ἐς φιλονεικίαν αὐτοὺς ὑπάγοντας⁵ . . . ,
 ἵν' ἵσοι σφίσι καὶ ὅμοιοι, ἃν γέ τι ὁμοιότροπον

¹ ἔνσπουνδον Oddey, ἔκσπουνδον L.

² Μυσίᾳ R. Steph., μουσίαι L.

³ πρὸς added by Leuncl.

⁴ συνάρξαντος Rk., συνάρχοντος L.

⁵ ὑπάγοντας Bk., ὑπαγαγόντας L.

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The latter, while governor of Macedonia, had inflicted many injuries upon the subject territory as well as upon that which was in alliance with Rome, and had suffered many disasters in return. For after ravaging the possessions of the Dardanians and their neighbours, he did not dare to await their attack, but pretending to retire with his cavalry for some other purpose, took to flight; in this way the enemy surrounded his infantry and forcibly drove them out of the country, even taking away their plunder from them. When he tried the same tactics on the allies in Moesia, he was defeated near the city of the Istrians by the Bastarnian Scythians who came to their aid; and thereupon he ran away. It was not for this conduct, however, that he was accused, but he was indicted for complicity in Catiline's conspiracy; yet he was convicted on the former charge, so that it was his fate to be found not guilty of the crime for which he was being tried, but to be punished for something of which he was not accused. That was the way he came off. But Cicero, who defended him at this time because Antonius had been his colleague, made a most bitter attack upon Caesar, whom he held responsible for the suit against him, and even went so far as to heap abuse upon him.

Caesar was naturally indignant at this, but, although consul, refused to be the author of any insolent speech or act against him. He said that the multitude often purposely [cast] many idle [slurs] upon their superiors, in the effort to draw them into strife, so that they might seem to be their equals and of like importance with them, in case they should get anything similar said of themselves; and he

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἀντακούσωσι, δόξωσιν εἶναι· καὶ οὐκ ἡξίου ἀν-
 2 τίπαλον ἐκ τούτου οὐδένα ἔαυτῷ ποιεῖν. καὶ διὰ
 τοῦτο τοῖς τε ἄλλοις τοῖς τι προπηλακίζουσιν
 αὐτὸν οὕτω προσεφέρετο, καὶ τότε τὸν Κικέρωνα
 ὄρων οὐχ ἔαυτῷ τι τοσοῦτον λοιδορήσασθαι
 ἐθέλοντα δσον ἀντακούσαί τι τῶν ὁμοίων, ὥστε
 καὶ παρισωθῆναι οἱ, ἐπιθυμοῦντα, βραχύ τε
 αὐτοῦ ἐφρόντισε καὶ οὐδὲν ὡν ἔλεγε προσεποιή-
 σατο, ἀλλ' εἴα αὐτὸν ἀφθόνως, καθάπερ τισὶν
 3 ἐπαίνοις ἔαυτοῦ, ταῖς λοιδορίαις χρῆσθαι. οὐ
 μέντοι καὶ παντάπασιν ὀλιγώρως αὐτοῦ ἔσχεν.
 ἐπιεικεστέραν μὲν γὰρ δοτως φύσιν εἰλήχει, καὶ
 οὐ πάνυ ῥᾳδίως ἐθυμοῦτο· συχνοὺς δ' οὖν, ἅτε καὶ
 ἐν τοσοῦτοις πράγμασιν, ἐδικαίου, οὐ μὴν ὥστε
 καὶ δι' ὄργης ἦ καὶ παραχρῆμα πάντως αὐτὸ-
 4 ποιεῖν. θυμῷ μὲν δὴ οὐδὲν ἔχαρίζετο, τοῦ δὲ δὴ
 καιροῦ διεσκόπει, καὶ τούς γε πλείους οὐδὲ
 αἰσθανομένους μετήγει. οὐ γὰρ ὅπως δόξειεν
 ἀμύνεσθαι τινας ἐπρασσεν, ἀλλ' ὅπως ὅτι ἀνεπι-
 φθονώτατα πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον ἔαυτῷ πάντα
 διοικήσειε. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀδήλως, καὶ ἐν οἷς
 5 ἥκιστα ἄν τις προσεδόκησε, τὰς τιμωρίας ἐπῆγε,
 τῆς τε φήμης ἔγεκα, τοῦ μὴ δοκεῖν ὄργίλως ἔχειν,
 καὶ τοῦ μὴ τινα προαισθανόμενον προφυλάξασθαι
 ἦ καὶ προποιῆσαί τι δεινὸν αὐτόν, πρὶν παθεῖν,
 ἐπιχειρῆσαι. οὐ γὰρ τῶν ἥδη γεγονότων μᾶλλον
 τι αὐτῷ ἔμελεν¹ ἦ ἵνα τὰ μέλλοντα κωλυθείη.²
 6 κάκ τούτου πολλοῖς μὲν καὶ τῶν μεγάλα αὐτὸν
 λυπησάντων συνεγίγνωσκεν ἦ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχὺ

¹ ξμελεν R. Steph., ξμελλεν L.

² τὰ μέλλοντα κωλυθείη Rk., καὶ λυθείη L.

BOOK XXXVIII

did not see fit to make anybody his rival in this manner. This, then, was his attitude toward others who insulted him in any way, and so now, when he saw that Cicero was not so anxious to abuse him as to receive similar abuse in return, so that he might be placed on an equality with him, he paid little heed to his traducer, ignoring all he said ; indeed, he allowed him to indulge in abuse without stint, as if it were so much praise showered upon him. Still, he did not disregard him entirely. For, although Caesar possessed in reality a rather mild nature, and was not at all easily moved to anger, he nevertheless punished many, since his interests were so numerous, yet in such wise that it was not done in anger nor always immediately. He did not indulge in wrath at all, but watched for his opportunity, and his vengeance pursued the majority of his foes without their knowing it. For he did not act in such a way as to seem to be defending himself against anybody, but so as to arrange everything to his own advantage while arousing the least hatred. Therefore he visited his retribution secretly and in places where one would least have expected it, both for the sake of his reputation, in order to avoid seeming to be of a wrathful disposition, and also to the end that no one should learn of it beforehand and so be on his guard, or try to inflict some serious injury upon him before being injured. For he was not so much concerned about what had already occurred as he was to prevent future attacks. As a result he would pardon many of those, even, who had vexed him greatly, or pursue them only to a limited extent, because he believed they would do

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἐπεξήει, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἔτι κακουργήσειν αὐτοὺς ἐπίστευε· πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖον τοῦ καθήκοντος ἐς ἀσφάλειαν ἐτιμωρεῖτο, λέγων ὅτι τὸ μὲν . . . οὐκ ἄν ποτε ἀγένητον . . . τῆς κολάσεως ὑπερβολῇ πάντως τι δεινὸν πείσεται.

- 12 Ἐξ οὗν τούτων τῶν λογισμῶν καὶ τότε αὐτὸς μὲν τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἥγε, τὸν δὲ δὴ Κλώδιον ἀντιχαρίσασθαί τι αὐτῷ, ὅτι τῆς μοιχείας αὐτοῦ οὐ κατηγόρησε, βουλόμενον αἰσθόμενος παρεσκεύασε 2 κρύφα κατὰ τοῦ Κικέρωνος. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐς τὰ τοῦ πλήθους δικαιώματα αὖθις αὐτόν, ὅπως νομίμως ἐκποιηθῆ, συμπράττοντος αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου μετέστησεν, ἔπειτα δὲ δήμαρχον εὐθὺς 3 ἀποδειχθῆναι διεπράξατο. οὗτος οὖν ὁ Κλώδιος ἐπεστομίσε μὲν καὶ τὸν Βίβουλον ἐσελθόντα τε ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς, καὶ διανοούμενον μετὰ τῆς τοῦ ὅρκου πιστώσεως καὶ περὶ τῶν παρόντων δημηγορῆσαι, ἐπέθετο δὲ καὶ τῷ 4 Κικέρωνι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ μὴ ἐδόκει οἱ ράδιον εἶναι ἄνδρα πάμπολυ ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ διὰ τὴν τῶν λόγων δεινότητα δυνάμενον καταλῦσαι, τρέπεται πρὸς οἰκείωσιν οὐχ ὅτι τοῦ πλήθους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἵππέων τῆς τε βουλῆς, παρ' οἰσπέρ που καὶ ὁ Κικέρων πλεῖστος ἐφέρετο, ἐλπίσας, ἀν τούτους σφετερίσηται, ράδιώς αὐτόν, ἅτε καὶ διὰ φόβον μᾶλλον ἢ δί' εὔνοιαν ἴσχύοντα, καθαι- 5 ρήσειν. παμπληθεῖς γάρ ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἐλύπει, καὶ οὐκ ἐς τοσοῦτον οἵ τι ὡφελούμενοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ φέκειοῦντο ἐς ὅσον οἱ βλαπτόμενοι ἡλλοτριοῦντο. πρὸς γάρ τοι τῷ τοὺς πλείους τῶν ἀνθρώπων προχειρότερον ἐπὶ τοῖς δυσχερεστέροις ἀγανακτεῖν ἢ τῶν ἀμεινόνων χάριν τισὸν ἔχειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν

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no further injury ; whereas upon many others he took vengeance, even beyond what was fitting, with an eye to his own safety. What was once done, he said, [he could] never [make] undone [by any penalty], but because of the severity of the punishment he would for the future at least suffer no harm.

In view of these considerations he was inclined to do nothing on this occasion also ; but when he ascertained that Clodius was willing to do him a favour in return for the fact that he had not accused him of adultery, he set this man secretly against Cicero. In the first place, in order that he might be lawfully excluded from the patricians, he transferred him with Pompey's coöperation to the plebeian status once more, and then immediately had him appointed tribune. This Clodius, then, silenced Bibulus, when at the expiration of his office he entered the Forum and intended in connexion with taking the oath to deliver a speech about the existing state of affairs ; and he attacked Cicero also. But since he decided that it was not easy to overthrow a man who had very great influence in the state by reason of his skill in speaking, he proceeded to conciliate not only the populace, but also the knights and the senate, by whom Cicero was held in the highest regard. His hope was that if he could make these men his own, he might easily cause the downfall of the orator, whose strength lay rather in the fear than in the good-will which he inspired. For Cicero annoyed great numbers by his speeches, and those whom he aided were not so thoroughly won to his side as those whom he injured were alienated ; for most men are more ready to feel irritation at what displeases them than to feel grateful to any one

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- συναγορεύσασί σφισιν ἀποδεδωκέναι τὸν μισθὸν νομίζειν, τοὺς δ' ἀντιδικήσαντας ἀμύνεσθαι τρό-
- 6 πον τινὰ προαιρεῖσθαι, πικροτάτους ἔχθροὺς ἔαυτῷ ἐποίει¹ περιεῖναι τε καὶ τῶν κρατίστων ἀεί ποτε ἐπιχειρῶν καὶ τῇ παρρησίᾳ πρὸς πάντας ὅμοίως ἀκράτῳ καὶ κατακορεῖ χρώμενος, ἄτε καὶ τὴν δόξαν τοῦ δύνασθαι συνεῖναι τε καὶ εἰπεῖν ἂ μηδεὶς ἄλλος, καὶ πρὸ τοῦ χρηστὸς εἶναι δοκεῖν,
- 7 θηρώμενος. ἔκ τε οὖν τούτου, καὶ διότι μέγιστόν τε ἀνθρώπων ηὔχει καὶ οὐδένα ἐξ ἵσου ἔαυτῷ ἥγειν, ἀλλὰ ἔν τε τοῖς λόγοις ὅμοίως καὶ ἐν τῷ βίῳ πάντας τε ὑπερεφρόνει καὶ ἴσοδίαιτος οὐδενὶ ἥξιον εἶναι, φορτικός τε καὶ ἐπαχθῆς ἦν, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτων καὶ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐκείνων οἰς ἥρεσκε, καὶ ἐφθονεῖτο καὶ ἐμισεῖτο.
- 13 Ο οὖν Κλώδιος ἐλπίσας αὐτὸν διὰ ταῦτα, ἀν τὴν τε βουλὴν καὶ τοὺς ἵππεας τόν τε ὅμιλον προπαρασκευάσηται, ταχὺ κατεργάσεσθαι,² τόν τε σῖτον προΐκα εὐθὺς³ διένειμε (τὸ γὰρ μετρεῖσθαι τοῖς ἀπόροις, τοῦ τε Γαβινίου ἥδη καὶ τοῦ
- 2 Πίσωνος ὑπατευόντων, ἐσηγήσατο) καὶ τὰ ἑταιρικά, κολλήγια ἐπιχωρίως καλούμενα, ὅντα μὲν ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχαίου, καταλυθέντα δὲ χρόνον τινά, ἀνενεώσατο· τοῖς τε τιμηταῖς ἀπηγόρευσε μήτ' ἀπαλείφειν ἐκ τινος τέλους μήτ' ἀτιμάζειν μηδένα, χωρὶς ἡ εἴ τις παρ' ἀμφοτέροις σφίσι κριθεὶς ἀλοίη.
- 3 Τούτοις οὖν αὐτοὺς δελεάσας καὶ ἔτερόν τινα νόμον ἔγραψε, περὶ οὐ διὰ πλειόνων ἀναγκαῖόν

¹ ἐποίει Reim., ἐσεποίει L.

² κατεργάσεσθαι Dind., κατεργάσασθαι L.

³ εὐθὺς Bs., αὐθις L.

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for kindnesses, and they think that they have paid their advocates in full with their fee, while their chief concern is to get even with their opponents in some way or other. Cicero, moreover, made for himself very bitter enemies by always striving to get the better of even the most powerful men and by always employing an unbridled and excessive frankness of speech toward all alike; for he was in pursuit of a reputation for sagacity and eloquence such as no one else possessed, even in preference to being thought a good citizen. As a result of this and because he was the greatest boaster alive and regarded no one as equal to himself, but in his words and life alike looked down upon everybody and would not live as any one else did, he was wearisome and burdensome, and was consequently both disliked and hated even by those very persons whom he otherwise pleased.

Clodius, therefore, hoped on this account that if he should first win over the senate and the knights and the populace he could quickly crush him. So he straightway went to distributing free corn; for when Gabinius and Piso had now become consuls, he had introduced his motion that it should be doled out to the needy; and he revived the associations called *collegia* in the native language, which had existed of old but had been abolished for some time. He also forbade the censors to remove anybody from any order or to censure any one, except as he should be tried and convicted before them both.

After offering them this lure he proposed another law, concerning which it is necessary to speak at

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- έστιν εἰπεῖν, ὅπως σαφέστερος τοῖς πολλοῖς γένηται. τῆς γὰρ μαντείας τῆς δημοσίας ἐκ τε τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ ἐξ ἄλλων τινῶν, ὥσπερ εἰπον, ποιουμένης, τὸ μέγιστον κύρος ἡ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ εἶχεν, οὗτος ὥστε τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οἰωνίσματα πολλὰ καὶ καθ' ἐκάστην πρᾶξιν, ἐκεῖνο δὲ ἐσάπαξ
- 4 ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ γίγνεσθαι. τοῦτό τε οὖν ἰδιώτατον ἐν αὐτῷ ἦν, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἡ ἐπέτρεπτε πραχθῆναι τινα, καὶ ἐγίγνετο μηδενὸς ἔτι καθ' ἔκαστον οἰωνίσματος ἐπαγομένου, ἡ ἐκώλυε, καὶ ἀνεχειρίζετο τι, τὰς δὲ δὴ τοῦ δήμου διαψηφίσεις πάντως ἐπίσχεν,¹ καὶ ἦν πρὸς αὐτὰς ἀεὶ διωσημία, εἴτε ἐναίσιον εἴτε
- 5 ἐξαίσιον ἐγένετο. καὶ τὸ μὲν αἴτιον τῆς νομίσεως ταύτης οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι, γράφω δὲ τὰ λεγόμενα. ἐπεὶ οὖν πολλοὶ ἐμποδίζειν ἡ νόμων ἐσφορὰς ἡ ἀρχόντων καταστάσεις ἐς τὸν δήμον ἐσαγομένας βουλόμενοι προεπήγγελλον ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην μαντευσόμενοι, ὥστε μηδεμίαν
- 6 ἐν αὐτῇ κύρωσιν τὸν δήμον σχεῖν, φοβηθεὶς ὁ Κλαύδιος μὴ γραψαμένου αὐτοῦ τὸν Κικέρωνα ἀναβολὴν τέ τινες ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου καὶ τριβὴν τῇ δίκῃ ἐμποιήσωσιν, ἐσήνεγκε μηδένα τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐν αἷς ψηφίσασθαι τι τὸν δήμον ἀναγκαῖον εἴη, τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ γυγνόμενα παρατηρεῖν.
- 14 Τοιαῦτα μὲν τότε ἐπὶ τὸν Κικέρωνα συνέγραψε. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐκεῖνος, συνεὶς τὸ γυγνόμενον, Λούκιον Νίννιον Κουαδράτον δημαρχοῦντα ἐναντιωθῆναι πᾶσι σφισιν ἀντιπαρεσκεύασεν, ἔδεισε μὴ καὶ

¹ ἐπίσχεν Bk., ἐπισχεῖν L.

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some length, so that it may become clearer to the general public. Public divination was obtained from the sky and from certain other sources, as I have said, but that of the sky had the greatest authority —so much so, in fact, that while the other auguries were many in number and were taken for each action, this one was taken but once and for the whole day. This was the most peculiar feature about it; but there was the further difference that whereas in reference to all other matters sky-divination either allowed things to be done, in which case they were carried out without consulting any individual augury further, or else would prevent and hinder something, yet it stopped the voting of the people altogether, serving always as a portent to check them, whether it was of a favourable or unfavourable nature. The cause of this custom I am unable to state, but I set down the common report. Accordingly, many persons who wished to obstruct either the proposal of laws or the appointment of magistrates that came before the popular assembly were in the habit of announcing that they would look for omens from the sky that day, so that during it the people would have no power to pass any measure. Clodius, now, was afraid that if he indicted Cicero some might adopt this means to secure the postponement or delay of the trial; and so he introduced a measure that none of the magistrates should observe the signs from heaven on the days when it was necessary for the people to vote on anything.

Such were the measures which he then drew up with reference to Cicero. The latter understood what was afoot and induced Lucius Ninnius Quadratus, a tribune, to oppose every move; so

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θόρυβος ἐκ τούτου καὶ διατριβή τις γένηται, καὶ
 2 ὑπῆλθεν αὐτὸν ἀπατήσας. προδιομολογησάμενος
 γὰρ αὐτῷ μηδὲ ὄτιοῦν, ἀν μηδὲν τῶν νομοθετου-
 μένων ἐμποδίσῃ, κατ' αὐτοῦ γράψειν, ἔπειτα τὴν
 ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἐκείνου καὶ τοῦ Νιννίου ἄγοντος
 διενομοθέτησεν αὐτά, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ τῷ
 3 Κικέρωνι ἔπειχείρησεν. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω, καίτοι
 φρονιμώτατος ἀξιῶν εἶναι, τότε ὑπὸ τοῦ Κλωδίου,
 εἴ γε ἐκεῖνον ἀλλὰ μὴ τὸν Καίσαρα τούς τε
 ἀλλοὺς τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν συνεστηκότας δεῖ λέγειν,
 4 ἡπατήθη ὁ δὲ δὴ νόμος δῆ μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Κλώ-
 διος ἐσήνεγκεν, ἄλλως μὲν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἐπ' αὐτῷ
 τίθεσθαι (οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ εἶχεν ἀλλὰ
 κατὰ πάντων ἀπλῶς τῶν πολίτην¹ τινὰ ἄνευ τῆς
 τοῦ δήμου καταγνώσεως ἀποκτενούντων ἦ καὶ
 ἀπεκτονότων ἐσήγετο),² ἔργῳ δὲ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὅτι
 5 μάλιστα συνεγράφετο. ἔφερε μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ³
 πᾶσαν τὴν βουλὴν, ὅτι τοῖς τε ὑπάτοις τὴν φυ-
 λακὴν τῆς πόλεως, δι' ἡσπερ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα
 σφισι ποιεῖν ἔξὸν ἐγίγνετο, προσετετάχει, καὶ
 μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῦ Λεντούλου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 6 τῶν τότε θανατωθέντων κατεψήφιστο· οὐ μέντοι
 ἄλλ' ὁ Κικέρων, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐσηγγέλκει περὶ⁴
 αὐτῶν καὶ ἐσήγητο⁵ ἀεὶ καὶ ἐπεψηφίκει καὶ τέλος
 καὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν σφῶν διά γε τῶν τὰ τοιαῦτα
 ὑπηρετούντων ἐπεποίητο, καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν μόνος ἦ
 7 καὶ μάλιστα ἐσχε.⁶ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τά τε ἄλλα
 ἴσχυρῶς αὐτῷ ἀντέπρασσε, καὶ τὴν βουλευτικὴν
 ἐσθῆτα ἀπορρίψας ἐν τῇ ἵππαδι περιενόστει,
 πάντας τε τούς τι δυναμένους, οὐχ ὅπως τῶν

¹ πολίτην Rk., πολιτῶν L. ² ἐσήγετο Bk., συνεσήγετο L.

³ ἐσήγητο Rk., ἐσήγειτο L. ⁴ ἐσχε R. Steph., ζοικε L.

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Clodius, fearing that some disturbance and delay might arise as a result, outwitted him by deceit. He first made an agreement with Cicero to bring no indictment against him, if the other would not interfere with any of the measures he proposed ; thereupon, while Cicero and Ninnius remained quiet, he secured the passage of the laws, and then made his attack upon the orator. And thus the latter, who thought himself extremely shrewd, was deceived on that occasion by Clodius—if, indeed, it is proper to speak here of Clodius and not rather of Caesar and the others who were in league with the two. Now the law that Clodius next proposed was not on its face enacted against Cicero, since it did not contain his name, but was directed against all, without exception, who should put to death or even had put to death any citizen without the condemnation of the people ; yet in reality it was drawn up with especial reference to the orator. It brought within its scope, indeed, the entire senate, because that body had charged the consuls with the protection of the city, by which act it was permitted them to take such steps, and afterwards had condemned Lentulus and the others who were put to death at that time. Nevertheless, Cicero received the whole blame, or at least the greater part of it, since he had laid information against the men and had on each occasion made the motion and put the vote and finally had exacted the penalty of them through those entrusted with such business. For this reason he vigorously opposed Clodius' measure in every way ; in particular, he discarded his senatorial dress and went about in the garb of the knights, paying court meanwhile, as he went the rounds,

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ἐπιτηδείων ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν, καὶ μάλιστα τόν τε Πομπήιον καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα ἄτε μηδὲ τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτοῦ προσποιούμενον, καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ὁμοίως περιών ἐθεράπευε.¹

- 15 Καὶ ἐβούλοντο γὰρ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι μῆτε τὸν Κλώδιον αὐτὸν παρεσκευακέναι μῆτε τοῖς γεγραμμένοις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἀρέσκεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοιάνδε τινὰ ἐπὶ τὸν Κικέρωνα ἀπάτην, σφίσι μὲν εὐπρεπῆ
 2 ἐκείνῳ δὲ δὴ ἀφανῆ, προσεξεύρον. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Καῖσαρ ὑπείκειν αὐτῷ συνεβούλευε, μὴ καὶ κατὰ χώραν μείνας ἀπόληται· καὶ ἵνα γε καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπ' εὐνοίας τοῦτο ποιεῖν πιστευθῆ, ὑποστρατήγῳ οἱ χρήσεσθαι ὑπισχνεῖτο, ὅπως μὴ μετ' ὄνείδους ὡς καὶ ὑπεύθυνος ὕν, ἀλλὰ ἐπί τε ἀρχῆς καὶ μετὰ
 3 τιμῆς ἐκποδῶν δὴ τῷ Κλωδίῳ γένηται. ὁ δὲ δὴ Πομπήιος τούτου μὲν αὐτόν, τό τε πρᾶγμα ἀπόδρασιν ἀντικρυσ ὄνομάζων, καὶ ἐς τὸν Καίσαρα ὥστε καὶ κατ' ἔχθραν οὐκ ἐπιτηδείως οἱ συμβουλεύοντα ὑποσημαίνων, ἀπέτρεπε, γνώμην δὲ ἐδίδουν καταμεῖναι καὶ ἑαυτῷ τε ἅμα καὶ τῇ βουλῇ μετὰ παρρησίας βοηθῆσαι, τὸν τε Κλώδιον εὐθὺς ἀμύνασθαι· οὕτε γὰρ διαπράξασθαί τι αὐτὸν παρόντος τε ἐκείνου καὶ ἐναντιούμενου δυνήσεσθαι ἔλεγε,
 4 καὶ προσέτι καὶ δίκην² δώσειν καὶ ἑαυτοῦ τι πρὸς τοῦτο συμπράξαντος. τοιούτους αὐτῶν³ λόγους λεγόντων οὐχ ὅτι ἐναντία ἀλλήλοις ἐγίγνωσκον ἀλλ' ἵν' ἐκείνουν ἀνυπόπτως ἀπατήσωσι,
 5 τῷ Πομπήιῳ προσέθετο. οὕτε γὰρ προϋπώπτευε τι ἐς αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπίστενε πάντως ὑπ' αὐτοῦ σωθῆσεσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ ἄλλων πολλοὶ καὶ ἡδοῦντο

¹ ἐθεράπευε H. Steph., ἐθεράπευσε L.

² δίκην supplied by Oddey. ³ αὐτῶν Reim., αὐτῶι L.

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day and night alike, to all who had any influence, not only of his friends but also of his opponents, and especially to Pompey and even Caesar, inasmuch as the latter concealed his enmity toward him.

Now these men, indeed, did not wish to appear to have instigated Clodius themselves, or even to be pleased with his measures, and so they devised the following plan, involving no discredit to themselves but obscure to Cicero, for deceiving him. Caesar, for his part, advised him to yield, for fear he might lose his life if he remained in the city ; and in order to have it believed the more readily that he was doing this through good-will, he promised to employ him as his lieutenant, so that he might retire out of Clodius' way, not in disgrace, as if under investigation, but in a position of command and with honour. Pompey, however, tried to turn him aside from this course, calling the act outright desertion, and uttering insinuations against Caesar to the effect that through enmity he was not giving sound advice ; as for himself, he advised him to remain and boldly defend both himself and the senate and thus avenge himself at once upon Clodius. The latter, he declared, would not be able to accomplish anything with Cicero present and confronting him, and would furthermore meet his deserts, since he, Pompey, would also coöperate to this end. Now when these two expressed themselves thus, not because their views were opposed, but for the purpose of deceiving their victim without arousing his suspicion, Cicero attached himself to Pompey. Of him he had no previous suspicion and was absolutely confident of being saved by his assistance. For in the first place, many respected and

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- αὐτὸν καὶ ἐτίμων ὥστε καὶ κινδυνεύοντας συχνοὺς
 τοὺς μὲν παρὰ τῶν δικαστῶν τοὺς δὲ καὶ παρ'
 6 αὐτῶν τῶν κατηγόρων ῥυόμενον¹ καὶ ὁ Κλώδιος,
 ἄτε καὶ ἐν γένει ποτὲ αὐτῷ γενόμενος καὶ συστρα-
 τεύσας ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ κατὰ
 γνώμην αὐτοῦ ἐδόκει ποιήσειν. τόν τε Γαβίνιον
 ἀντικρυς, ἄτε καὶ πάνυ φίλον αὐτῷ ὅντα, καὶ τὸν
 Πίσωνα ἀπό τε τῆς ἐπιεικείας καὶ διὰ τὴν τοῦ
 Καίσαρος συγγένειαν ὑπάρξειν οἱ προσεδόκησε.
 16 τούτοις τε οὖν τοῖς λογισμοῖς κρατήσειν ἐλπίσας
 (καὶ γὰρ ἔθάρσει παρὰ λόγον ὥσπερ ἀνεξετάστως
 ἐδεδίει), καὶ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐκ πουηροῦ συνει-
 δότος τὴν ἀποδημίαν πεποιῆσθαι δόξῃ, τῷ μὲν
 Καίσαρι χάριν δή τινα ἔχειν ἔλεγε, τῷ δὲ δὴ
 Πομπηίῳ ἐπείσθη.
 2 Καὶ ὁ μὲν οὗτος ἀπατηθεὶς παρεσκευάζετο ὡς
 καὶ πολὺ τῶν ἔχθρῶν ὑπεροίσων. πρὸς γὰρ δὴ
 τοῖς εἰρημένοις, οἵ τε ἵππης συνελθόντες ἐς τὸ
 Καπιτώλιον πρέσβεις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πρός τε τοὺς
 ὑπάτους καὶ τὴν γερουσίαν, ἄλλους τέ τινας ἐκ
 3 σφῶν καὶ βουλευτὰς τόν τε Ὁρτήσιον τὸν Κύ-
 ιντον καὶ Γάιον Κουρίωνα, ἔπειμφαν· καὶ ὁ
 Νίνινος τά τε ἄλλα αὐτῷ συνήρετο, καὶ τὴν
 ἐσθῆτα τῷ πλήθει ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τινι κοινῇ συμφορᾶ
 μεταβαλεῖν² παρήνεσε. καὶ πολλοὶ³ τοῦτο καὶ
 τῶν βουλευτῶν ἐποίησαν,⁴ καὶ οὐ πρότερόν γε
 μετεβάλοντο⁵ πρὶν τοὺς ὑπάτους σφίσι διὰ προ-
 γραφῆς ἐπιτιμῆσαι.
- 4 'Αλλ' ἦν γὰρ τὰ τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν αὐτοῦ

¹ ῥυόμενον Cagy, ῥύεσθαι L. ² μεταβαλεῖν Bk., μεταβάλλειν L.

³ πολλοὶ R. Steph., πολὺ L. ⁴ ἐποίησαν supplied by Xyl.

⁵ μετεβάλοντο Bk., μετεβάλλοντο L.

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honoured him as one who saved numerous persons B.C. 58 in grave peril, some from the judges and others from their very accusers; and Clodius, in particular, had formerly been a relative of Pompey's and had long served under him, so that it seemed likely that he would do nothing that failed to accord with his wishes. As for Gabinius, Cicero supposed he could count on him absolutely as an adherent, since he was a good friend of his, and equally on Piso, because of his amiability as well as his kinship with Caesar. On the basis of these calculations, then, he hoped to win, since he was now unreasonably confident, even as he had before been unduly terrified; and fearing that his withdrawal from the city would seem to have been occasioned by a bad conscience, he listened to Pompey, though he said that he was considerably obliged to Caesar.

And thus Cicero, deceived in this wise, was preparing as if for a great victory over his enemies. For, in addition to the grounds for hope already mentioned, the knights assembled on the Capitol and sent envoys in his behalf to the consuls and senate, some from their own number, and also the senators Quintus Hortensius and Gaius Curio. Ninnius, too, in addition to his assistance in other ways urged the populace to change their apparel, as if for a general calamity. And many of the senators also did this, and would not change back until the consuls rebuked them by an edict.

The forces of his adversaries were more powerful,

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δυνατώτερα, οὗτε ὁ Κλάδιος χρηματίσασθαι τι
ύπερ αὐτοῦ τῷ Νιννίῳ¹ ἐπέτρεψεν, οὗτε Γαβίνιος
τὴν πρόσοδον τοῖς ἵππεῦσιν ἐς τὴν βουλὴν ἔδωκεν,
ἀλλὰ καὶ ἕνα τινὰ αὐτῶν, ὡς πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, καὶ
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως² ἐξήλασε, τῷ τε Ὁρτησίῳ καὶ τῷ
Κουρίωνι, ὅτι καὶ ἀθροισθεῖσί σφισι συνεγένοντο
5 καὶ τὴν πρεσβείαν ὑπέστησαν, ἐπεκάλει. καὶ αὐ-
τοὺς ὁ Κλάδιος ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἐσαγαγὼν πληγαῖς
ἐπὶ τῇ πρεσβείᾳ διά τινων προπαρεσκευασμένων
συνέκοψε. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὅ τε Πίσων, καίπερ
εὐνοϊκῶς τῷ Κικέρωνι δοκῶν ἔχειν, καὶ συμβου-
λεύσας γε αὐτῷ, ὡς ἐώρα ἀδύνατον ὃν ἄλλως
αὐτὸν σωθῆναι, προϋπεξέχειν, ὅμως ἐπειδὴ διὰ
6 τοῦτο ἐκεῖνος ὡργίσθη, παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν
ὅτε πρῶτον ἡδυνήθη (τὰ γὰρ πολλὰ ἡρρώστει),
καὶ πυθομένου³ τοῦ Κλωδίου τίνα γνώμην περὶ
τῶν γεγραμμένων ἔχοι, εἰπεν ὅτι οὐδέν μοι οὔτ'
ώμδον⁴ οὕτε⁵ σκυθρωπὸν ἔργον ἀρέσκει· καὶ ὁ
Γαβίνιος ἐφωτηθεὶς τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐχ ὅπως
ἐκεῖνον ἐπήνεσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἵππέων τῆς τε
βουλῆς προσκατηγόρησεν.

17 Οἱ μέντοι Καῖσαρ (ἔξω γὰρ τοῦ τείχους ὁ
Κλάδιος δι' αὐτόν, ἐπειδήπερ ἐξεστράτευτο, τὸν
ὅμιλον συναγαγὼν καὶ ἐκεῖνον ἐπιγνώμονα τῶν
γεγραμμένων ἐποιήσατο) τὴν μὲν⁶ παρανομίαν
τῶν περὶ τὸν Λέντουλον πραχθέντων κατεψη-
2 φίσατο, τὴν μέντοι τιμωρίαν τὴν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς
γραφομένην οὐκ ἐδοκίμασεν· ὅσα μὲν γὰρ περὶ

¹ τῷ Νιννίῳ Leuncl., τοῦ νιννίου L.

² πόλεως Cobet, πολιτεᾶς L.

³ πυθομένου Xyl., πυθόμενος L.

⁴ οὗτ' ὡμδον Victorius, οὕτω μόνον L.

⁵ οὕτε St., οὐδὲ L. ⁶ μὲν γὰρ L.

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however. Clodius would not allow Ninnius to take any action in his behalf, and Gabinius would not grant the knights access to the senate; on the contrary, he drove one of them, who was very insistent, out of the city, and rebuked Hortensius and Curio for having been present in the assembly of the knights and for having undertaken the mission. Moreover, Clodius brought them before the populace, where they were soundly belaboured for their mission by some appointed agents. After this Piso, though he seemed well-disposed towards Cicero and had advised him, on seeing that it was impossible for him to attain safety by any other means, to slip away in time, nevertheless, when the other took offence at this counsel, came before the assembly at the first opportunity (he was too ill most of the time) and to the question of Clodius as to what opinion he held regarding the proposed measure said: "No deed of cruelty or sadness pleases me." Gabinius, too, on being asked the same question, not only failed to praise Cicero but even accused both the knights and the senate.

Caesar, however, who had already taken the field, and whom Clodius could therefore make arbiter of the measure only by assembling the populace outside the walls, condemned the illegality of the action taken in regard to Lentulus, but still did not approve the punishment proposed for it. Every one knew, he said, all that had been in his mind con-

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τῶν τότε γενομένων ἐφρόνησε, πάντας εἰδέναι ἔφη
(τὴν γὰρ σώζουσάν σφας ψῆφον δεδωκὼς ἦν), οὐ
μὴν καὶ προσήκειν ἐπὶ τοῖς παρεληλυθόσι τοιοῦτόν

3 τινα νόμον συγγράφεσθαι. Καῦσαρ μὲν ταῦτ'
εἶπε, Κράσσος δὲ διὰ μὲν τοῦ νιέος βοήθειάν τινα
τῷ Κικέρωνι ἐνεδείκνυτο, αὐτὸς δὲ τὰ τοῦ πλή-
θους ἐπρασσε. καὶ ὁ Πομπήιος ὑπισχνεῖτο μὲν
αὐτῷ τὴν ἐπικουρίαν, σκήψεις δέ τινας ἄλλοτε
ἄλλας ποιούμενος καὶ ἀποδημίας συχνὰς ἐπίτηδες
στελλόμενος οὐκ ἐπήμυνε.

4 'Ιδὼν οὖν ταῦθ' ὁ Κικέρων καὶ φοβηθεὶς αὐθις
ἐπεχείρησε μὲν ὅπλα ἄρασθαι (τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα
καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον φανερῶς προεπηλάκιζε), κωλυ-
θεὶς δὲ ὑπό τε τοῦ Κάτωνος καὶ τοῦ Ὁρτησίου,
μὴ καὶ ἐμφύλιος ἐκ τούτου πόλεμος γένηται, τότε
δὴ καὶ ἄκων μετά τε αἰσχύνης καὶ μετὰ κακο-
δοξίας, ώς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ συνειδότος ἐθελοντῆς

5 πεφευγώς, μετέστη. πρὸν δὲ δὴ ἀφορμῆσαι, ἐς τε
τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἀνέβη καὶ ἀγαλμάτιον τι Ἀθηνᾶς
ἀνέθηκε, Φυλακίδα αὐτὴν ὄνομάσας. ὑπεξῆλθε
δὲ ἐς Σικελίαν· προστάτης τε γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐγεγό-
νει, καὶ ἐλπίδα πολλὴν ἔν τε τοῖς δήμοις καὶ ἐν
τοῖς ἴδιώταις τῷ τε ἄρχοντι αὐτῶν εἶχε τιμηθή-

6 σεσθαι. φυγόντος δ' αὐτοῦ ὁ νόμος τὸ κύρος,
οὐχ ὅπως οὐκ ἐναντιωθέντος τινός, ἀλλὰ καὶ
σπουδασάντων ἄλλων τε καὶ αὐτῶν ἐκείνων οὕπερ
τὰ¹ τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἀνὰ πρώτους πράττειν ἐδόκουν,
ἐπειδήπερ ἄπαξ ἐκποδὼν ἐγεγόνει, ἔλαβε· καὶ ἡ
τε οὐσία αὐτοῦ ἐδημεύθη, καὶ ἡ οἰκία ὥσπερ τινὸς
πολεμίου κατεσκάφη, τό τε ἔδαφος αὐτῆς ἐς νεών

7 Ἐλευθερίας ἀνέθηκαν. αὐτῷ τε ἐκείνῳ ἡ τε φυγὴ

¹ οὕπερ τὰ Bs., δ ὑπὲρ L.

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cerning the events of that time, as he had cast his B.C. 58 vote in favour of sparing their lives, but it was not fitting for any such law to be drawn up with regard to events now past. This was Caesar's advice. Crassus showed some favour to Cicero through his son, but himself took the side of the multitude. Pompey kept promising him assistance, but by making various excuses at different times and purposely arranging many journeys out of town, failed to defend him.

Cicero, perceiving this, became afraid and again undertook to resort to arms, among other things even abusing Pompey openly; but he was stopped by Cato and Hortensius, for fear a civil war might result. Then at last he departed, against his will, and with the shame and ill-repute of having gone into exile voluntarily, as if conscience-stricken. But before leaving he ascended the Capitol and dedicated a little image of Minerva, whom he styled "Protectress." And he set out secretly for Sicily; for he had once been governor there, and entertained a lively hope that he should be honoured among its towns and private citizens and by their governor. On his departure the law took effect; so far from meeting with any opposition, it was supported, as soon as he was once out of the way, by those very persons, among others, who had seemed to be the most active workers in Cicero's behalf. His property was confiscated, his house was razed to the ground, as though it had been an enemy's, and its site was dedicated for a temple of Liberty. Against Cicero himself a decree of exile

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ἐπετιμήθη καὶ ἡ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ διατριβὴ ἀπερ-
ρήθη· τρισχιλίους τε γὰρ καὶ ἑπτακοσίους καὶ
πεντήκοντα σταδίους ὑπέρ τὴν Ῥώμην ὑπερω-
ρίσθη, καὶ προσεπεκηρύχθη ἵν' εἰ δή ποτε ἐντὸς
αὐτῶν φανείη, καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ ὑποδεξάμενοι
αὐτὸν ἀνατὶ διόλωνται.

- 18 Καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν διὰ τοῦτο
μετέστη καὶ ἐκεῖ διέτριβεν ὁδυρόμενος ἐντυχὼν δ'
αὐτῷ Φιλίσκος τις ἀνὴρ ἐν τε ταῖς Ἀθήναις
συγγεγονὼς οἱ καὶ τότε κατὰ τύχην¹ συντυχών,
“οὐκ αἰσχύνῃ,” ἔφη, “ὦ Κικέρων, θρηνῶν καὶ
γυναικείως διακείμενος; ὡς ἔγωγε οὕποτ’ ἄν σε
προσεδόκησα οὕτω μαλακισθήσεσθαι, πολλῆς
μὲν παιδείας καὶ παντοδαπῆς μετεσχηκότα, πολ-
λοῖς δὲ καὶ συνηγορηκότα.”
- 2 Καὶ δος ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν, “ἀλλ’ οὐδέν τοι ὅμοιόν
ἐστιν, ὦ Φιλίσκε, ὑπὲρ ἄλλων τέ τινα λέγειν καὶ
έαυτῷ συμβουλεύειν. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῶν
ἄλλοτρίων λεγόμενα, ἀπὸ ὄρθης καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου
τῆς γυνώμης προϊόντα, καιρὸν ἐς τὰ μάλιστα
λαμβάνει· ὅταν δὲ δὴ πάθημά τι τὴν ψυχὴν
καταλάβῃ, θολοῦται καὶ σκοτοῦται καὶ οὐδὲν
δύναται καίριον ἐννοῆσαι. ὅθεν που πάνυ καλῶς
εἴρηται ὅτι ρᾶσιν παραινέσαι ἐτέροις ἐστὶν ἡ αὐτὸν
παθόντα καρτερῆσαι.”
- 3 “Λέγεις μέν τι,” ἔφη ὁ Φιλίσκος, “ἀνθρώπινον·
οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἡξίουν σε, τοσαύτη μὲν φρονήσει
κεχρημένον τοσαύτην δὲ σοφίαν ἡσκηκότα, μὴ οὐ
προπαρεσκευάσθαι πρὸς πάντα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα, ἵν'
εἰ τι καὶ παράλογόν σοι προσπέσοι, μήτι γε²

¹ τύχην Bs., τὴν τύχην L.

² μήτι γε Dind., μήτοι γε L.

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B.C. 68

was passed, and he was forbidden to tarry in Sicily ; for he was banished five hundred miles¹ from Rome, and it was further proclaimed that if he should ever appear within those limits, both he and those who harboured him might be slain with impunity.

He accordingly went over to Macedonia and spent his time there in lamentations. But there met him a man named Philiscus, who had made his acquaintance in Athens and now by chance fell in with him again. "Are you not ashamed, Cicero," he said, "to be weeping and behaving like a woman? Really, I should never have expected that you, who have enjoyed such an excellent and varied education, and who have acted as advocate to many, would grow so faint-hearted."

"But," replied the other, "it is not at all the same thing, Philiscus, to speak for others as to advise one's self. The words spoken in others' behalf, proceeding from a mind that is firm and unshaken, are most opportune ; but when some affliction overwhelms the spirit, it becomes turbid and darkened and cannot reason out anything that is opportune. For this reason, I suppose, it has been very well said that it is easier to counsel others than to be strong oneself under suffering."

"That is but human nature," rejoined Philiscus. "I did not think, however, that you, who are gifted with so much sound sense and have practised so much wisdom, had failed to prepare yourself for all human possibilities, so that even if some unexpected accident should befall you, it would not find you

¹ Literally 3,750 stades ; Dio regularly reckons 7½ instead of 8 stades to the (Roman) mile. Cf. p. 61 and note. The distance here given agrees with Plutarch's statement (*Cic.* 32), but Cicero himself (*ad Att.* iii. 4) says 400 miles.

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- 4 καὶ ἄφρακτόν σε εὗροι. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὖν ἐν τούτῳ καθέστηκας. . . . καὶ γὰρ ἂν τι ὀφελῆσαι μί σε διαλεξάμενός τι τῶν προσφόρων, ἵν' ὥσπερ οἱ τὰ φορτία συναιρόμενοί τισιν ἐπικουφίζουσιν αὐτούς, καὶ ἐγώ σοι τὸ πάθος τοῦτο ἐπελαφρύναιμι, τοσούτῳ ρᾶον ἐκείνων ὅσφ μηδὲ 5 τὸ βραχύτατον αὐτοῦ μεταλήψομαι. οὐ γάρ που καὶ ἀπαξιώσεις παραμυθίου τινὸς παρ' ἔτερου τυχεῖν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτάρκης ἔαυτῷ ἡσθα, οὐδὲν ἀν ἡμῖν τῶν λόγων τούτων ἔδει· νῦν δὲ ὅμοιον πέπονθας ὥσπερ εἰ 'Ιπποκράτης ἢ Δημοκῆδης ἢ καὶ ἄλλος τις τῶν πάνυ ἴατρῶν νοσήματι δυσιάτῳ περιπεσὼν ἀλλοτρίας χειρὸς πρὸς τὴν ἄκεσιν αὐτοῦ προσεδεήθη.¹"
- 19 "Αλλ' εἴ γέ τινα," ἔφη ὁ Κικέρων, "τοιοῦτον ἔχεις λόγον ὥστε τὴν ἀχλύν μου ταύτην ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀφελεῖν καὶ ἐσ τὸ ἀρχαῖόν με φῶς ἐπαναγαγεῖν, ἔτοιμότατός είμι ἀκούειν. ὥσπερ γὰρ τῶν φαρμάκων, οὕτω δὴ καὶ τῶν λόγων καὶ διαφορὰὶ πολλαὶ καὶ δυνάμεις ποικίλαι εἰσίν, ὥστ' οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν εἰ καὶ ἐμὲ τὸν λαμπρὸν ἐν τε τῇ γερουσίᾳ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τοῖς τε δικαστηρίοις σοφίᾳ τινὶ καταιονήσειας."
- 2 "Φέρε οὖν," εἶπεν ὁ Φιλίσκος, "ἐπειδήπερ ἀκούειν ἔτοιμος εἰ, σκεψώμεθα πρῶτον μὲν εἰ κακὰ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔστι ταῦτα τὰ περιεστηκότα σε, ἐπειτα δὲ τίνα τρόπον αὐτὰ ἀκεσόμεθα. ἐγὼ τοίνυν πρῶτον μὲν ἀπάντων ὄρῳ σε ὑγιαίνοντα τῷ σώματι καὶ εὑ μάλα ἐρρωμένον, ὅπερ που πρῶτον κατὰ φύσιν ἀγαθόν ἔστιν ἀνθρώποις, ἐπειτα δὲ τὰ

¹ προσεδεήθη Rk., προσδεηθῆ L.

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unfortified at any point. But since, now, you are in this plight, . . .¹ for I might be of some little assistance to you by rehearsing a few appropriate arguments. And thus, just as men who put a hand to other's burdens relieve them, so I might lighten this misfortune of yours, and the more easily than they, inasmuch as I shall not take upon myself even the smallest part of it. Surely you will not deem it unbecoming, I trust, to receive some encouragement from another, since if you were sufficient for yourself, we should have no need of these words. As it is, you are in a like case to Hippocrates or Democedes or any of the other great physicians, if one of them had fallen ill of a disease hard to cure and had need of another's aid to bring about his own recovery."

"Indeed," said Cicero, "if you have any argument that will dispel this mist from my soul and restore me to the light of old, I am most ready to listen. For words, as drugs, are of many varieties, and divers potencies, so that it will not be surprising if you should be able to steep in some mixture of philosophy even me, for all my brilliant feats in the senate, the assemblies, and the law-courts."

"Come then," continued Philiscus, "since you are ready to listen, let us consider first whether these conditions that surround you are actually bad, and next in what way we may cure them. First of all, now, I see you are in excellent physical health and strength, which is surely man's chief natural blessing; and, next, that you have the necessities of

¹ The gap may be filled by some such words as, "I will endeavour to offer you some encouragement," or "Listen to me," as suggested by Bs.

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3 ἐπιτήδεια αὐτάρκη κεκτημένον, ὥστε μήτε πεινῆν μήτε διψῆν ἡ ρίγοῦν ἡ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἄτοπον ὑπ' ἀπορίας ὑπομένειν, διὸ καὶ δεύτερον εἰκότως ἂν τις ἀγαθὸν ἀνθρώπῳ φύσει τιθείη. ὅταν γάρ τινι ἡ τε τοῦ σώματος σύστασις εὖ¹ ἔχῃ καὶ διαρκεῖν ἀφροντιστῶν δύνηται, πάντα τὰ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐπιβάλλοντα καρποῦται.”

20 Ο οὖν Κικέρων ὑπολαβὼν ἔφη, “ἄλλ’ οὐδὲν τῶν τοιούτων ὅφελός ἐστιν, ὅταν του τὴν ψυχὴν λυπῇ τι καὶ δάκνῃ· πολλῷ γὰρ πλεῖον² αἱ ἐκείνης φροντίδες ταλαιπωροῦσί τινα ἡ αἱ τοῦ σώματος εὐπάθειαι τέρπουσιν. ὕσπερ καὶ ἐγὼ νῦν οὐδὲν οὔτε τῆς τοῦ σώματος ὑγιείας προτιμῶ, νοσῶν γε τὴν γνώμην, οὔτε τῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων εὐπορίας· πολλῶν γὰρ ἀπεστέρημαι.”

2 Καὶ ὅς, “καὶ τοῦτό σε,” ἔφη, “λυπεῖ; εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐνδεήσεσθαι τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἔμελλες, λόγον ἂν τινα εἶχεν ἄχθεσθαι σε τοῖς ἀπολωλόσιν· εἰ δὲ ἔκπλεύ σοι πάντα τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὑπάρχει, τί ἀνιᾶ ὅτι μὴ καὶ πλείω κέκτησαι; πᾶν γὰρ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὴν χρείαν τινὶ δὲ περιττόν ἔστι, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἵσῳ καὶ

3 παρὸν καὶ ἀπὸν καθέστηκεν, ἐπεί τοι καὶ πρότερον οὐδὲν δήπου τοῖς μὴ ἀναγκαίοις ἔχρω, ὥστε καὶ τότε μὴ εἴναι ὃν μὴ ἔχρηξες ἡ καὶ νῦν εἴναι ὃν μὴ δέη νόμιζε. καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ πατρῷά σοι τὰ πολλὰ αὐτῶν γέγονεν, ὥστε σε σπουδὴν ἴδιωτέραν περὶ αὐτὰ ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπό τε τῆς γλώττης καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν λόγων σου πεπόρισται, δι' οὓς καὶ

4 ἀπόλωλεν. οὕκουν ἀγανακτεῖν προσήκει εἰ καθά-

¹ ἡ τε . . . εὖ Rk., ἡ . . . εὖ τε L.

² πλεῖον Rk., πλείονa L.

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life in sufficiency so as not to hunger or thirst or suffer cold or endure any other hardship through lack of means—which may appropriately be set down as the second natural blessing for man. For when one's physical condition is good and one can live without anxiety, all the factors essential to happiness are enjoyed.”

To this Cicero replied : “ But not one of these things is of use when some grief is preying upon one's mind ; for mental cares cause one far more distress than bodily comforts cause pleasure. Even so, I also at present set no value on my physical health, because I am suffering in mind, nor yet on the abundance of necessaries ; for my loss is great indeed.”

“ And does this grieve you ? ” replied the other. “ Now if you were going to be in want of things needful, there would be some reason for your being annoyed at your loss. But since you have all the necessaries in full measure, why do you distress yourself because you do not possess more ? For all that one has beyond one's needs is superfluous, and amounts to the same thing whether present or absent ; since surely you did not make use formerly of what was not necessary. Consider, therefore, either that then what you did not need you did not have, or else that you now have what you do not need. Most of these things, indeed, were not yours by inheritance, that you should be particularly exercised about them, but were acquired by your own tongue and by your own words—the very things which caused you to lose them. You should not, therefore, be vexed if things have

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περ ἐκτήθη τινά, οὗτω καὶ ἀπεβλήθη. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ οἱ ναύκληροι πάνυ χαλεπῶς φέρουσι πολλὰ ζημιούμενοι· λογίζεσθαι γάρ, οἵμαι, φρονίμως ἐπίστανται ὅτι ἡ θάλαττα ἡ διδούσα σφισιν αὐτὰ καὶ ἀφαιρεῖται.

- 21 “Καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἵκανά· ἀποχρῆν τε γὰρ ἀνθρώπῳ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν τὸ τὰ ἀρκοῦντα κεκτῆσθαι καὶ μηδενὸς ὥν τὸ σῶμα χρῆσει προσδεῖσθαι νομίζω, καὶ πᾶν τὸ περιττὸν καὶ φροντίδας καὶ πράγματα καὶ φθόνους ἔχειν ἥγοῦμαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔφησθα ὅτι οὐδεμίᾳ ἀπόλαυσις τῶν τοῦ σώματος ἀγαθῶν ἐστιν, ἀν μὴ καὶ τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς προσυπάρχη τινί, ἔστι μὲν ἀληθὴς ὁ λόγος (ἀδύνατον γάρ, κακῶς αὐτῆς ἔχούσης, μὴ οὐ καὶ τοῦτ' αὐτῇ συννοσεῖν), ἐγὼ μεντοὶ πολλῷ ῥᾷον οἴομαι εἶναι τῆς εὐεξίας τῆς γνώμης ἐπιμεληθῆναι τινὶ ἡ τῆς τοῦ σώματος. τοῦτο μὲν γάρ, ἄτε καὶ σάρκινον ὅν, πολλὰ μὲν ἄτοπα ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχει, πολλῆς δὲ ἐπικουρίας παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου δεῖται· ἐκείνη δὲ δή, οὐαὶ θειοτέρας φύσεως οὖσα, καὶ ῥυθμίζεσθαι καὶ νουθετεῖσθαι ῥᾳδίως δύναται. οὐκοῦν κάνταῦθα ἴδωμεν τί τέ σοι τῶν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγαθῶν ἀπέστη, καὶ τί τῶν κακῶν προσγενομένον οὐκ ἀν ἀποτριψαίμεθα.
- 22 “Ορῶ τοίνυν ἔγωγε πρῶτον μὲν φρουριμώτατόν σε ἀνθρώπων ὄντα· τεκμήριον δὲ ὅτι πλεῖστα μὲν καὶ τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον, ἐν οἷς συνεβούλευσάς τι αὐτοῖς, ἔπεισας, πλεῖστα δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἴδιώτας, ἐν οἷς συνηγόρησάς σφισιν, ὀφέλησας· 2 ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ δικαιότατον πανταχοῦ γοῦν ὑπέρ τε τῆς πατρίδος καὶ τῶν φίλων ἀνταγωνιζόμενος τοῖς ἐπιβουλεύουσιν αὐτοῖς ἐξήτασαι· καὶ αὐτά

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been lost in the same manner in which they were won. Ship-masters, for example, do not take it greatly to heart when they suffer great losses ; for they understand, I suspect, how to take the sensible view of it, namely, that the sea which gives them wealth takes it away again.

“ So much for the present point ; for I think it should be enough for a man’s happiness to have a sufficiency and to lack nothing that the body requires, and I hold that everything in excess involves anxiety, trouble, and jealousy. As for your saying, now, that there is no enjoyment of physical blessings unless those of the spirit are also present, that is indeed true, since it is impossible, if the spirit is in a poor state, that the body should fail to share in its ailment ; nevertheless, I think it much easier for one to look after his mental health than his physical. For the body, being of flesh, contains in itself many dangers and requires much assistance from the divine power ; whereas the spirit, of a nature more divine, can easily be trained and prompted. Let us see here also, then, what spiritual blessing has abandoned you and what evil has come upon you that we may not shake off.

“ First, then, I see that you are a man of the greatest sagacity. The proof is that you so often persuaded both the senate and the people in cases where you gave them advice, and so often helped private citizens in cases where you acted as their advocate. And secondly, I see that you are a most just man. Certainly you have always been found contending for your country and for your friends against those who plotted their ruin. Indeed, this

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- γε¹ ταῦτα ἀ νῦν πέπονθας, οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι συμβέβηκέ σοι ἡ ὅτι πάνθ' ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῆς
 3 πολιτείας καὶ λέγων καὶ πράττων διετέλεις. καὶ
 μὴν ὅτι καὶ σωφροσύνης ἐς τὰ πρῶτα ἀνήκεις,
 αὐτὸ τὸ ἐπιτήδευμά σου δηλοῦ· οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τ'
 ἔστι δουλεύοντά τινα ταῖς τοῦ σώματος ἥδοναις
 ἐν μέσῳ τε ἀεὶ φαίνεσθαι καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἀναστρέφεσθαι, μαρτύρια τὰ ἡμερινὰ ἔργα τῶν νυ-
 4 κτερινῶν ποιούμενον. οὕτω δὲ δὴ τούτων ἔχόντων
 ἐγὼ μέν σε καὶ ἀνδρειότατον ωμην είναι, τοσαύτη
 μὲν ῥώμη διανοίας τοσαύτη δὲ καὶ ἵσχυ λόγων
 χρώμενον· σὺ δέ, ως ἕοικας, αὐτὸς ἔαυτοῦ ἐκ-
 πλαγεὶς ὅτι παρά τε τὴν ἐλπίδα καὶ παρὰ τὴν
 ἀξίαν ἐπταισας, παρήρησαί τι τοῦ σφόδρα ἀν-
 5 δρείου. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπολήψῃ· τοιούτων
 δὲ τῶν κατὰ σὲ ὄντων, καὶ εὖ μὲν ἥκοντος τοῦ
 σώματος εὖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, οὐχ ὄρῳ τί τὸ
 λυποῦν ἔστι σε.”
- 23 Ταῦτα αὐτοῦ εἰπόντος ὁ Κικέρων ἔφη “οὐδοκεῖ οὖν σοι μέγα κακὸν είναι ἀτιμία καὶ φυγή,
 καὶ τὸ μήτ' οἴκοι διατρίβειν μήτε² μετὰ τῶν
 φίλων είναι, ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος μεθ' ὕβρεως
 ἐκπεπτωκότα ζῆν ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῆ καὶ ἀλασθαι,
 φυγάδα προσαγορευόμενον, καὶ γέλωτα μὲν τοῖς
 ἔχθροῖς αἰσχος δὲ τοῖς οἰκείοις παρέχοντα;”
- 2 “Οὐδαμῆ ἔμοιγε” εἶπεν ὁ Φιλίσκος. “δύο
 γὰρ τούτων ὄντων ἐξ ὧν συνεστήκαμεν, ψυχῆς τε
 καὶ σώματος, καὶ ῥητῶν ἐκατέρω παρ' αὐτῆς τῆς
 φύσεως καὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν δεδομένων, εἰ μὲν
 τι περὶ ταῦθ' ἀμαρτάνοιτο, καὶ βλαβερὸν ἀν-

¹ γε H. Steph., τε L. ² μήτε supplied by Gros.

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very misfortune which you have now suffered has befallen you for no other reason than that you continued to say and do everything in behalf of the laws and of the constitution. Again, that you have attained the highest degree of self-mastery is shown by your very course of life, since it is not possible for a man who is a slave to sensual pleasures to appear constantly in public and to go to and fro in the Forum, making his deeds by day witnesses of those by night. This being the case, I, for my part, supposed you were also very brave, enjoying, as you did, such force of intellect and such power of oratory. But it seems that, startled out of yourself through having failed contrary to your hopes and deserts, you have fallen a little short of true courage. But you will regain this immediately, and as you are thus equipped as I have pointed out, with a good physical endowment as well as mental, I cannot see what it is that is distressing you."

At the end of this speech of his Cicero replied : "There seems to you, then, to be no great evil in disfranchisement and exile and in not living at home or being with your friends, but, instead, being expelled with violence from your country, living in a foreign land, and wandering about with the name of exile, causing laughter to your enemies and disgrace to your friends ?"

"Not in the least, so far as I can see," declared Philiscus. "There are two elements of which we are constituted, soul and body, and definite blessings and evils are given to each of the two by Nature herself. Now if there should be any defect in these two, it would properly be considered injurious and

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εἰκότως καὶ αἰσχρὸν νομίζοιτο, εἰ δὲ ὁρθῶς ἔχοι,
 3 καὶ μᾶλλον ἀν ὀφέλιμον εἴη. δὲ καὶ σοὶ νῦν
 ὑπάρχει. τὰ γὰρ δὴ ἄλλ’ ἐκεῖνα, αἱ φυγαὶ¹ καὶ
 αἱ ἀτιμίαι, καὶ εἰ δή τι τοιούτον ἔτερον, νόμῳ τε
 καὶ δοκήσει τινὶ καὶ αἰσχρὰ καὶ κακά ἔστι, καὶ
 οὐδὲν οὕτε τῷ σώματι οὕτε τῇ ψυχῇ λυμαίνεται.
 ποιὸν μὲν γὰρ ἀν² σῶμα εἰπεῖν ἔχοις νενοσηκὸς ἢ
 καὶ ἀπολωλός, ποίαν δὲ ψυχὴν ἀδικωτέραν ἢ καὶ
 ἀμαθεστέραν γεγονυῖαν ὑπ’ ἀτιμίας καὶ φυγῆς
 ἢ καὶ ἄλλου τινὸς τῶν τοιούτων; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ
 4 οὐχ ὁρῶ. τὸ δὲ αἴτιον ὅτι οὐδέν σφων φύσει
 κακόν ἔστιν, ὥσπερ οὐδ'³ ἢ ἐπιτιμία οὐδ’ ἡ ἐν τῇ
 πατρίδι διατριβὴ φύσει χρηστή, ἄλλ’ ὅποιά ποτ’
 ἀν τις ἔκαστος ἡμῶν περὶ αὐτὰ δοξάσῃ, τοιαῦτα
 5 καὶ δοκεῖ εἶναι. αὐτίκα τὴν ἀτιμίαν οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς
 αὐτοῖς παντελῶς ἀνθρώποι νομίζουσιν,⁴ ἄλλ’
 ἔστιν ἀ τῶν ἔργων ἐπαίτια παρὰ τισὶν ὅντα παρ
 ἄλλοις ἐπαινεῖται, καὶ ἔτερα πρὸς τινῶν τιμώμενα
 πρὸς ἔτέρων κολάζεται· εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν
 6 οὕτε τὸ ὄνομα οὕτε τὸ ἔργον αὐτῆς ἴσασι. καὶ
 πάνυ εἰκότως· ὅσα γὰρ μὴ προσάπτεται⁵ τῶν τῇ
 φύσει τοῦ ἀνθρώπου προσηκόντων, οὐδ’ ἀνήκειν
 ἐς αὐτὸν νομίζεται. ὥσπερ ἀν οὖν, εἰ⁶ κρίσις τις
 ἢ καὶ ψήφισμά τι ἐγένετο τὸν δεῖνα νοσεῖν ἢ τὸν
 δεῖνα αἰσχρὸν εἶναι, γελοιότατον ἀν δήπουθεν ἦν,
 οὕτω καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀτιμίας ἔχει.

24 “Τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ περὶ τὴν φυγὴν ἔγωγε
 ὁρῶ ὅν. ἀποδημία γάρ τις ἀτιμός ἔστιν, ὥστ’
 εἴπερ αὐτὴ καθ’ αὐτὴν ἢ ἀτιμία μηδεμίαν κακίαν

¹ αἱ φυγαὶ supplied by Rk. ² ἀν added by Pflugk.

³ οὐδ’ Bk., οὐδὲ L. ⁴ νομίζουσιν Bk., νομίζουσιν ἐπιτιμίαν L.

⁵ προσάπτεται R. Steph., προσάπτηται L. ⁶ εἰ H. Steph., η L.

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disgraceful ; but if all should be right with them, it would be useful instead. This is your condition at the present moment. Those things which you mentioned, banishment and disfranchisement, and anything else of the sort, are disgraceful and evil only by convention and a certain popular opinion, and work no injury to either body or soul. What body could you cite that has fallen ill or perished and what spirit that has grown more unjust or even more ignorant through disfranchisement or exile or anything of that sort ? I see none. And the reason is that no one of these things is by nature evil, just as neither citizenship nor residence in one's country is in itself excellent, but whatever opinion each one of us holds about them, such they seem to be. For instance, men do not universally apply the penalty of disfranchisement to the same acts, but certain deeds which are reprehensible in some places are praised in others, and various actions honoured by one people are punished by another. Indeed, some do not so much as know the name, nor the thing which it implies. And naturally enough ; for whatever does not touch that which belongs to man's nature is thought to have no bearing upon him. Precisely in the same way, therefore, as it would be most ridiculous, surely, if some judgment or decree were to be rendered that So-and-so is sick or So-and-so is base, so does the case stand regarding disfranchisement.

"The same thing I find to be true in regard to exile. It is a sojourn abroad involving disfranchisement ; so that if disfranchisement in and of itself

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- ἔχει, οὐδὲ τῇ φυγῇ δήπου προστρέψασθαι τι
 2 κακὸν δύναται, ἐπεὶ τὴν γε ἄλλως συχνοὶ πλεῖ-
 στον ὅσον χρόνον οἱ μὲν ἄκοντες οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔκόντες
 ἀποδημοῦσι, καὶ τινες καὶ πάντα τὸν βίον καταν-
 αλίσκουσι περινοστοῦντες, ὥσπερ ἀεὶ πανταχό-
 θεν ἔξελανούμενοι, καὶ οὐδὲν μέντοι παρὰ τοῦτο
 3 βλάπτεσθαι νομίζουσιν. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ διαφέρει τι
 ἐκούσιόν τινα ἢ μὴ τοῦτο ποιεῖν· οὐδὲ γάρ οὐδὲ ὁ
 ἄκων σωμασκῶν ἡττόν τι ἔρρωται τοῦ ἐθελούντι
 αὐτὸ δρῶντος, οὐδὲ ὁ ἄκων ναυτιλλόμενος ἡττώ¹
 τινὰ ὀφελίαν τοῦ ἑτέρου κτάται. καὶ αὐτό γε
 τοῦτο τὸ ἄκούσιον οὐχ ὅρῳ δυνάμενον ἀνδρὶ
 4 φρονίμῳ συμβῆναι. ὥστ' εἴπερ ἐν τούτῳ τὸ
 διάφορον τοῦ τε εὖ καὶ τοῦ κακῶς πράττειν ἐστὶν
 ὅτι² τὰ μὲν ἐθελούνται ἐτοίμως τὰ δὲ ἄκοντες
 χαλεπῶς ποιοῦμεν,³ εὐθεράπευτον·⁴ ἐὰν γάρ τοι
 πάντα τὰ ἀναγκαῖα ἐκούσιοι ὑπομένωμεν καὶ
 πρὸς μηδὲν αὐτῶν ἡττώμεθα, συνανήρηται⁵ πάντα
 5 κάκεῖνα, ὅσα ἀν ἐν τῷ ἄκουσίῳ θῆ τις εἶναι. καὶ
 γάρ που καὶ ἀρχαῖος λόγος καὶ μάλα εὖ ἔχων
 ἐστὶν ὅτι δεῖ ἡμᾶς μὴ ὅσα ἀν βουλώμεθα ἀξιοῦν
 γίγνεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅσα ἀν ἔκ τινος ἀνάγκης γίγνηται
 βουλεσθαι. οὔτε γάρ αὐθαίρετον τὸν τοῦ βίου
 τρόπον ἔχομεν οὐθ' αὐτῶν⁶ ἐσμέν· ἀλλ' ὅπως ἀν
 6 τῇ τύχῃ δόξῃ, καὶ ὅποιος ἀν ἐκάστῳ ἡμῶν δαίμων
 ἐκπληρωτὴς τοῦ τεταγμένου δοθῇ, τοιοῦτον ἀνάγκη
 καὶ ἐκείνον ἡμᾶς ποιεῖσθαι.
- 25 “Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτά ἐστιν, ἀν τ' ἐθέλωμεν ἀν

¹ ἡττώ Bs., ἡττωνα L. ² ὅτι added by Leuncl.

³ ποιοῦμεν R. Steph., ποιῶμεν L.

⁴ εὐθεράπευτον R. Steph., εὐθεράπευτος L.

⁵ συνανήρηται Rk., συνανήρητηται L.

⁶ οὐθ' αὐτῶν R. Steph., οὐτ' αὐτῶν L.

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contains no evil, surely no evil can be attached to exile either. In fact, many live abroad anyway for very long periods, some unwillingly, but others willingly; and some even spend their whole life travelling about, just as if they were expelled from every place in turn; and yet they do not regard themselves as being injured in doing so. Nor does it make any difference whether a man does it voluntarily or not; the man who trains his body unwillingly is no less strong than he who does it willingly, and one who goes on a voyage unwillingly obtains no less benefit than another. And as regards this unwillingness itself, I do not see how it can exist with a man of sense. Accordingly, if the difference between being well and badly off is that we do some things readily and voluntarily, while we perform others unwillingly and grudgingly, the trouble can easily be remedied. For if we willingly endure all necessary things and allow none of them to conquer us, all those matters in which one might assume unwillingness have been done away with at a single stroke. There is, indeed, an old saying and a very good one, to the effect that we ought not to demand that whatever we wish should come to pass, but to wish for whatever does come to pass as the result of any necessity. For we neither have free choice in our manner of life nor are we our own masters; but according as it may suit chance, and according to the character of the fortune granted each one of us for the fulfilment of what is ordained, we must also shape our life.

“ Such is the nature of the case whether we like it

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τε καὶ μήρι εἰ δέ σε οὐχὶ ἡ ἀτιμία αὐτὴ¹ οὐδὲν φυγὴ αὐτὴ¹ λυπεῖ, ἀλλ' ὅτι μὴ μόνον μηδὲν ἡδικηκῶς τὴν πατρίδα ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλὰ εὐηργετηκῶς ἡτίμωσαι τε καὶ ἔξελήλασαι, λόγισαι τοῦθ', ὅτι ἐπειδὴπερ ἄπαξ ἐπέπρωτό σοι τοιοῦτό τι παθεῖν, κάλλιστον δήπου καὶ ἄριστον συμβέβηκε

2 τὸ μηδὲν ἀδικήσαντά σε ἐπηρεάσθαι.² σὺ³ μὲν γάρ πάντα τὰ καθήκοντα τοῖς πολίταις συνεβούλευσας καὶ ἐπράξας, οὐκ ἰδιωτεύων ἀλλ' ὑπατεύων, οὐδὲν ἴδιᾳ τι πολυπραγμονῶν ἀλλὰ τοῖς τῆς βουλῆς δόγμασι πειθόμενος, οὐ κατὰ στάσιν ἀλλ'

3 ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίστῳ γενομένοις.⁴ ὁ δεῖνα δὲ καὶ ὁ δεῖνα ἐκ δυναστείας καὶ ἐπηρείας πάντα κατὰ σοῦ συνεσκευάσαντο, ὥστ' ἐκείνοις μὲν καὶ ἄχθεσθαι καὶ λυπεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τῇ ἀδικίᾳ προσήκει, σοὶ δὲ δὴ ἀνδρείως φέρειν τὰ δόξαντα τῷ διάμονι καὶ

4 καλὸν καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἐστιν. οὐ γάρ που μᾶλλον ἀν ἐθελήσαις⁵ τῷ τε Κατιλίνᾳ συμπράξας καὶ τῷ Λευτούλῳ συνομόσας, καὶ πάντα μὲν τάναντία τῶν συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι παραινέσας, μηδὲν δὲ τῶν προσταχθέντων σοι ὑπ' αὐτῆς ποιήσας, οἴκοι μένειν ἀδικήσας ἢ⁶ κατορθώσας φυγεῖν.

5 οὐκοῦν εὶ καὶ τῆς δόξης σοι μέλει, πολλῷ που αἱρετώτερόν ἐστι μηδὲν ἀδικήσαντά σε ἐκπεπτωκέναι ἢ κακουργήσαντά τι οἴκοι μεμενηκέναι· τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ ἡ αἰσχύνη τοῖς ἀδίκως ἐκβαλοῦσί⁷ τινα, ἀλλ' οὐ τῷ κατ' ἐπήρειαν ἔξελαθέντι⁸ προσγίγνεται.

¹ αὐτὴ Rk., αὕτη L.

² ἐπηρεάσθαι Bk., ἐπηρέσθαι L.

³ σὺ Pflugk, καὶ σὺ I.

⁴ γενομένοις Pflugk, γενόμενος L.

⁵ ἐθελήσαις H. Steph., ἐθελῆσαι L.

⁶ ἢ added by Xyl.

⁷ ἐκβαλοῦσι Bk., ἐκβάλλοντι L.

⁸ ἔξελαθέντι Dind., ἔξελασθέντι L.

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or not. If, now, it is not disfranchisement in itself or exile in itself that troubles you, but the fact that you have not only done your country no injury but have actually benefited her greatly, and yet you have been disfranchised and expelled, look at it in this way—that, when once it was destined for you to have such an experience, it has surely been the noblest and the best fortune that could befall you to be despitefully used without having committed any wrong. For you advised and carried out all that was proper for the citizens, not as an individual but as consul, not meddling officiously in a private capacity but obeying the decrees of the senate, which were not passed as party measures but for the best ends. This and that person, on the contrary, out of their superior power and insolence devised everything against you; hence they ought to have trouble and sorrow for their injustice, but for you it is noble as well as necessary to bear bravely what Heaven has determined. Surely you would not prefer to have joined with Catiline and conspired with Lentulus, to have given your country the exact opposite of useful counsel, to have performed none of the duties laid upon you by her, and thus remain at home as the reward of wickedness, instead of saving your country and being exiled. Accordingly, if you care at all about your reputation, it is far preferable, I am sure, for you to have been driven out, after doing no wrong, than to have remained at home by performing some base act; for, apart from other considerations, the shame attaches to those who have unjustly cast a man forth, rather than to the man who has been wantonly expelled.

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- 26 “Καίτοι ἔγωγε ἀκούω τοῦθ’, ὅτι οὐκ ἄκων οὐδ’ ἀλοὺς¹ μετέστης,² ἀλλ’ ἐθελοντὴς ἐμίσησας τὸν μετ’ αὐτῶν βίον, ἄτε μήτε βελτίους σφᾶς ποιῆσαι δυνάμενος μήτε συναπολέσθαι σφίσιν ὑπομένων, καὶ ἔφυγες οὐ τὴν πατρίδα ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτῇ. ὥστ’ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν καὶ ἄτιμοι καὶ ἔξοριστοι εἰεν ἄν, πάντα τάγαθὰ ἐκ τῶν ψυχῶν 2 ἐκβεβληκότες, σὺ δὲ ἐπίτιμος καὶ εὐδαίμων, μήτ’ ἀτόπως τινὶ δουλεύων καὶ πάντα τὰ προσήκοντα ἔχων, ἄν τε ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἄν τε ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἄν τε καὶ ἄλλοθί που τῆς οἰκουμένης ζῆν ἐθελήσῃς. οὐ γὰρ δήπου τὰ χωρία οὔτε εύτυχίαν οὔτε κακοδαιμονίαν τινὰ δίδωσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔκαστος αὐτῷ καὶ πατρίδα καὶ εὐδαιμονίαν ἀεὶ καὶ παν- 3 ταχοῦ ποιεῖ. καὶ ταῦθ’ ὁ Κάμιλλος ἐννοήσας³ ἡδέως ἐν Ἀρδέᾳ κατώκησε, ταῦθ’ ὁ Σκιτίων λογισάμενος ἀλύπως ἐν Λιτέρνῳ κατεβίω. τί γὰρ δεῖ τὸν Ἀριστείδην, τί δὲ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα λέγειν, οὓς ἐνδοξοτέρους ἡ φυγὴ ἐποίησεν, τί τὸν Ἀυννι . . .⁴ τί τὸν Σόλωνα, ὃς ἐκὼν ἔτη δέκα ἀπεξενώθη; 4 “Μὴ οὖν μηδὲ σὺ μήτε χαλεπόν τι τῶν τοιούτων, ἢ μήτε τῇ⁵ τοῦ σώματος μήτε τῇ τῆς ψυχῆς ἡμῶν φύσει προσήκει, νόμιζε εἶναι, μήτ’ ἀγανάκτει τοῖς προσπεπτωκόσιν. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ’ αἴρεσίς τις ἔστιν ἡμῶν τοῦ ζῆν ὅπως ἀν ἐθελήσωμεν, ὥσπερ εἴπον, ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη πᾶσα ὑπο- 5 μένειν ἡμᾶς τὰ δοκοῦντα τῷ δαιμονίῳ. τοῦτο δὲ ἀν μὲν ἐθελονταὶ ποιῶμεν, οὐ λυπησόμεθα, ἀν δὲ

¹ ἀλοὺς R. Steph., ἄλλους L. ² μετέστης Bk., μετέστησας L.

³ ἐννοήσας Rk., εὖ νοήσας L.

⁴ Ἀυννιον L, Ἀυνίβαν Fabricius. ⁵ τῇ supplied by Leuncl.

BOOK XXXVIII

B.C. 58

“ Moreover, the story, as I heard it, was that you did not depart unwillingly, nor after conviction, but of your own accord ; that you hated to live with them, seeing that you could not make them better and would not endure to perish with them, and that you fled, not from your country, but from those who were plotting against her. Consequently it would be they who are dishonoured and banished, having cast out all that is good from their souls, and it would be you who are honoured and fortunate, as being nobody’s slave in unseemly fashion but possessing all that is needful, whether you choose to live in Sicily, or in Macedonia, or anywhere else in the world. For surely it is not places that give either success or misfortune of any sort, but each man creates his own country and his own happiness always and everywhere. This was the feeling of Camillus when he was fain to dwell in Ardea ; this was the way Scipio reasoned when he spent his last days in Liternum without grieving. But why mention Aristides or Themistocles, men whom exile rendered more famous, or . . .¹ or Solon, who of his own accord left home for ten years ?

“ Therefore, do you likewise cease to consider irksome any such thing as pertains neither to our physical nor to our spiritual nature, and do not vex yourself at what has happened. For to us belongs no choice, as I told you, of living as we please, but it is absolutely necessary for us to endure what Heaven determines. If we do this voluntarily, we shall not be grieved ; but if involuntarily, we shall

¹ Annius, the Ms. reading, is corrupt ; perhaps Hannibal is meant. In any case a relative clause appears to have been lost after the name.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἀκόντως, οὗτε¹ ἐκφευξόμεθά τι τῶν πεπρωμένων,
καὶ τὸ μέγιστον τῶν κακῶν προσεπικτησόμεθα,
 6 τὸ μάτην ἀνιᾶσθαι. τεκμήριον δὲ ὅτι οἱ μὲν καὶ
τὰ ἀτοπώτατα εὐκόλως φέροντες ἐν οὐδενὶ δεινῷ
καθεστηκέναι νομίζουσιν, οἵ δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἑλαφρο-
τάτοις βαρυνόμενοι πάντα τὰ ἔξ ἀνθρώπων κακὰ
ἔχειν ὑποπτεύουσι· καὶ ἔτεροι, οἵ μὲν καὶ τὰ
ἀμείνω κακῶς οἵ δὲ καὶ τὰ χείρω καλῶς μετα-
χειριζόμενοι, τοιαῦτα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις² ἐκάτερα
δοκεῖν εἶναι ποιοῦσιν οἴα αὐτοῖς εἶναι παρασκευά-
 27 ζουσι. καὶ σὺ οὖν ταῦτα λογιζόμενος μήτε τοῖς
παροῦσιν ἄχθου, μήτ', ἀν τοὺς ἐκβαλόντας σε
εὔτυχοῦντας πυνθάνη, λυποῦ. κουφαὶ³ μὲν γὰρ
καὶ ἐφήμεροι καὶ ἄλλως αἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων εὐπρα-
γίαι εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσφ ἀν μᾶλλον τις ἀπ' αὐτῶν
ἐπαύξῃ, ῥᾷον ὕσπερ πνεῦμα πίπτει, μάλιστα
 2 δὲ ἐν ταῖς στάσεσιν. ἄτε γὰρ ἐν τεταραγμένοις
καὶ ἀκαταστάτοις πράγμασι φερόμενοι⁴ μικρόν,
μᾶλλον δὲ οὐδέν, τῶν χειμαζομένων διαφέρουσιν,
ἄλλ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω, τοτὲ μὲν δεύρο τοτὲ δὲ
ἐκεῖσε, ἄπτουσι.⁵ καν ἄρα τι καὶ τὸ βραχύτατον
 3 σφαλῶσι, παντελῶς βαπτίζονται. καὶ ἵνα γε
μήτε τὸν Δροῦσον μήτε τὸν Σκιπίωνα μήτε τοὺς
Γράκχους ἡ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς εἴπω, μέμνησο⁶
μὲν ὅπως ὁ Κάμιλλος ὁ φυγὰς ἄμεινον τοῦ Καπι-
τωλίνου⁷ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπῆλλαξε, μέμνησο⁸ δὲ ὅσον
Ἄριστείδης τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους ὕστερον διήνεγκεν.
 4 ““Οστε καὶ σὺ μάλιστα μὲν ἔλπιζε καὶ κατ-
αχθήσεσθαι (οὗτε γὰρ ἔξ ἀδικίας ἔξελήλασαι, καὶ

¹ οὗτε Rk., οὐδὲ, L.

² ἄλλοις supplied by Rk.

³ κουφαὶ Leuncl., κωφαὶ L.

⁴ φερόμενοι R. Steph., φερόμενος L.

⁵ ἄπτουσι supplied by Reim.

⁶ μέμνησο Rk., μέμνησθε L.

⁷ Καπιτωλίνου Wesseling, Καπιτωλίου L.

BOOK XXXVIII

not escape at all what is fated, and we shall at the ^{B.C. 58} same time acquire the greatest of ills—the distressing of our hearts to no purpose. The proof of this is that men who bear good-naturedly the most outrageous fortunes do not regard themselves as being in any very dreadful plight, while those who are disturbed at the lightest disappointments imagine that all human ills are theirs. And people in general, both those who manage favourable conditions badly and those who manage unfavourable conditions well, make their good or ill fortune appear to others to be just what they make it for themselves. Bear this in mind, then, and be not cast down by your present state, nor grieve if you learn that the men who exiled you are flourishing. For the successes of men are vain and ephemeral at best, and the higher a man climbs as a result of them, the more easily, like a breath, does he fall, especially in partisan strife. Borne along in the midst of troubled and unstable conditions they differ little, if at all, from sailors in a storm, but are tossed up and down, now hither, now thither; and if they make the slightest mistake, they are sure to sink. Not to mention Drusus, or Scipio, or the Gracchi, or certain others, remember how Camillus, the exile, later came off better than Capitolinus, and remember how greatly Aristides afterwards surpassed Themistocles.

“ Do you also, then, hope, first and foremost, for your restoration; for you have not been expelled

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἐπιζητήσουσι μέν σε, ὡς πυνθάνομαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ
οἱ ἐκβεβληκότες, ποθήσουσι δὲ πάντες). ἀν δὲ δὴ
καὶ ἐν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἐμμείνης, μήτι γε¹ καὶ
 28 ἀνιαθῆς παρὰ τοῦτο μηδέν. ἀν μὲν γάρ μοι
πεισθῆς, καὶ πάνυ ἀγαπήσεις χωρίου τέ τι παρα-
θαλασσίδιον ἔξω πάτου ἐκλεξάμενος, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ
γεωργῶν τε ἄμα καὶ συγγράφων τι, ὡς Ξενοφῶν,
 2 ὡς Θουκυδίδης. τό τε γὰρ εἶδος τοῦτο τῆς σοφίας
διαρκέστατόν ἐστι καὶ παντὶ μὲν ἀνδρὶ πάσῃ δὲ
πολιτείᾳ ἀρμοδιώτατον, καὶ ἡ φυγὴ φέρει τινὰ
σχολὴν γονιμωτέραν. ὥστ' εἴπερ ὅντως ἀθάνατος
καθάπερ ἐκεῖνοι γενέσθαι ἐθέλεις, ζήλωσον αὐ-
 3 τούς. τά τε γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια ἀρκοῦντα ἔχεις καὶ
οὗτ' ἀξιώματός τυνος προσδέη. εἰ γάρ τι καὶ ἐν
τούτοις ἀγαθόν ἐστιν, ὑπάτευκας· καὶ πλέον
οὐδὲν τοῖς καὶ δεύτερον καὶ τρίτον ἡ καὶ τέταρτον
ἄρξασι, πλὴν γραμμάτων ἀριθμοῦ κενῶν, ὑπάρχει,
ἀ μήτε ζῶντα μήτ' ἀποθανόντα τινὰ ὠφελεῖ.
 4 οὐκουν ἀν ἔλοιο οὔτε Κορούνος οὔτε Μάριος ὁ
ἐπτάκις ὑπατεύσας μᾶλλον ἡ Κικέρων εἶναι. οὗτ'
αὐτὸν ἡγεμονίας τινὸς ἐπιθυμεῖς, ὃς γε καὶ τὴν δο-
θεῖσάν σοι ἐξέστης, καταφρονήσας μὲν τῶν ἀπ'
αὐτῆς κερδῶν, καταφρονήσας δὲ καὶ τῆς ὀλιγο-
χρονίου τε καὶ ὑπευθύνου πᾶσι τοῖς συκοφαντεῦν
 5 ἐθέλουσιν ἐξουσίας. καὶ ταῦτ' εἴπον οὐχ ὅτι καὶ
ἀναγκαῖον τι² αὐτῶν πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστίν,
ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῦς, ἐπείπερ ἐχρῆν,
ἰκανῶς ἐξήτασαι, ἵνα καὶ ἐξ ἐκείνων τὸ διάφορον
τῶν βίων μαθὼν τὰ μὲν ἔλη τὰ δὲ ἀπώση³ καὶ
τὰ μὲν διώξης τὰ δὲ φύγης. σμικρὸς γὰρ ὁ βίος

¹ μήτι γε Dind.. μήτοι γε L. ² τι supplied by Oddey.

³ ἀπάση Dind., ἀπωθῆσθη L.

BOOK XXXVIII

on account of wrong-doing, and the very ones who drove you forth will, as I learn, seek for you, while all will miss you. But even if you continue in your present state, do not distress yourself at all about it. For if you will take my advice, you will be quite satisfied to pick out a little estate in some retired spot on the coast and there carry on at the same time farming and some historical writing, like Xenophon and like Thucydides. This form of learning is most enduring and best adapted to every man and to every state; and exile brings with it a kind of leisure that is more fruitful. If, then, you wish to become really immortal, like those historians, emulate them. You have the necessary means in sufficiency and you lack no distinction. For if there is any virtue in such honours, you have been consul; nothing more belongs to those who have held office a second, a third, or a fourth time, except an array of idle letters which benefit no man, living or dead. Hence you would not choose to be Corvinus,¹ or Marius, the man seven times consul, rather than Cicero. Nor, again, are you anxious for any position of command, seeing that you withdrew from the one bestowed upon you, because you scorned the gains to be had from it, scorned a brief authority that was subject to the scrutiny of all who chose to practise blackmail. These matters I have mentioned, not because any one of them is requisite for happiness, but because, since it was necessary, you have occupied yourself sufficiently with public affairs to learn therefrom the difference in lives and to choose the one course and reject the other, to pursue the one and avoid the other. Our life is but short, and you

¹ M. Valerius Corvus (less properly Corvinus), consul for the sixth time in B.C. 299.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- ημῶν, καὶ δεῖ σε μὴ πάντα αὐτὸν ἄλλοις βιώναι,
 6 ἀλλ' ἥδη τι καὶ σεαυτῷ χαρίσασθαι. σκέψαι δὲ
 ὅσον ἡ τε ἡσυχία τῆς ταραχῆς καὶ ἡ εὔροια¹ τῶν
 θορύβων ἡ τε ἐλευθερία τῆς δουλείας καὶ ἡ ἀσφά-
 λεια τῶν κινδύνων διαφέρει, ἵν' ἐπιθυμήσῃς ζῆσαι
 ως ἐγώ σοι παραινῶ.
- “Οὕτω μὲν γάρ εὔδαιμονήσεις, καί σου μέγα
 ὄνομα καὶ² τοῦτο ἀεὶ καὶ ζῶντος ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ
 29 τελευτήσαντος ἔσται· ἀν δὲ δὴ τήν τε κάθοδον
 σπουδάσης καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ λαμπρότητα
 ζηλώσης, δυσχερὲς μὲν οὐδὲν εἰπεῖν βούλομαι,
 φοβοῦμαι δέ, ἐς τε τὰ πράγματα ἀποβλέπων
 καὶ τὴν σὴν παρρησίαν ἐννοῶν, τήν τε δύναμιν
 καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν σου θεωρῶν,
 2 μήποτέ τι καὶ αὐθις σφαλῆς. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐν
 φυγῇ γένοιο, μεταγνώσῃ μόνον,³ εἰ δέ τι ἔτερον
 ἀνήκεστον πάθοις, οὐδὲ μετανοῆσαι δυνήσῃ. καί-
 τοι πῶς μὲν οὐ δεινόν, πῶς δ' οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἀπο-
 τμηθῆναι τέ τινος τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν
 τεθῆναι, κὰν οὕτω τύχῃ, καὶ ἄνδρα τινὰ αὐτῇ
 3 καὶ γυναῖκα⁴ ἐνυβρίσαι; καὶ με μὴ ως φαῦλά
 σοι οἰωνιζόμενον μισήσης, ἀλλ' ως διοσημάν
 τινὰ προδεικνύντα φύλαξαι. μηδέ σε ἔξαπα-
 τάτω⁵ τοῦθ', ὅτι καὶ φύλους τινὰς τῶν δυνατῶν
 ἔχεις· οὐδὲν γάρ σε ὠφελήσουσιν οἱ δοκοῦντες
 φιλεῖν πρὸς τοὺς ἐχθρῶς⁶ διακειμένους, ὥσπερ
 4 που καὶ πεπείρασαι. οἱ γὰρ δυναστείας ἐρῶντες
 παρ' οὐδὲν⁷ πάντα τάλλα πρὸς τὸ τυχεῖν ων

¹ εὔροια R. Steph., εὔρεια L.

² καὶ R. Steph., εἰ καὶ L.

³ μόνον Bk., μὲν L.

⁴ καὶ ἄνδρα—καὶ γυναῖκα Bk., κὰν ἀ.—κὰν γ. L.

⁵ ἔξαπατάτω R. Steph., ἔξαπάτω L.

⁶ ἐχθρῶς R. Steph., ἐχθροὺς L.

⁷ οὐδὲν Reim., οὐδενὶ L.

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ought not to live all yours for others, but by this time to grant a little to yourself. Consider how much better quiet is than turmoil, and tranquillity than tumults, freedom than slavery, and safety than dangers, that you may feel a desire to live as I am urging you to do. In this way you will be happy, and your name shall be great because of it—and that for evermore, whether you are living or dead.

"If, however, you are eager for your restoration and aim at a brilliant political career, I do not wish to say anything unpleasant, but I fear, as I cast my eyes over the situation and call to mind your frankness of speech, and behold the power and numbers of your adversaries, that you may meet defeat once more. If then you should encounter exile, you will have merely to experience a change of heart ; but if you should incur some fatal punishment, you will not be able even to repent. And yet is it not a dreadful and disgraceful thing to have one's head cut off and set up in the Forum, for any man or woman, it may be, to insult? Do not hate me as one who prophesies evil to you, but pay heed to me as to one announcing a warning from Heaven. Do not let the fact that you have certain friends among the powerful deceive you. You will get no help against those who hate you from the men who seem to love you, as, indeed, you have learned by experience. For those who have a passion for power regard everything else as nothing in comparison with obtaining what

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βούλονται τίθενται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς φιλτάτους
καὶ τοὺς συγγενεστάτους πολλάκις ἀντὶ τῶν
ἔχθιστων ἀντικαταλλάσσονται.”

- 30 Καὶ Κικέρων μὲν ταῦτα ἀκούσας ῥάων¹ πως
ἐγένετο, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἔφυγεν, ἀλλὰ
καὶ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Πομπηίου τοῦ μάλιστα αὐτὸν
ἐκβαλόντος κατήχθη. αἴτιον δὲ ὅτι ὁ Κλώδιος
τόν τε Τιγράνην τὸν νεώτερον, ἐν δεσμοῖς ἔτι καὶ
2 τότε παρὰ Λουκίῳ Φλαουίῳ ὄντα, πεισθεὶς ὑπὸ²
χρημάτων ἔξήρπασε καὶ ἀφῆκε, καὶ τὸν Πομ-
πήιον τόν τε Γαβίνιον ἀγανακτήσαντας ἐπὶ τούτῳ
περιύβρισε, τοῖς τε ἀμφ’ αὐτοὺς οὖσι καὶ πληγὰς
καὶ τραύματα ἔδωκε, καὶ τοῦ ὑπάτου τάς τε
ῥάβδους συνέτριψε καὶ τὴν οὐσίαν καθιέρωσεν.
3 ὄργισθεὶς γὰρ διὰ ταῦθ’ ὁ Πομπήιος, ἄλλως τε καὶ
ὅτι τῇ³ ἔξουσίᾳ, ἦν αὐτὸς τοῖς δημάρχοις ἀπεδε-
δώκει, κατ’ αὐτοῦ ὁ Κλώδιος ἐκέχρητο, ἀνακαλέ-
σασθαι τὸν Κικέρωνα ἡθέλησε, καὶ αὐτῷ τὴν
κάθοδον εὔθὺς διὰ τοῦ Νινοίου πράττειν ἤρξατο.
4 καὶ ὃς ἐσήνεγκε μὲν ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον τὴν ὑπὲρ
αὐτοῦ γνώμην, ἀπόντα τὸν Κλώδιον τηρήσας·
ἀντιστάντος δέ οἱ ἐτέρου τινὸς δημάρχου, ἐκείνην
τε ὡς καὶ τῷ πλήθει κοινώσων ἔξέθηκε, καὶ τῷ
Κλωδίῳ πρὸς πάντα καθάπαξ ἡναυτιοῦτο. κάκ
τούτου καὶ φιλοινεικίαι καὶ τραύματα ἀπ’ αὐτῶν
5 πολλὰ ἐκατέροις ἐγίγνετο. πρὶν δὲ ἡ ἐς τοῦτο
ἀφικέσθαι, βουληθεὶς ὁ Κλώδιος τόν τε Κάτωνα
ἐκποδών, δπως ῥάον δσα ἐπραττε κατορθώσῃ,
ποιήσασθαι, καὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν³ τότε τὴν
Κύπρον ἔχοντα ἀμύνασθαι ὅτι αὐτὸν παρὰ τῶν

¹ ῥάων Rk., δαιδίως I.. ² τῇ Xyl., ἐν L.

³ τὸν added by Rk.

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they desire, and often give up their dearest friends B.C. 58 and closest kin in exchange for their bitterest foes."

On hearing this Cicero grew somewhat easier in mind. His exile, however, did not last long, but he was recalled by Pompey himself, who had been chiefly responsible for his expulsion. The reason was this. Clodius had taken a bribe to deliver Tigranes the younger, who was still at that time in confinement at the house of Lucius Flavius, and had let him go ; and when Pompey and Gabinius became indignant at this, he wantonly insulted them, inflicted blows and wounds upon their followers, broke to pieces the consul's fasces, and devoted his property to the gods. Pompey, enraged at this, particularly because the authority which he himself had restored to the tribunes had been used against him by Clodius, desired to recall Cicero, and immediately began through Ninnius to work for his restoration. The latter waited for Clodius to be absent, and then introduced in the senate the motion in Cicero's behalf. When another one of the tribunes opposed him, he not only posted up his measure, indicating that he would communicate it also to the people, but he furthermore set himself in unqualified opposition to Clodius at every point. From this there arose contentions and many wounds in consequence for both sides. But before matters reached that point Clodius wished to get Cato out of the way, so that he might more easily succeed with his schemes, and likewise to avenge himself upon Ptolemy, who then held Cyprus, because the latter

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καταποντιστῶν οὐκ ἐλύσατο, τήν τε νῆσον ἔδήμοσίωσε καὶ πρὸς τὴν διοίκησιν αὐτῆς τὸν Κάτωνα καὶ μάλα ἄκοντα ἀπέστειλε.

- 31 *Ταῦτα μὲν ἐν¹ τῇ πόλει ἐγίγνετο· Καῖσαρ δὲ εὗρε μὲν οὐδὲν ἐν τῇ Γαλατίᾳ πολέμιον, ἀλλὰ ἀκριβῶς πάντα ἡσύχαζεν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ διεγένετο, ἀλλὰ αὐτομάτου τὸ πρώτον πολέμου τινὸς αὐτῷ συμβάντος ἔτερος συνηνέχθη, ὥστ' αὐτόν, ὅπερ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπεθύμει, πάντα . . .*
- 2 *καὶ πολεμῆσαι καὶ κατορθῶσαι. Ἐλουήτιοι γὰρ πλήθει τε ἀκμάζοντες καὶ χώραν οὐκ αὐτάρκη τῇ πολυναυθρωπίᾳ σφῶν ἔχοντες, μέρος μὲν τι ἐκπέμψαι ἐς ἀποικίαν οὐκ ἡθέλησαν, μὴ καὶ διασπασθέντες εὐεπιβουλευτότεροι τοῖς λυπηθεῖσί ποτε ὑπ' αὐτῶν γένωνται, πάντες δὲ δὴ ἀπαναστῆναι βουληθέντες, ὡς καὶ ἐς ἑτέραν τινὰ καὶ πλείω καὶ βελτίω χώραν μετοικισθησόμενοι, τάς τε κώμας καὶ τὰς πόλεις σφῶν ἀπάσας ἔκαυσαν ὥστε μηδένα*
- 3 *μετάμελον τῆς ἀναστάσεως ποιήσασθαι. καί τινας² καὶ ἑτέρους τῶν αὐτῶν δεομένους προσλαβόντες ἀπῆραν, Ὁρκετόριγός σφισιν ἡγουμένου, ἐν νῷ³ ἔχοντες τὸν τε Ὅρδανὸν διαβῆναι καὶ πρὸς ταῖς "Ἀλπεσί που κατοικισθῆναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ τὴν τε γέφυραν διέκοψε καὶ τάλλα ὡς κωλύσων αὐτοὺς διαβῆναι ἡτοιμάζετο, ἐπεμψαν πρὸς αὐτὸν δίοδόν τε αἰτούμενοι καὶ προσυπισχούμενοι μηδὲν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων γῆν κακώσειν.*
- 4 *καὶ ὅς, εἴ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα μήτε ἐπίστευεν⁴ αὐτοῖς μήτε προχωρῆσαι ποι ἐπιτρέψειν ἔμελλεν, ἀλλ'*

¹ *ἐν* added by R. Steph. ² *τινας* Bk., *τινας* μὲν L.

³ *ἐν νῷ* supplied by Leunol.

⁴ *ἐπίστευεν* H. Steph., *ἐπίστεισεν* L.

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had failed to ransom him from the pirates. Hence he B.C. 58 declared the island the property of the state and despatched Cato, very much against the latter's will, to attend to its administration.

While this was going on in the city, Caesar found no hostility in Gaul, but everything was absolutely quiet. The state of peace, however, did not continue, but first one war broke out against him of its own accord, and then another was added, so that his greatest wish was fulfilled of waging war and winning success for the whole [period of his command (?)]. The Helvetii, who were strong in numbers and had not sufficient land for their large population, were unwilling to send out a part to form a colony for fear that if separated they might be more exposed to plots on the part of the tribes whom they had once injured ; instead, they decided to migrate all together, with the intention of settling in some larger and better country, and they burned all their villages and cities, so that none should regret the migration. After adding to their numbers some others who felt the same needs, they set out with Orgetorix as their leader, intending to cross the Rhone and settle somewhere near the Alps. When Caesar destroyed the bridge and made other preparations to hinder them from crossing, they sent to him asking permission to cross and also promising to do no injury to the Roman territory. And though he had the greatest distrust of them and had not the slightest idea of allowing them to proceed, nevertheless, because he

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ὅτι γε οὐδέπω καλῶς παρεσκεύαστο, βουλεύσεσθαι τε¹ ὑπὲρ ὧν ἡξίουν μετὰ τῶν ὑποστρατήγων
ἔφη καὶ τὴν ἀπόκρισιν ἐν ρῆτῃ τινι ἡμέρᾳ δώσειν.
καὶ τι καὶ ἐλπίδος, ὡς καὶ ἐπιτρέψων σφίσι τὴν
δίοδον, ὑπετείνατο. κἀν τούτῳ τὰ ἐπικαιρότατα
διετάφρευσε καὶ ἀπετείχισεν, ὥστ' ἄπορον αὐτοῖς
τὴν ὁδὸν γενέσθαι.

- 32 Οἱ οὖν βάρβαροι χρόνον μέν τινα ἐπέσχον,
ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν ἡκουσαν κατὰ τὸ συγκείμενον,
ἄραντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τῶν Ἀλλοβρίγων
ἐπορεύοντο ἥπερ ὥρμηντο, ἔπειτ' ἐντυχόντες τοῖς
2 κωλύμασιν ἐς Σηκουανοὺς ἀπετράποντο, καὶ διά
τε τούτων καὶ διὰ τῶν Αἰδούων ἐθελοντί σφισι
τὴν δίοδον, ἐφ' ὃ μηδὲν ἀδικηθῶσι, παρεχόντων
διούντες οὐκ ἐνέμειναν τοῖς ὠμολογημένοις, ἀλλὰ
τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐλεηλάτουν. πέμψαντες οὖν οἵ
τε Σηκουανοὶ καὶ οἱ Αἴδουοι πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα
ἐπικουρίαν τε παρ' αὐτοῦ ἥτουν, καὶ ἐδέοντο μή
3 σφας περιιδεῖν ἀπολομένους.² καὶ ἔλεγον μὲν
οὐδὲν ὅμοια οἷς ἐπραξαν, ἔτυχον δ' οὖν ὅμως ὧν
ἡξίουν· ὁ γὰρ Καίσαρ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν
Τόλοσαν οἱ Ἐλουητίοι τράπωνται, εἴλετο μετ'
ἐκείνων αὐτοὺς ἀμύνασθαι μᾶλλον ἢ συμφρονή-
σασί σφισιν, διπερ εὑδῆλον ἦν ἐσόμενον, πολεμῆσαι.
4 προσπεσὼν οὖν διὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Ἐλουητίοις τὸν
"Αραριν διαβαίνουσι, τοὺς μὲν τελευταίους ἐπακο-
λουθοῦντας ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ πόρῳ διέφθειρε, τοὺς δὲ
προκεχωρηκότας ἐς τοσοῦτον ἐκ τοῦ αἰφνιδίου καὶ
ἐκ τοῦ τάχους τῆς διώξεως καὶ ἐκ³ τῆς πύστεως
τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἐξέπληξεν ὥστε ἐς ὁμολογίαν

¹ τε H. Steph., τι I.. ² ἀπολομένους Cobet, ἀπολουμένους L.

³ ἐκ added by Bk.

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was not yet well prepared he answered that he wished to consult his lieutenants about their requests and would give them their reply on a stated day ; in fact he held out some little hope that he would grant them the passage. Meanwhile he dug ditches and erected walls in the most commanding positions, so as to make the road impassable for them. B.C. 58

Accordingly the barbarians waited for a time, and then, when they heard nothing as agreed, they set out and proceeded first through the country of the Allobroges, as they had begun. Then, encountering the obstacles, they turned aside into the territory of the Sequani and passed through their land as well as that of the Aedui, who gave them a free passage on condition that they should do no harm ; but instead of abiding by the agreement, they went to plundering their country. Then the Sequani and Aedui sent to Caesar asking for assistance and begging him not to let them be ruined. Although their statements did not correspond at all with their past deeds, they nevertheless obtained their request. For Caesar was afraid the Helvetii might turn also against Tolosa, and chose to drive them back with the help of the other tribes, rather than to fight them all after they had come to an understanding, which it was clear they would otherwise do. Consequently he fell upon the Helvetii as they were crossing the Arar, annihilating at the very ford those who were bringing up the rear, and so alarming those who had gone ahead by the suddenness and swiftness of his pursuit and the report of their losses, that they desired to come to terms, on condition of

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33 ἐπὶ χώρᾳ τινὶ ἐθελῆσαι ἐλθεῖν. οὐ μέντοι καὶ συνέβησαν· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ὁμήρους ἡτήθησαν, ἡγανάκτησαν οὐχ ὅτι ἡπιστοῦντο, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἀπηξίουν ὁμήρους τισὶ δοῦναι.

Καὶ τῶν μὲν σπουδῶν κατεφρόνησαν, προχωροῦντες δὲ αὐθις τὴν τε ἵππον τοῦ Καίσαρος, ἀπό τε τοῦ πεζοῦ πολὺ προδραμοῦσαν καὶ τοὺς ὅπισθιοφύλακας αὐτῶν παραλυποῦσαν, ὑποστάντες
2 τῷ ἵππικῷ ἐνίκησαν, κάκ τούτου αὐτοί τε φρόνημα λαβόντες καὶ ἔκεινον φυγεῖν διά τε τὴν ἐλάττωσιν, καὶ ὅτι σπανίσας τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πρὸς πόλιν τινὰ ἔξω τῆς ὁδοῦ οὖσαν ἔξετράπετο, νομίσαντες,
3 τοῦ τε πρόσω ἀφεῖντο καὶ ἐπεδίωξαν αὐτόν. ἴδων οὖν τοῦτο ὁ Καῖσαρ, καὶ φοβηθεὶς τὴν τε ὄρμὴν αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ πλήθος, τῷ μὲν πεζῷ πρὸς μετέωρον τι ὥρμησε, τοὺς δὲ ἵππεας προεβάλετο¹ προκινδυνεῦσαι σφισιν, ἔως ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ παρατάξῃ. τρεψαμένων τε αὐθις αὐτοὺς ἔκείνων, καὶ πρὸς αὐτό τὸ δρθιον θυμῷ φερομένων, ἐπικατέδραμέ σφισιν ἔξαίφνης, καὶ ἄτε συντεταγμένος σποράδας
4 ἔξ ὑπερδεξίων οὐ χαλεπώς ἀπεώσατο. τραπομένων δὲ τούτων, ἄλλοι τινὲς τῶν μὴ μαχομένων (ὑπό τε γὰρ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς σπουδῆς οὐ πάντες ἂμα παρεγένοντο) προσέμιξαν ἔξαίφνης κατὰ ιώτου τοῖς ἐπιδιώκουσί σφας, καὶ ἐθορύβησαν
5 μὲν αὐτούς, πλεῖον δὲ οὐδὲν ἔσχον· ὁ γὰρ Καῖσαρ τοῖς ἵππεῦσι τοὺς φεύγοντας προστάξας αὐτὸς τῷ ὀπλιτικῷ πρὸς ἔκείνους ἐτράπετο, καὶ κρατήσας πρὸς τε τὰς ἀμάξias ἀμφοτέροις σφίσι συγκαταφυγοῦσιν ἐφέσπετο, κάνταυθα αὐθις ἰσχυρῶς

¹ προεβάλετο Rk., προσεβάλλετο L.

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receiving some land. They did not, however, reach B.C. 58 any agreement; for when they were asked for hostages, they became offended, not because they were distrusted, but because they thought it unworthy of them to give hostages to anyone. So they disdained a truce and went forward again.

When Caesar's cavalry galloped far ahead of the infantry and proceeded to harass their rear-guard, the enemy withheld them with their own cavalry and conquered them. Filled with pride in consequence, and thinking that he, too, had fled, both because of the defeat and because, owing to lack of provisions, he turned aside to a city that was off the road, they abandoned further progress and pursued after him. Caesar, seeing this and fearing the violence of their attack as well as their numbers, hurried with his infantry to some higher ground, but first threw forward his horsemen to bear the brunt of the fighting until he could marshal his forces in a suitable place. The barbarians routed them a second time and were making a spirited charge straight up the hill, when Caesar with his forces in battle-array dashed down upon them suddenly from his superior position, while they were scattered, and so repulsed them without difficulty. After these had been routed, some others who had not joined in the conflict—for owing to their multitude and their haste not all had arrived at the same time—attacked the pursuers in the rear and threw them into some confusion, but gained no advantage. For Caesar, leaving the fugitives to his cavalry, and turning himself with his heavy-armed troops to the others, defeated them and followed both bodies as they fled together to the waggons; and there, though from these vehicles they made a

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- 6 ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἀμυνομένους σφᾶς ἐνίκησε. παθόντες
 δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ βάρβαροι δίχα διηρέθησαν. οἱ μὲν
 γὰρ ώμολόγησαν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐς τε τὴν οἰκείαν ὅθεν
 ἔξανέστησαν ἐπανῆλθον, κἀνταῦθα τὰς πόλεις
 ἀνορθώσαντες ὥκησαν· οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐθελήσαντες τὰ
 ὄπλα παραδοῦναι πρὸς τὸν Ῥήνον, ὡς καὶ ἐς τὴν
 ἀρχαίαν σφῶν γῆν ἐπανελθεῖν δυνάμενοι, ὥρμη-
 σαν, καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ σύμμαχοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων δι' ὧν
 διήσταν ρᾳδίως, ἄτε καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ νεικημένους,
 ἔφθειραν.
- 34 Οὗτω μὲν δὴ τὸν πρῶτον πόλεμον ὁ Καίσαρ
 ἐπολέμησεν, ἀρξάμενος δὲ ἐκεῖθεν οὐχ ἡσύχασεν,
 ἀλλ' αὐτός τε τὸ ἑαυτοῦ βούλημα¹ ἄμα ἀπεπλή-
 ρωσε καὶ τοῖς συμμάχοις ἔχαρίσατο. οὗτος τε γὰρ
 Σηκουανοὶ καὶ οἱ Αἴδουοι τὴν τε ἐπιθυμίαν αὐτοῦ
 ἴδόντες καὶ τὰ ἔργα ὄμολογοῦντα ταῖς ἐλπίσιν
 αἰσθόμενοι, ἐκείνῳ τε εὐεργεσίαν ἄμα καταθέσθαι
 καὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς τοὺς ὄμοχώρους σφίσι τιμωρή-
 σασθαι ἤθέλησαν· τὸν γὰρ Ῥήνον πάλαι ποτὲ
 διαβάντες τῆς τε χώρας αὐτῶν τινα παρετέμηντο
 καὶ αὐτοὺς² ὑποτελεῖς ἐπεποίηντο, ὄμήρους σφῶν
 ἔχοντες. καὶ ἐτύγχανον γὰρ δεόμενοι ὡν ὠρέγετο,
 ρᾳδίως αὐτὸν ἀνέπεισαν ἐπικουρῆσαι σφισιν.
- 3 Ἡρχε μὲν γὰρ Ἀριόουιστος τῶν Κελτῶν ἐκεί-
 νων, καὶ τὴν τε κύρωσιν τῆς βασιλείας παρὰ τῶν
 Ῥωμαίων εἰλήφει, καὶ ἐς τοὺς φίλους τούς τε
 συμμάχους αὐτῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Καίσαρος ὑπα-
 τεύοντος ἐσεγέγραπτο.³ πρὸς δὲ δὴ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ
 πολέμου δόξαν καὶ τὴν ἀπ' αὐτῆς⁴ ἵσχυν οὐδὲν

¹ βούλημα Bk., βούλευμα L.

² αὐτοὺς Bk., ἑαυτοῖς L, ἑαυτοὺς U^a.

³ ἐσεγέγραπτο Bs., ἐγραπτο L. ⁴ ἀπ' αὐτῆς Bk., ἀπ' αὐτῶν L.

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vigorous defence, he vanquished them again. After B.C. 58 this reverse the barbarians divided into two parties. The one came to terms with him, and going back again to their native land, whence they had set out, they rebuilt and occupied their cities there. The others refused to surrender their arms, and, with the idea that they could get back again to their old home, set out for the Rhine; but being few in numbers and labouring under a defeat, they were easily annihilated by the allies of the Romans through whose territory they passed.

Such was the first war that Caesar fought, and he did not remain quiet after this beginning; instead, he at the same time satisfied his own desire and did the allies a favour. For the Sequani and Aedui, who had marked his desire and had noticed that his deeds corresponded with his hopes, were willing at one stroke to bestow a benefit upon him and to take vengeance upon the Germans,¹ who were their neighbours. The latter had at some time in the remote past crossed the Rhine, cut off portions of their territory, and rendered them tributaries, taking hostages from them. And because they happened to be asking what Caesar was anxious for, they easily persuaded him to assist them.

Now Ariovistus was the ruler of those Germans; his authority had been confirmed by the Romans and he had been enrolled among their friends and allies by Caesar himself during his consulship. In comparison, however, with the glory to be derived from the war and the power which that glory would bring, the

¹ Dio regularly uses the word "Celts" in place of "Germans"; to avoid confusion, however, the usual term has been adopted in the translation.

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- τούτων ἐφρόντισε, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον παρὰ τοῦ βαρ-
βάρου πρόφασιν τῆς διαφορᾶς, μὴ καὶ προῦπάρ-
4 χειν τι ἐς αὐτὸν νομισθῆ, λαβεῖν ἡθέλησε. καὶ
διὰ τοῦτο μετεπέμψατο αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ διαλεχθῆναι
τι αὐτῷ δεόμενος. ἐπειδή τε οὐχ ὑπήκουσεν, ἀλλὰ
καὶ ἔφη ὅτι “εἴ τι μοι βούλεται Καῖσαρ εἰπεῖν,
αὐτὸς πρὸς ἐμὲ ἐλθέτω· οὕτε γὰρ ἄλλως κατα-
δεέστερος αὐτοῦ εἰμι, καὶ τὸν χρείαν τινὸς ἔχοντα
5 αὐτὸν πρὸς ἐκεῖνον ἀφικνεῖσθαι δεῖ,” ὁργὴν τε ὡς
καὶ πάντας τοὺς Ῥωμαίους προπεπηλακικότος
αὐτοῦ ἐν τούτῳ ἐποιήσατο, καὶ παραχρῆμα τούς
τε ὁμήρους τῶν συμμάχων ἀπῆγεισεν αὐτὸν, καὶ
προσαπηγόρευσεν αὐτῷ μήτε τῆς χώρας σφῶν
ἐπιβαίνειν μήτ’ ἐπικουρίας οἰκοθεν ἐπάγεσθαι.
6 ταῦτα δὲ ἐπράξεν οὐχ ὅτι καὶ καταπλήξειν αὐτόν,
ἀλλ’ ὅτι ἔξοργιεῖν κὰκ τούτου πρόφασιν τοῦ
πολέμου καὶ μεγάλην καὶ εὐπρεπῆ λήψεσθαι
ἡλπισεν. ὅπερ ἐγένετο· ἀχθεσθεὶς γὰρ ὁ βάρ-
βαρος τοῖς ἐπιτάγμασι πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ ἀπεκρί-
νατο, ὥστε τὸν Καίσαρα λόγους μὲν μηκέτ’ αὐτῷ
ἀντιπέμψαι, τὸν δὲ δὴ Οὐεσοντίωνα, τὴν τῶν
Σηκουανῶν πόλιν, εὐθύς, καὶ πρὶν αἰσθέσθαι¹
τινά, προκατασχεῖν.
- 35 Κάν τούτῳ οἱ στρατιῶται, ἀγγελίας ἐλθούσης
ὅτι τε ὁ Ἀριόσουιστος ἵσχυρῶς παρασκευάζεται,
καὶ ὅτι καὶ ἔτεροι τῶν Κελτῶν πολλοὶ οἱ μὲν δια-
βεβήκασιν ἥδη τὸν Ῥήνον ὡς ἐπὶ βοήθειαν αὐτοῦ,
οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ ποταμῷ συνειλέχαται²
2 ὅπως ἔξαίφνης σφίσιν ἐπίθωνται, δεινῶς ἡθύμη-
σαν· τά τε γὰρ μεγέθη αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τό-

¹ αἰσθέσθαι U^a, αἰσθηθῆσεσθαι L.

² συνειλέχαται St., συνειλόχαται L.

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Roman general heeded none of these considerations, B.C. 58 except in so far as he wished to get some excuse for the quarrel from the barbarian, so that he should not appear to be in any way the aggressor against Ariovistus. Therefore he sent for him, pretending that he wished to have a conference with him. Ariovistus, instead of obeying, replied : "If Caesar wishes to say anything to me, let him come to me himself. I am not inferior to him, anyway, and the man who has need of another should himself go to that person." Thereupon Caesar became angry on the ground that he had thereby insulted all the Romans, and he immediately demanded of him the hostages of the allies and forbade him either to set foot on their land or to bring any reinforcements from home. This he did, not with the idea of scaring him, but because he hoped to enrage him and by that means to gain a good and plausible pretext for the war. And this was what happened. The barbarian, angered by these demands, made a long and harsh reply, so that Caesar no longer bandied words with him, but straightway, before any one was aware of his intentions, seized on Vesontio, the city of the Sequani.

Meanwhile reports reached the soldiers that Ariovistus was making vigorous preparations, and also that many other Germans had either already crossed the Rhine to assist him or had collected on the very bank of the river to attack the Romans suddenly ; hence they fell into deep dejection. Alarmed by the stature of their enemies, by their numbers, their boldness, and

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τε θράσος καὶ τὰς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ προχείρους ἀπειλὰς ἐκπλαγέντες οὕτω διετέθησαν ώς μηδὲ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους τινὰς ἀλλὰ πρὸς θηρία ἄπορα καὶ ἄγρια προσοισόμενοι. καὶ ἐθρύλουν ὅτι πόλεμον οὔτε προσήκοντα οὔτε ἐψήφισμένον διὰ τὴν ἴδιαν τοῦ Καίσαρος φιλοτιμίαν ἀναιροῦντο, καὶ προσεπηπείλουν ἐγκαταλείψειν αὐτόν, ἀν μὴ μετα-
3 βάληται. μαθὼν οὖν ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνος τῷ μὲν πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν οὐδὲν διελέξατο (οὔτε γὰρ καλὸν ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τοιαῦτα πρὸς πολλοὺς λέγειν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους μέλλοντα ἐκφοιτήσειν, καὶ ἔδεισε μὴ πως ἀπειθήσαντες θορυβήσωσι καὶ κακόν τι ἐξεργάσωνται), τοὺς δὲ δὴ ὑπάρχους καὶ τοὺς ὑπομείονας ἀθροίσας τοιάδε ἐν αὐτοῖς ἔλεξεν.

- 36 “Οὐ τὸν αὐτόν, ὁ ἄνδρες φίλοι, τρόπου ήγοῦμαι δεῦν ἡμᾶς περί τε τῶν ἴδιων καὶ περὶ τῶν κοινῶν βουλεύεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν ὅρῳ σκοπὸν ἴδιᾳ τε ἐκάστῳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἀπασιν ὅντα. ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἐπιεικέστατα καὶ ἀσφαλέστατα, τῷ δὲ δῆμῳ τὰ κράτιστα καὶ προαιρεῖσθαι καὶ πράττειν
2 προσήκει. δεῖ μὲν γὰρ καὶ¹ ἐν τοῖς ἴδιοις δραστηρίοις εἶναι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπιεικὲς οὐκ ἐθέλει εἰ μὴ² καὶ ἐκ τούτου σώζεσθαι· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ ἀνὴρ μὲν ὅστις ἀπραγμονέστατός ἐστι, καὶ ἀσφαλέστατος εἶναι δοκεῖ, πόλις δέ, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀρχὴν ἔχουσα, τάχιστ’ ἀν ὑπὸ τοῦ τοιούτου κατα-
3 λυθείη. ταῦτα γὰρ οὕτως οὐχ ὑπ’ ἀνθρώπων ταχθέντα ἀλλ’ ὑπ’ αὐτῆς τῆς φύσεως νομοθετηθέντα καὶ ἦν ἀεὶ καὶ ἔστι, καὶ ἔσται μέχριπερ ἀν καὶ τὸ θινητὸν γένος συνεστήκη.

¹ καὶ added by “B” (in *Litt. Centralbl.* 1891, p. 1319).

² εἰ μὴ Reim., μὴ L.

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consequent ready threats, they were in such a mood B.C. 58 as to feel that they were going to contend not against men, but against uncanny and ferocious wild beasts. And the talk was that they were undertaking a war which was none of their business and had not been decreed, merely on account of Caesar's personal ambition ; and they threatened also to desert him if he did not change his course. So he, when he heard of it, did not make any address to the common soldiers, since he thought it was not a good plan to discuss such matters before a crowd, and that if he did, these things would get out and reach the enemy, and since he feared his soldiers might perchance refuse obedience, raise a tumult, and do some harm, but he assembled his lieutenants and subalterns and spoke before them as follows :

“ My friends, we ought not, I think, to deliberate about public interests in the same way as about private. In fact, I do not see that the same goal is set for each man privately as for all together publicly. For though we may for ourselves take the course that is most expedient and safe, yet for the people we should both adopt and carry out only the measures that are best. Even in private matters it is necessary to be energetic ; so only can a respectable position be maintained. Still, a man who is least occupied with affairs is thought to be also safest. But a state, especially if it holds sway over others, would be very quickly overthrown by such a course.¹ These laws, not drawn up by man but enacted by Nature herself, always have existed, do exist, and will exist so long as the race of mortals endures.

¹ Cf. Frg. 8 and Thucydides ii. 63.

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“Τούτων οὖν οὕτως ἔχόντων, οὐδὲ ὑμῶν οὐδένα
 χρὴ τὸ ἔδιον ἡδὺ καὶ ἀσφαλὲς ἐν τῷ παρόντι
 μᾶλλον ἡ τὸ τοῖς πᾶσι Ῥωμαίοις καὶ εὐπρεπὲς
 4 καὶ συμφέρον προσκοπέν. λογίζεσθε γάρ τα τε
 ἄλλα ὅσα εἰκός ἐστι, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι δεῦρο
 ἥλθομεν αὐτοί τε τοσοῦτοι καὶ τοιοῦτοι ἐκ τε
 τῆς βουλῆς καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἵππέων ὅντες, καὶ πλήθος
 πολὺ στρατιωτῶν χρήματά τε ἄφθονα λαβόντες,
 5 οὐχ ἵνα ῥᾳθυμῶμεν, οὐδὲ ἵνα ἀμελῶμεν, ἀλλ'
 ὅπως τά τε τῶν ὑπηκόων ὄρθως διοικήσωμεν καὶ
 τὰ τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἀσφαλῶς διασώσωμεν, τούς
 τε ἀδικεῖν ἐπιχειροῦντάς σφας ἀμυνώμεθα, καὶ
 6 τὰ ἡμέτερα ἐπανξήσωμεν. ὡς εἴ γε μὴ ταῦθ'
 οὕτω φρονοῦντες ἥλθομεν, τί ποτε καὶ ἀρχὴν
 ἐξεστρατεύσαμεν, ἀλλ' οὐ τρόπον γέ¹ τινα οἴκοι
 καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις κατεμείναμεν; καὶ γάρ που
 καὶ ἀμεινον ἦν μηδὲ ὑποστῆναι τὴν στρατείαν
 7 ἡ προσταχθέντας αὐτὴν προδοῦναι. εἰ δ' οἱ μὲν
 ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων ἀναγκαζόμενοι τὸ προστατόμενον
 ἐθελονταὶ διά τε τὰς τιμὰς καὶ διὰ τὰς ὀφελίας
 τὰς ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων περιγιγνομένας πάρεσμεν,
 πῶς ἀν ἡ καλῶς ἡ ὄσιως ἡμῖν ἔχοι ψεύσασθαι
 καὶ τὰς τῶν ἐκπεμψάντων ἡμᾶς ἄμα καὶ τὰς
 8 ἡμετέρας αὐτῶν ἐλπίδας; ἴδια μὲν γάρ οὐδὲ ἀν
 εἰς οὕτως εὐ πράξειεν ὥστε μὴ οὐ τῷ κοινῷ
 πταίσαντι συναπολέσθαι· τὸ δὲ δημόσιον εὔτυ-
 χοῦν πάσας καὶ τὰς ἐκάστου συμφορὰς ἀναφέρει.
 37 “Λέγω δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες ἑταῖροι
 τε καὶ φίλοι, τοὺς ἐνταῦθα ὅντας (οὗτε γάρ ἄλλως
 ἀγνοεῖτε αὐτὰ ὥστε καὶ μαθεῖν δεῖσθαι, οὐτ'

¹ γέ Bk., τε L.

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“This being the case, no one of you at this b.c. 58 juncture should have an eye to what is privately agreeable and safe so much as to what is creditable and advantageous to all the Romans. For, apart from the other considerations that may naturally arise, reflect in particular that we who are so many and of such rank—members of the senate and knights—have come here accompanied by a great multitude of soldiers and with money in abundance, not that we may take our ease or neglect our duties, but for the purpose of managing rightly the affairs of our subjects, preserving in safety the property of those bound to us by treaty, repelling any who undertake to do them wrong, and increasing our own possessions. For if it was not in this spirit that we came, why in the world did we take the field at all instead of contriving in some manner or other to stay at home attending to our own affairs? Surely it were better not to have undertaken the campaign than to give it up after being assigned to it. If, however, some of us are here because compelled by the laws to do what our country ordains, and the majority of us voluntarily, on account of the honours and rewards that come from the wars we wage, how could we either honourably or rightly cheat not only the hopes of the men who sent us forth but also our own? For no one can fare so well individually as not to be ruined with the republic, if it should fall; but if the state prospers, it sustains all the misfortunes of each individual citizen.

“I do not say this with reference to you who are here, my comrades and friends; for you are not ignorant of these things, that you need to be instructed

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- δλιγώρως αὐτῶν ἔχετε ὥστε καὶ προτροπῆς χρήζειν), ἀλλ’ ὅτι τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἥσθημαι αὐτούς τε θρυλοῦντας ὡς οὐ προσήκοντα τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ἀνηρήμεθα, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσ-
- 2 στασιάζοντας, ὃν αὐτοί τε βεβαιοτέραν ἐκ τῶν παρ’ ἐμοῦ λόγων τὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος προθυμίαν ποιήσησθε, καὶ ἐκείνους πάνθ’ ἂν προσήκει διδάξητε· πλείω γὰρ ἀν παρ’ ὑμῶν ἴδιᾳ καὶ πολλάκις ἀκούοντες αὐτὰ ὠφεληθεῖεν ἢ παρ’
- 3 ἐμοῦ ἄπαξ πυθόμενοι. λέγετε τοίνυν αὐτοῖς ὅτι οἱ πρόγονοι ἡμῶν οὐκ οἴκοι μένοντες, οὐδὲ τὰς στρατείας ὀκνοῦντες, οὐδὲ τοὺς πολέμους φεύγοντες, οὐδὲ τὰς ῥαθυμίας διώκοντες τηλικαύτην τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησαν, ἀλλὰ ταῖς γνώμαις πάντα τὰ προσήκοντα προχείρως τολμῶντες καὶ τοῖς σώμασι πάντα τὰ ἀρέσαντα προθύμως ἐκπο-
- 4 νοῦντες, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἴδια ὡς ἀλλότρια ἀεί ποτε παραβαλλόμενοι, τὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν πέλας ὡς καὶ οἰκεῖα ἐτοίμως κτώμενοι, καὶ μήτε εὐδαιμονίαν ἄλλο τι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα πράττειν νομίζοντες, μήτε δυστυχίαν ἄλλο τι ἢ τὸ μετ’ ἀπραξίας¹ ἥσυχάζειν ἥγούμενοι.
- 5 “Τοιγαροῦν ἐκ τούτων τῶν πολιτευμάτων αὐτοί τε, ὀλίγιστοι τὸ κατ’ ἀρχὰς γενόμενοι καὶ πόλιν οὐδεμίαν ἡς οὐκ ἐλάττω τὸ πρώτον ὑεμόμενοι, Λατίνους ἐκράτησαν, Σαβίνους ἐνίκησαν, Τυρσηνοὺς Οὐόλσκους Ὀπικοὺς Λευκανοὺς Σαυνίτας ἔχειρώσαντο, πᾶσαν ἐνὶ λόγῳ² τὴν ἐντὸς τῶν Ἀλπεων γῆν κατεστρέψαντο, πάντας τοὺς ἄλλο-
- 38 φύλους τοὺς ἐπελθόντας σφίσιν ἀπεώσαντο, καὶ

¹ μετ’ ἀπραξίας Oddey, μετὰ εὐπραξίας L.

² ἐν λόγῳ Pflugk, ἐν ὀλίγῳ L.

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in them, nor are you indifferent toward them, that B.C. 58 you require exhortation. I say it because I have ascertained that some of the soldiers are themselves noisily talking to the effect that this war we have undertaken is none of our business, and are stirring up the rest to sedition. My purpose is that you yourselves may as a result of my words make more unswerving the zeal you have for your country and may also teach the others their whole duty. For they will be benefited more by hearing it from you individually and repeatedly than they would from learning it but once from my lips. Tell them, then, that it was not by staying at home or shirking their campaigns or avoiding their wars or pursuing their ease that our ancestors made the city so great, but it was by bringing their minds to venture readily all that they ought to do and their bodies to work out eagerly all all the plans they had determined upon ; by risking their own possessions as if they belonged to others, but acquiring readily the possessions of their neighbours as their own, while they thought that happiness was nothing else than doing their duty, and held that misfortune was nothing else than resting inactive.

“ It was in consequence of these principles, therefore, that those men, who were in the beginning very few and dwelt in a city as small as any at first, conquered the Latins, subdued the Sabines, mastered the Etruscans, Volscians, Oscans, Lucanians and Samnites, in a word, subjugated the whole land south of the Alps, and repulsed all the foreign tribes that came

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αύτοὺς καὶ οἱ μετὰ ταῦτα Ῥωμαῖοι οἵ τε πατέρες
 ἡμῶν ζηλώσαντες οὐκ ἡρκέσθησαν τοῖς παροῦσιν,
 οὐδὲ ἡγάπησαν οἷς παρέλαβον, ἀλλ' ὅλεθρον μὲν
 αὐτῶν σαφῆ τὴν ῥᾳστώνην, σωτηρίαν δὲ ἀκριβῆ
 τὴν ταλαιπωρίαν νομίσαντες εἶναι, καὶ φοβηθέν-
 τες μὲν μὴ μείναντα αὐτὰ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν¹ κατα-
 τριφθείη καὶ καταγηράσειν, αἰσχυνθέντες² δὲ
 εἰ τοσαῦτα παραδεξάμενοι μηδὲν ἐπικτήσαιντο,
 2 πολλῷ πλείω καὶ μείζῳ προσκατειργάσαντο. τί
 γάρ ἀν τις καθ' ἔκαστον λέγοι τὴν Σαρδώ, τὴν
 Σικελίαν, τοὺς Μακεδόνας, τοὺς Ἰλλυριούς, τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα, τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν περὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν,
 Βιθυνούς, Ἰβηρας, Ἀφρους; καίτοι συχνὰ μὲν
 ἀν χρήματα ἔδοσαν αὐτοῖς Καρχηδόνιοι ὥστε
 μὴ ἐκεῖσε ἐκπλεῦσαι, συχνὰ δὲ Φίλιππος καὶ
 Περσεὺς ὥστε μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεῦσαι, πολλὰ
 Ἀντίοχος, πολλὰ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔγγονοι
 3 ὥστε ἐπὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης καταμεῖναι. ἀλλ' οὕτε
 ἐκεῖνοι πρό τε τῆς δόξης καὶ πρὸ τοῦ μεγέθους
 τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀργεῖν τε ἀκλεῶς καὶ πλουτεῖν
 ἀδεῶς εἰλοντο, οὗτ' αὐτῶν ἡμῶν οἱ πρεσβύ-
 τεροι οἱ καὶ νῦν ἔτ' ὄντες, ἀλλ' ἄτε³ εὖ εἰδότες
 ὅτι διὰ⁴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων καὶ κτάται
 τὰ ἀγαθὰ καὶ σώζεται, πολλὰ μὲν ἐβεβαιώσαντο
 τῶν προϋπαρχόντων, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ προσεκτή-
 4 σαντο. τί γαρ δεῖ κάνταῦθα καθ' ἔκαστον ἐπ-
 εξιέναι τὴν Κρήτην, τὸν Πόντον, τὴν Κύπρον,
 τὴν Ἰβηρίαν τὴν Ἀσιανήν,⁵ τὴν Ἀλβανίαν τὴν
 ἐκεῖ, Σύρους ἀμφοτέρους, Ἀρμενίους ἐκατέρους,

¹ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν Rk., ἐφ' ἑαυτὰ L.

² καταγηράσειν αἰσχυνθέντες Bk., καταγηράσῃ ἐναισχυ-
 θέντες L. ³ ἀλλ' ἄτε Bk., ἀλλά τε L.

⁴ διὰ Bk., διὰ τε L.

⁵ Ἀσιανήν Bk., ἀσίαν L.

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against them. The later Romans, likewise, and our own fathers imitated them, not being satisfied with what they had nor content with what they had inherited, but regarding sloth as their sure destruction and hardship as their certain safety. They feared that if their treasures remained unaugmented they would waste away of themselves and wear out with age, and were ashamed after receiving so rich a heritage to add nothing to it; accordingly they effected much greater and more numerous conquests. But why mention individually Sardinia, Sicily, Macedonia, Illyria, Greece, Ionian Asia, Bithynia, Spain, and Africa? And yet the Carthaginians would have given them much money not to extend their voyages thither, and much would Philip and Perseus have given to keep them from making campaigns against them; Antiochus would have given much, his sons and grandsons would have given much, to have them remain in Europe. But those men in view of the glory and the greatness of the empire did not choose to be ignobly idle or to enjoy their wealth in security, nor did the older men of our own generation who even now are still alive; nay, as men who well knew that advantages are preserved by the same methods by which they are acquired, they made sure of many of their original possessions and also acquired many new ones. But here again, why catalogue in detail Crete, Pontus, Cyprus, Asiatic Iberia, Farther Albania, both Syrias, the two

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Αραβίους, Παλαιστίνους; ὡν οὐδὲ τὰ ὄνόματα πρότερον ἀκριβῶς εἰδότες νῦν τῶν μὲν αὐτοὶ δεσπόζομεν, τὰ δὲ ἑτέροις ἔχαρισάμεθα, ὥστε ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ προσόδους καὶ δυνάμεις καὶ τιμᾶς καὶ συμμαχίας προσειληφέναι.

- 39 “Τοιαῦτα γοῦν ἔχοντες παραδείγματα, μήτε τὰ τῶν πατέρων ἔργα καταισχύνητε μήτε τὴν ἀρχὴν μεγίστην ἡδη οὖσαν προῆσθε. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ἀπ' ἵσης ἡμῖν τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς μηδὲν τῶν ὁμοίων κεκτημένοις βουλευτέον ἐστίν.
- 2 ἐκείνοις μὲν γὰρ ἐξαρκεῖ ῥᾳστωνεύειν καὶ μετὰ ἀσφαλείας ἄλλοις ὑποπεπτωκέναι, ἡμῖν δὲ ἀναγκαῖον ἐστι καὶ πονεῖν καὶ στρατεύεσθαι καὶ μετὰ κινδύνων τὴν παροῦσαν εὐδαιμονίαν φυλάττειν. πολλοὶ¹ γὰρ ἐπιβουλεύουσιν² αὐτῇ· πᾶν γὰρ τὸ ὑπεραῖρόν τινας καὶ ζηλοῦται καὶ φθονεῖται, κάκ τουτου πόλεμος ἀίδιός ἐστιν ἅπασι τοῖς καταδεεστέροις πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τινι 3 αὐτῶν ὑπερέχοντας. ἡ³ οὖν ἀπὸ πρώτης ἔχρην μηδὲν διαφερούντως ἡμᾶς τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων ηὐξῆσθαι, ἡ, ἐπείπερ τηλικοῦτοι γεγόναμεν καὶ τοσαῦτα κεκτήμεθα, πέπρωταί τε ἡ ἀρχειν τῶν ἄλλων ἐγκρατῶς ἡ καὶ αὐτοὺς παντελῶς ἀπολέσθαι (τοῖς γὰρ ἐς τε ἀξίωμα τοσοῦτον καὶ ἐς δύναμιν τηλικαύτην προκεχωρηκόσιν ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἀκινδύνως ἴδιωτεύσαι), πειθώμεθα τῇ τύχῃ, μηδὲ ἐκούσαν αὐτὴν καὶ αὐτεπάγγελτον τοῖς τε πατράσιν ἡμῶν ὑπάρξασαν καὶ ἡμῖν 4 παραμένουσαν ἀπωσθμεθα. ἔσται δὲ τοῦτο οὐκ ἀν τὰ ὅπλα ρίψωμεν, οὐδὲ ἀν τὰς τάξεις ἐκλίπω-

¹ πολλοὶ Bk., πολλοὶ τε L.

² ἐπιβουλεύουσιν Wagner, ἐπιθυμοῦσιν L. ³ ἡ Rk., μὴ L.

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Armenias, Arabia, and Palestine ? Countries whose B.C. 58 very names we did not know precisely in former times we now rule, lording it over some ourselves and having bestowed others upon various persons, so that we have gained from them revenues and troops and honour and alliances.

“ With such examples before you, now, do not bring shame upon the deeds of the fathers nor let slip the empire which is already the greatest. We cannot even deliberate in like manner with the rest of mankind who have no possessions like ours. For them it suffices to live in ease and, with safety guaranteed, to be subject to others, but for us it is necessary to toil, to make campaigns, and to incur danger in guarding our existing prosperity. Against this prosperity many are plotting, since everything that lifts people above their fellows arouses both emulation and jealousy ; and consequently an eternal warfare is waged by all inferiors against those who excel them in any way. Hence either we ought not in the first place to have grown powerful beyond other men, or else, since we have become so great and have gained so many possessions, it is fated for us either to rule our subjects firmly or to perish utterly ourselves. For it is impossible for men who have advanced to such distinction and to power so vast to live to themselves without danger. Let us therefore obey Fortune and not repel her, seeing that she voluntarily and at her own behest was present with our fathers and now abides with us. But this result will not be attained if we cast away our arms or desert

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μεν,¹ οὐδ' ἀν διὰ κενῆς οἴκοι καθώμεθα² ἢ καὶ παρὰ τοῖς συμμάχοις πλανώμεθα, ἀλλὰ ἀν τά τε ὅπλα διὰ χειρὸς ἀεὶ ἔχωμεν (οὗτῳ γὰρ μόνως εἰρήνη σώζεται) καὶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πολέμου διὰ κινδύνων ἀσκῶμεν (οὗτῳ γὰρ μόνως οὐκ ἀεὶ πολεμοῦμέν), τοῖς τε δεομένοις τῶν συμμάχων ἀπροφασίστως ἐπικουρῶμεν (οὗτῳ γὰρ πολὺ πλείους ἔξομεν) καὶ τοῖς ἀεὶ τι παρακινοῦσι τῶν πολεμίων³ μὴ ἐπιτρέπωμεν (οὗτῳ γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἔθ' ἡμᾶς ἀδικεῖν ἔθελήσει).

40 “Εἰ μὲν γάρ τις τῶν θεῶν ἐγγυητὴς ἡμῖν ἐγένετο ὅτι, κἀν ταῦτα μὴ⁴ ποιῶμεν, οὔτε τις ἡμῖν ἐπιβουλεύσει καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα κεκτήμεθα ἀσφαλῶς ἀεὶ καρπωσόμεθα, αἰσχρὸν μὲν ἀν. ἦν⁵ εἰπεῖν ὅτι τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν ἔχρην, ὅμως δ' οὖν εἶχον ἄν τινα σκῆψιν εὐπρεπῆ οἱ μηδὲν τῶν δεόντων πράττειν βουλόμενοι. εἰ δ' ἀνάγκη τε τοὺς κεκτημένους τινὰ ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἐπιβουλεύεσθαι, καὶ προσήκει τὰς ἐπιθέσεις αὐτῶν προκαταλαμβάνεσθαι, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς οἰκείοις ἡσυχάζοντες καὶ περὶ τούτοις κινδυνεύοντιν, οἱ δὲ ἐκ περιουσίας τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων⁶ χρώμενοι καὶ ἔκεινα φυλάσσοντες (οὐδεὶς γὰρ περὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ δεδιώς τῶν τοῦ πέλας ἐφίεται· ὁ γὰρ περὶ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων οἱ φόβος ἴσχυρῶς τοῦ πολυπραγμονεῦν τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα αὐτὸν ἀποτρέπει), τί τοῦτο λέγει τις,⁷ ως οὐ χρὴ ἡμᾶς ἀεὶ τι προσκτᾶσθαι;

¹ ἐκλίπωμεν Dind., ἐκλείψωμεν L.

² καθώμεθα Pflugk., καθήμεθα L.

³ πολεμίων Xyl., πολέμων L.

⁴ μὴ supplied by Xyl. ⁵ ἦν supplied by Pflugk.

⁶ ἀλλοτρίων Xyl., ἀλλοθριγῶν L.

⁷ λέγει τις Rk., λέγεις τις L.

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or sit idly at home or even wander about visiting our allies; it will be attained if we keep our arms constantly in hand (this is the only way to preserve peace), practise the deeds of war by actual fighting (this is the only way we shall not be forever having war), aid unhesitatingly those of our allies who ask for aid (in this way we shall get many more), and do not indulge those of our enemies who are always turbulent (in this way no one will any longer care to wrong us).

“What though some god had become our surety that even if we should fail to do all this, no one would plot against us and we should forever enjoy in safety all that we have won, it would still be disgraceful to say that we ought to keep quiet; yet those who are willing to do nothing that is requisite would then have some show of excuse. But if, as a matter of fact, it is inevitable that men who possess anything should be plotted against by many, and if it behooves them to anticipate their attacks; if those who hold quietly to their own possessions risk losing even these, while those who without any compulsion employ war to acquire the possessions also of others are protecting their own as well,—for no one who fears for his own goods covets those of his neighbour, since his fear concerning what he already has effectually deters him from meddling in what does not belong to him,—if all this be true, why, then, does any one say that we ought not always to be acquiring something more?

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- 4 “Οὐ μέμνησθε, τὰ μὲν ἀκηκοότες τὰ δὲ ἑορακότες,
ὅτι οὗτε τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ γενῶν οὐδὲν πρότερον
ἀπέσχετο τοῦ τῇ πατρίδι ἡμῶν ἐπιβουλεύειν πρὶν
τοὺς πολέμους ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων χώρᾳ τοὺς προγόνους
ἡμῶν ποιῆσασθαι, οὕτε οἱ Ἡπειρῶται πρὶν ἐς τὴν
5 Ἑλλάδα αὐτοὺς περαιωθῆναι; οὐ Φίλιππος μελ-
λήσας καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν στρατεύσειν, πρὶν
φθάσαντας τὴν ἐκείνου κακῶς ποιῆσαι· οὐ Περ-
σεύς, οὐκ Ἀντίοχος, οὐ Μιθριδάτης, πρὶν τὰ αὐτὰ
αὐτοὺς ἐργάσασθαι. καὶ τί τὰλλα λέγοι τις ἄν;
6 ἀλλ’ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, τέως μὲν οὐδὲν δεινὸν ἀφ’
ἡμῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀφρικῇ εἶχον, ἃς τε τὴν Ἰταλίαν
διέπλεον καὶ τὴν χώραν κατέτρεχον τάς τε πόλεις
ἐπόρθουν καὶ παρ’ ὀλίγον καὶ τὸ ἀστυν αὐτὸν εἴλον,
ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἀντιπολεμεῖσθαι ἥρξαντο, παντάπασιν
7 ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν ἔξεδρασαν. τὰ δὲ αὐτὰ ταῦτα
καὶ περὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν καὶ Κελτῶν ἄν τις εἰπεῖν
ἔχοι. καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι, μέχρι μὲν ἐντὸς τῶν Ἀλ-
πεων ἐμένομεν,¹ πολλάκις αὐτὰς ὑπερέβησαν καὶ
πολλὰ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπόρθησαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτολμή-
σαμέν ποτε ἔξω τε τῶν ὅρων ἐκστρατεῦσαι καὶ
τὸν πόλεμόν σφισι περιστῆσαι, καί τινα καὶ τῆς
χώρας αὐτῶν ἀπετεμόμεθα, οὐκέτ’ οὐδένα πόλε-
μον ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ, πλὴν ἅπαξ, εἴδομεν.
8 ὅταν οὖν τούτων οὗτως ἔχόντων λέγῃ τις ὅτι οὐ
χρὴ πολεμεῖν ἡμᾶς, οὐδὲν ἄλλο φησὶν ἢ ὅτι
οὐ χρὴ πλουστεῖν, οὐ χρὴ ἐτέρων ἄρχειν, οὐκ ἐλευ-
9 θέρους, οὐν Ῥωμαίους εἶναι. ὥσπερ οὖν ἄν, εἰπερ
τι τούτων εἰπέ τις, οὐκ ἄν ἡνέσχεσθε ἄλλα κανόνες
ἐν χερσὶν αὐτὸν ἀπεκτείνατε, οὕτω καὶ νῦν, ὡς
ἄνδρες ἔταιροι, πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖνα λέγοντας δια-

¹ ἐμένομεν Oddey, ἔμενον L.

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"Do you not recall, partly from hearsay and partly from observation, that none of the Italian races stopped plotting against our country until our ancestors carried the wars into their territory, nor yet the Epirots until our fathers crossed over into Greece? Nor Philip, who intended to make a campaign even against Italy, until they harried his land first; nor Perseus, or Antiochus, or Mithridates, until they treated them in the same way? And why mention the other instances? But take the Carthaginians; so long as they suffered no disaster at our hands in Africa, they kept crossing into Italy, overrunning the country, sacking the towns, and almost captured the city itself; but when they began to have war made upon them, they fled altogether from our land. One might instance the same results in the case of the Gauls and Germans. For these peoples, while we remained on our side of the Alps, often crossed them and ravaged a large part of Italy; but when we ventured at last to make a campaign beyond our own borders and to bring the war home to them, and also took away a part of their territory, we never again saw any war begun by them in Italy, except once. When, accordingly, in the face of these facts, anybody declares that we ought not to make war, he simply says that we ought not to be rich, ought not to rule others, ought not to be free, ought not to be Romans. Therefore, just as you would not endure it if a man should say any of these things, but would kill him even as he stood before you, so now also, comrades, you must feel the same way toward those who make these other

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τίθεσθε, μὴ τοῖς ῥήμασί σφων ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἔργοις τὸν νοῦν τεκμαιρόμενοι.

“Οὐκοῦν ὅτι μὲν οὕτω χρὴ φρονεῖν, οὐδέν’ ἀν¹

41 ἀντειπεῖν ὑμῶν² νομίζω· εἰ δ’ ὅτι μήτε ἔξήτασται περὶ τοῦ πολέμου τούτου παρὰ³ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ παρὰ τῷ δῆμῳ μὴ ἐψήφισται, διὰ τοῦτο τις ἡττον οἱεται δεῖν ἡμᾶς προθυμηθῆναι, λογισάσθω τοῦθ’,⁴ ὅτι πάντες οἱ πόλεμοι ὅσοι πώποτε γεγόνασιν ἡμῖν, οἱ μὲν ἐκ παρασκευῆς καὶ προεπαγ-
2 γέλσεως οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ καιροῦ συμβεβήκασι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὅσα μὲν ἀν⁵ οἴκοι τε μενόντων ὑμῶν καὶ τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἀγόντων κινηθῆ καὶ ἐκ πρεσβείας τινὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων λάβῃ, καὶ σκέψιν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ δεῖ καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἔστι γίγνεσθαι καὶ ψῆφον ἐπάγεσθαι, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τούς τε ὑπάτους ἡ καὶ στρατηγοὺς προστάτ-

3 τεσθαί σφισι καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκπέμπεσθαι· ὅσα δ’ ἀν ἔξεληλυθότων ἥδη καὶ ἔξεστρατευμένων τινῶν ἐκφανῆ, ταῦτ’ οὐκέτ’ ἐς διαγνώμην ἄγεσθαι χρή, ἀλλ’ ὡς καὶ δεδογμένα καὶ κεκυρωμένα ὑπ’ αὐτῆς τῆς χρείας προκαταλαμβάνεσθαι πρὶν αὐξηθῆναι.

4 “*Η τίνος μὲν ἔνεκα ὑμᾶς ἐνταῦθ’ ὁ δῆμος ἐξέπεμψεν, τίνος δ’ ἔνεκα ἐμὲ μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν εὐθὺς ἔστειλε, τοῦτο μὲν ἐπὶ πέντε ἔτη καθάπαξ, διὰ μήπω πρότερον ἐγεγόνει, ἀρχειν ἐλόμενος, τοῦτο δὲ τέσσαρσι στρατοπέδοις ὄπλισας, εἰ μὴ καὶ **5** πολεμῆσαι πάντως ἡμᾶς δεήσειν ἐνόμιζεν; οὐ γάρ που ἵνα μάτην τρεφώμεθα, οὐδὲ ἵνα τάς τε πόλεις

¹ οὐδέν’ ἀν Pflugk, οὐδένα L. ² ὑμῶν Bk., ὑμῖν L.

³ παρὰ Rk., παρά τε L. ⁴ τοῦθ' Pflugk, ταῦθ' L.

⁵ ἀν added by Bk.

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statements, judging their disposition not by their words but by their deeds.

"Therefore none of you will contend, I think, that this is not the right point of view to take. If, however, any one thinks that because no investigation has been made of this war in the senate and no vote has been passed in the assembly we need be less eager, let him reflect that while some, to be sure, of the many wars which have fallen to our lot, have come about as a result of preparation and previous announcement, yet others have occurred on the spur of the moment. For this reason all uprisings that are made while we are staying at home and keeping quiet, in which the beginning of the complaints arises from some embassy, both call for and demand an inquiry into their nature and the taking of a vote, after which the consuls and praetors must be assigned to them and the forces sent out; but all that come to light after commanders have already gone forth and taken the field are no longer to be brought up for decision, but to be taken in hand promptly, before they increase, as matters decreed and ratified by the very urgency of the crisis.

"Else for what reason did the people send you hither, for what reason did they send me immediately after my consulship? Why did they, on the one hand, elect me to hold command for five years at one time, as had never been done before, and on the other hand equip me with four legions, unless they believed that we should certainly be required to fight? Surely it was not that we might be supported in idleness, or that making visits to the allied cities

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- τὰς συμμαχίδας καὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν ὑπήκοον περιιόντες χαλεπώτεροι καὶ τῶν πολεμάων αὐτοῖς γιγνώμεθα,—οὐδὲ ἀν εἰς ταῦτα φήσειεν,—ἀλλ’ ἵνα τὴν οἰκείαν φυλάξωμεν, ἵνα¹ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων πορθήσωμεν, ἵν’ ἄξιόν τι καὶ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ 6 τῶν ἀναλωμάτων ἐργασώμεθα. οὐκοῦν ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οὗτος ὁ πόλεμος καὶ πᾶς ὁστισοῦν ἄλλος καὶ ἐπιτέτραπται ἡμῖν καὶ ἐγκεχείρισται. καὶ πάνυ γε φρονίμως ἐποίησαν ἐφ’ ἡμῖν τὸ τίσι πολεμητέον εἶναι διαγνῶναι καταλιπόντες καὶ μὴ αὐτοὶ τὸν πόλεμον ψηφισάμενοι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὕτ’ ἀκριβῶσαι τὰ τῶν συμμάχων τοσοῦτον² αὐτῶν ἀφεστηκότες ἡδυνήθησαν ἄν, καὶ πρὸς εἰδότας καὶ 7 προπαρεσκευασμένους³ τὸν πολεμίους οὐκ ἀν ὁμοίως ἐπιτηδείως προσηνέχθησαν· ἡμεῖς δὲ δὴ κριταὶ ἂμα καὶ λειτουργοὶ τοῦ πολέμου γιγνόμενοι, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρους τὸν ἔχθρον τὰ ὅπλα εὐθὺς ἐπιφέροντες, οὕτ’ ἀνεξετάστως οὕτ’ ἀδίκως οὕτ’ ἀπροφυλάκτως αὐτὸν ποιησόμεθα.
- 42 “Καί μοι εἴ τις ὑμῶν ἐκεῖνο ὑπολαμβάνει, τί δὴ τηλικοῦτον ὁ Ἀριόουιστος πεπλημμέληκεν ὥστ’ ἀντὶ φίλου καὶ συμμάχου πολέμιος ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, σκοπείτω τοῦθ’, ὅτι τὸν ἀδικεῖν τι ἐπιχειροῦντας οὐκ ἐφ’ οὓς ποιοῦσι μόνον ἄλλὰ καὶ ἐφ’ οὓς φρονοῦσιν ἀμύνασθαι δεῖ, καὶ τὴν τε αὔξησιν αὐτῶν πρὶν καὶ βλαβῆναι τι προκαταλαμβάνειν, καὶ μὴ περιμείναντας κακῶς ἔργῳ παθεῖν, τότε τιμω-
2 ρεῖσθαι. ὅτι τοίνυν καὶ ἔχθρος καὶ ἔχθιστός ἐστιν ἡμῖν, πῶς ἀν ἄλλως μᾶλλον ἐλεγχθείη ἢ ἐξ ὧν ἐποίησεν; πέμψαντος γάρ μου πρὸς αὐτὸν φι-

¹ *Ína* added by Bk. ² *τοσοῦτον* Cobet, καὶ *τοσοῦτον* L.

³ *προπαρεσκευασμένους* Pflugk, *πρὸς παρεσκευασμένους* L.

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and our subject territory, we should prove a worse bane to them even than their enemies. Nobody would make this assertion. It was rather that we might protect our own land, ravage that of the enemy, and accomplish something worthy both of our numbers and our expenditures. With this understanding, therefore, both this war and every other whatsoever have been assigned and entrusted to us. They acted very sensibly in leaving in our hands the decision as to whom we should fight, instead of voting for the war themselves. For they would not have been able to understand thoroughly the affairs of our allies, being at such a distance from them, and would not have taken measures with equal opportuneness against enemies who were already informed and prepared. So we, on whom has devolved at once the decision and the carrying out of the war, and who are turning our weapons promptly against foes actually in the field, shall not be waging the war without investigation or unjustly or incautiously.

“ But suppose, now, some one of you should answer me with this objection : ‘ What wrong has Ariovistus done so great that he should have become an enemy of ours in place of a friend and ally ? ’ Let any such man consider the fact that one has to defend one’s self against those who are undertaking to do a wrong not merely on the basis of what they do, but also on the basis of what they intend, and has to check their growth promptly, before suffering any injury, instead of waiting until the wrong is actually done and then taking vengeance. Now how could it better be proved that he is hostile, nay, most hostile toward us than by what he has done ? I sent

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λικῶς ὅπως ἔλθῃ τε πρὸς ἡμᾶς καὶ κοινῇ μεθ' ἡμῶν βουλεύσηται περὶ τῶν παρόντων, οὗτ' ἥλθεν
 3 οὐδὲν ἦξειν ὑπέσχετο. καίτοι τί μὲν ἐγὼ ἄδικον ἢ ἀνεπιεικὲς ἢ φορτικὸν ἐποίησα μεταπεμψάμενος αὐτὸν ως φίλον καὶ σύμμαχον; τί δὲ ἐκεῦνος
 ὕβρεως καὶ ἀσελγείας, οὐκ ἔθελήσας ἔλθεῖν,
 ἐκλέλοιπεν; ἀρ' οὐ δυοῖν ἀνάγκη θάτερον, ἤτοι
 ὑπωπτευκότα αὐτόν τι κακὸν πείσεσθαι ἢ ὑπερ-
 4 πεφρονηκότα ἡμᾶς τοῦτο πεποιηκέναι; οὐκοῦν
 εἴτε τι ὑποτετόπηκεν, σαφέστατα αὐτὸς ἔαυτὸν
 ἔξελέγχει ἐπιβουλεύοντα ἡμῖν· οὐδεὶς γάρ ἡμῖν
 μηδὲν δεινὸν παθὼν ὑποπτός ἐστιν, οὐδὲ ἀπὸρθῆς
 καὶ ἀδόλου τῆς γνώμης γίγνεται, ἀλλ' οἱ προπαρε-
 σκευασμένοι τινὰς ἀδικῆσαι ἔτοιμην τὴν ὑποψίαν
 5 κατ' αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ συνειδότος σφῶν ἔχουσιν· εἰτ'
 αὖ μηδενὸς τοιούτου ὑπόντος ὑπερεόρακέ τε ἡμᾶς
 καὶ λόγοις ὑπερηφάνοις ὕβρικε, τί¹ χρὴ τοῦτον,
 ἐπειδὰν ἔργου τινὸς ἐπιλάβηται, προσδοκῆσαι
 πράξειν; οὐ γάρ ἐν οἷς μηδὲν κερδανεῖν ἔμελλε
 τοσαύτη ὑπεροψίᾳ κεχρημένος πῶς οὐ πόρρωθεν
 ἔξεληλεγκται μηδὲν δικαιον μήτε φρουρῶν μήτε
 πράσσων;

“Οὐ τοίνυν ἀπέχρησεν αὐτῷ τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 43 ἐμὲ ἔλθεῖν πρὸς αὐτὸν² ἐκέλευσεν, εἰπερ τι αὐτοῦ
 δεοίμην. καὶ μή μοι μικρὰν τὴν προσθήκην
 ταύτην εἶναι νομίσητε· μεγάλη γάρ ἐστιν ἐπί-
 δειξις τῆς διαινοίας αὐτοῦ. τὸ μὲν γάρ αὐτὸν μὴ
 ἔθελῆσαι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀφικέσθαι τάχ' ἄν τις καὶ
 ὅκνῳς καὶ ἀρρωστίᾳ καὶ φόβῳ, ἀπολογούμενος
 2 ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, ἀνέθηκε· τὸ δὲ δὴ καὶ ἐμὲ μετα-
 πέμψασθαι οὔτε σκῆψιν οὐδεμίαν ἐνδέχεται, καὶ

¹ τί Bk., τίνα L. ² αὐτὸν Bk., αὐτὸν L.

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to him in a friendly way to bid him come to us and consult with us about present conditions, and he neither came nor promised that he would appear. And yet what did I do that was unfair or unseemly or arrogant in summoning him as a friend and ally? What insolence and wantonness, on the other hand, has he failed to show in refusing to come! Is it not inevitable that he did this for one of two reasons—either that he suspected he should suffer some harm or that he felt contempt for us? Now if he felt any suspicion, he convicts himself most clearly of conspiring against us; for no one, when he has suffered no injury, is suspicious towards us, nor does one become so with an upright and guileless mind; rather, it is those who have prepared themselves to wrong others because of their own conscience that harbour suspicion against them. If, on the other hand, nothing of this sort was at the bottom of his action, but he merely looked down on us and insulted us with overweening words, what must we expect him to do when he lays hold of some real project? For when a man has shown such disdain in matters where he was not going to gain anything, does he not stand convicted from afar off of utter injustice both in thought and in deed?

“ Not content, now, with this, he further bade me come to him, if I wanted anything of him. Do not, I beg of you, regard this addition as any light matter; for it is weighty as an indication of his disposition. As for his refusing to come to us, one speaking in his defence might ascribe this to hesitation, or infirmity, or fear; but his summoning me admits of no excuse, and furthermore proves that he

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προσεξελέγχει καὶ ἐκεῖνο αὐτὸν οὐ κατ' ἄλλο τι πεποιηκότα ἢ ὅτι οὐθ' ὑπακούειν ἐσ οὐδὲν ἡμῖν καὶ προσέτι καὶ προσαντεπιτάττειν πάντα παρε-
 3 σκεύασται. καίτοι καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο πόσης ὕβρεως καὶ πόσου προπηλακισμοῦ μεστόν ἔστιν; μετα-
 πέμπεται τίνα ὁ ἀνθύπατος ὁ Ῥωμαίων, καὶ
 ἐκεῖνος οὐκ ἔρχεται· μεταπέμπεται τις¹ τὸν ἀνθύπατον τὸν² Ῥωμαίων Ἀλλόβριξ ὡν. μὴ γὰρ
 ὅτι ἐμοῦ τοῦ Καίσαρος οὐκ ἐπείσθη, μηδ' ὅτι ἐμὲ
 τὸν Καίσαρα ἐκάλεσε, σμικρόν τι τοῦτο καὶ
 4 φαῦλον εἶναι νομίσητε. οὔτε γὰρ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν μετεπεμψάμην, ἀλλ' ὁ Ῥωμαῖος, ὁ ἀνθύπατος, αἱ ῥάβδοι, τὸ ἀξίωμα, τὰ στρατόπεδα, οὔτε ἐγὼ μετεπέμφθην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα πάντα. ἵδια μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐδέν ἔστι συμβόλαιον.³ κοινῇ δὲ δὴ πάντες καὶ εἴπομέν τι καὶ ἐποιήσαμεν καὶ ἀντηκούσαμεν καὶ ἀντεπάθομεν.⁴

44 ““Ωσθ’ ὅσῳ τις ἀν αὐτὸν ἔν τε τοῖς φίλοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς συμμάχοις ἡμῶν ἀναγεγράφθαι φήσῃ, τοσούτῳ μᾶλλον ἀξιομίσητον ὅντα ἀποδείξει. διὰ τί; ὅτι οīα μηδὲ τῶν ἔχθιστων τις ὁμολογούντων ἡμῖν εἶναι ἐτόλμησέ ποτε ποιῆσαι, ταῦτ’ ἐκεῖνος ἔν τε τοῖς τῆς φιλίας καὶ ἐν τοῖς τῆς συμμαχίας ὄνόμασιν ἔξειργασται, καθάπερ ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο πεποιημένυς αὐτάς, ἦν ἡμᾶς ἀδικεῖν ἀδεῶς
 2 ἔχη. ἀλλ' οὔτε τότε ἐπὶ τῷ προπηλακίζεσθαι καὶ ἐπιβουλεύεσθαι ἐσπεισάμεθα αὐτῷ, οὔτε νῦν αὐτοὶ τὰς σπουδὰς λύσομεν. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ ὡς πρὸς φίλον καὶ σύμμαχον ἔτ' αὐτὸν ὅντα ἐπρε-

¹ τις R. Steph., τι L. ² τὸν v. Herw., τῶν L.

³ συμβόλαιον Oddey, συμβόλιον L.

⁴ ἀντεπάθομεν v. Herw., ἐπάθομεν L.

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acted in the first instance from no other motive B.C. 58 than a determination to yield us obedience in nothing and furthermore to make corresponding demands in every case. And yet with what insolence and contumely does this very course of his seem! The proconsul of the Romans summons a man and he does not come; then some one summons the proconsul of the Romans—an Allobrogian!¹ Do not regard it as a slight matter and of little moment that he failed to obey me, Caesar, or that he summoned me, Caesar. For it was not I who summoned him, but the Roman, the proconsul, the fasces, the authority, the legions; it was not I who was summoned by him, but all these. Privately I have no relations with him, but in common we have all spoken and acted, received his retort and suffered his scorn.

"Therefore the more anybody asserts that he has been enrolled among our friends and among our allies, the more he will prove him to deserve our hatred. Why? Because deeds such as not even any of those who are avowedly our bitterest foes has ever ventured to do have been committed by Arioistus under the names of friendship and of alliance, as if he had secured these for the very purpose of having a chance to wrong us with impunity. But it was not to be insulted and plotted against that we made our treaty with him at the time, nor will it be ourselves who now break the truce. For we sent envoys to him as to one who was still a friend

¹ Possibly an error on the part of Dio himself.

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σβευσάμεθα, ὁ δὲ ὄρâτε ὅπως ἡμῶν κέχροηται.

3 *ῶσπερ οὖν ἡνίκα εὐεργετεῦν τε ἡμᾶς ἐβούλετο κἀντ' εὐ πάσχειν ἡξίου, δικαίως ἐκείνων ἐτύχανεν, οὕτω καὶ νῦν, ἐπειδὴ τάναντία αὐτῶν πάντα ποιεῖ, δικαιότata ἀν ἐν ἐχθροῦ μέρει νομισθείη. καὶ μὴ θαυμάσητε εἰ αὐτὸς ἐγώ πρότερόν ποτε καὶ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ χρηματίσας*

4 *τινὰ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, εἴτα ταυτὶ νῦν λέγω. ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔχω καὶ οὐ μεταβάλλομαι. τίς δέ ἐστιν αὗτη; τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς καὶ πιστοὺς καὶ τιμᾶν καὶ ἀμείβεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς καὶ ἀπίστους καὶ ἀτιμάζειν καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι. ἐκεῖνος δέ ἐστιν ὁ μεταβαλλόμενος, ὁ μήτε καλῶς μήτε δεόντως τοῖς δοθεῖσιν αὐτῷ παρ' ἡμῶν χρώμενος.*

45 *"Ωσθ' ὅτι μὲν δικαιότata ἀν αὐτῷ πολεμήσαιμεν, οὐδένα ἀμφισβητήσειν οἴομαι. ὅτι δὲ οὔτε ἄμαχος οὔτε δυσπολέμητός ἐστιν, ὄρâτε μὲν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ὁμοφύλων αὐτῷ, οὓς πολλάκις μὲν καὶ πρότερον, ῥάστα δὲ καὶ νῦν ἐνικήσαμεν, λογίζεσθε δὲ καὶ ἐξ ὧν περὶ αὐτοῦ 2 ἐκείνου πυνθανόμεθα. οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως δύναμίν τινα οἰκείαν συνεστηκύιαν καὶ συγκεκροτημένην ἔχει νῦν τε, ἄτε μηδὲν δεινὸν προσδοκῶν, καὶ παντελῶς ἀπαράσκευός ἐστιν. οὐ τοίνυν οὐδὲ ἐκ τῶν ὁμοχώρων ἄν τις αὐτῷ¹ προθύμως, οὐδὲ εἰ 3 πάνυ ἐπαγγέλλεται, βοηθήσειε. τίς μὲν γὰρ ἀν ἔλοιτο ἐκείνῳ συμμαχήσας πολεμῆσαι ἡμῖν, μηδὲν ὑφ' ἡμῶν λελυπημένος; πῶς δὲ οὐκ ἀν μᾶλλον ἡμῖν πάντες ἡ ἐκείνῳ συναράμενοι τήν τε τυραννίδα αὐτοῦ ὅμορόν σφισιν οὖσαν καταλῦσαι καὶ*

¹ αὐτῷ R. Steph., αὐτὸν L.

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and ally, but as to him—see how he has treated us ! B.C. 58

Accordingly, just as when he chose to benefit us and desired to be well treated in return, he justly obtained his wishes, so now, likewise, when he pursues the opposite course in everything, he would most justly be regarded in the light of a foe. Do not be surprised that I, who myself once looked after some of his interests both in the senate and in the assembly, now speak in this way. So far as I am concerned, I am of the same mind now as then, and am not changing. And what is that? To honour and reward the good and faithful, but to dishonour and punish the evil and unfaithful. It is he that is changing front, in that he does not make a fair and proper use of the privileges bestowed by us.

“ Therefore, that we should go to war with him most justly, no one I think will dispute. And that he is neither invincible nor even a difficult adversary, you can see both from the other members of his race, whom we have often conquered before and have recently conquered very easily, and you can reason further from what we learn about the man himself. For he has no force of his own at any time that is united and welded together, and at present, since he is looking for nothing serious, he is utterly unprepared. Hence, no one of his countrymen even would readily aid him, not even if he makes most tempting offers ; for who would choose to be his ally and fight against us, if he had not received any injury at our hands? Would they not all, rather, coöperate with us, instead of with him, in the desire of overthrowing his

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τῆς χώρας μέρος τι παρ' ἡμῶν προσλαβεῖν ἐθελή-
 4 σειαν; εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ συσταῖνεν τινες, οὕτι γε καὶ
 κρείττους ἀν ἡμῶν γένοιντο. ἵνα γὰρ τάλλα ἔασω,
 τὸ πλῆθος ἡμῶν, τὴν ἡλικίαν, τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, τὰ
 ἔργα, ἐκεῖνό γε τίς οὐκ οἰδεν, δτι ἡμεῖς μὲν κατὰ
 πᾶν¹ ὁμοίως τὸ σῶμα ὠπλίσμεθα, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ δὴ
 γυμνοὶ τὸ πλεῖστόν εἰσι, καὶ ἡμεῖς μὲν καὶ λο-
 γισμῷ καὶ τάξει χρώμεθα, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ δὴ θυμῷ
 5 πρὸς πάντα ἀσύντακτοι φέρονται; μὴ γάρ τοι
 μῆτε τὴν ὄρμὴν αὐτῶν μῆτε τὸ μέγεθος ἢ τῶν
 σωμάτων ἢ τῆς βοῆς φοβηθῆτε. φωνή τε γὰρ
 οὐδένα πώποτε ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ τὰ σώ-
 ματα αὐτῶν δρᾶν μὲν οὐδὲν πλέον, ἅτε τὰς αὐτὰς
 ἡμῖν χεῖρας ἔχοντα, πάσχειν δὲ πολὺ πλείω, ἅτε
 καὶ μεγάλα καὶ γυμνὰ ὅντα, δυνήσεται· ἢ τε ὄρμὴ
 ἄμετρος καὶ προπετής τὸ κατ' ἀρχὰς οὖσα καὶ
 46 ἐκκενοῦται ράδίως καὶ ἐπ' ὀλίγον ἀνθεῖ. πε-
 πειραμένοις δέ που ὡν λέγω καὶ νευικηκόσιν ὑμῖν
 τοὺς ὁμοίους αὐτοῖς ταυτὶ παραινῶ, ὥσθ' ὑμᾶς
 μῆτε τῷ λόγῳ δοκεῖν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ παράγεσθαι, καὶ
 τῷ ἔργῳ ἔχυρωτάτην τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἐκ
 2 τῶν προκατειργασμένων ποιεῖσθαι. καὶ μέντοι
 καὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν αὐτῶν τῶν ὁμοίων σφίσι συχνοὶ
 ἡμῖν συμμαχήσουσιν, ὥστ' εἰ καὶ τι φοβερὸν τὰ
 ἔθνη ταῦτα εἶχε, τοῦτο καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ἐκείνοις²
 ὑπάρξει.

“Ταῦτ’ οὖν αὐτοί τε οὕτω λογίζεσθε καὶ τοὺς
 3 ἄλλους διδάσκετε· ὡς εἴ γε καὶ ὑμῶν τινες ἄλλως
 πως φρονοῦσιν, ἄλλ’ ἔγωγε καὶ ὡς πολεμήσω,
 οὐδὲ ἐγκαταλείψω ποτὲ τὴν τάξιν ἦν ἐτάχθην

¹ πᾶν Rk., πανθ' L.

² ἐκείνοις R. Steph., ἐκείνων L.

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despotic rule on their very borders, and of obtaining from us some share of his territory? And even if some should band together, they would not prove superior to us in any way. For, to omit other considerations,—our numbers, our age, our experience, our deeds,—who does not know that we have armour over all our body alike, whereas they are for the most part unprotected, and that we employ both reason and organization, whereas they are unorganized and rush at everything impulsively? Do not, then, fear their violence nor yet the magnitude either of their bodies or their shouting. For voice never yet killed any man, and their bodies, having the same hands as ours, can accomplish no more, but will be capable of much greater injury through being both large and unprotected. And though their charge is tremendous and headlong at first, it easily exhausts itself and is effective for but a short while. To you who have of course experienced what I mention and have conquered men like them I make these suggestions, so that you may not seem to have been misled by my words, but may really feel a most steadfast hope of victory as a result of your former exploits. However, a great many of the very Gauls who are like them will be our allies, so that even if these nations did have anything terrible about them, we shall possess that advantage in common with them.

“ Do you, then, look at matters in this light yourselves, and also instruct the rest. For that matter, even if some of you do feel differently, I, for my part, will fight just the same and will never abandon the post to which I have been assigned by my country.

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ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος. καὶ μοι¹ τὸ δέκατον στρατό-
πεδον ἀρκέσει· καὶ γὰρ εὐ οἰδ' ὅτι καν διὰ πυρὸς

4 δέη καὶ γυμνοὶ χωρήσουσι προθύμως. οἱ δὲ δὴ
ἄλλοι τὴν ταχίστην ἀπαγάγετε, μηδέ μοι μάτην
ἐνταῦθα τρύχεσθε,² τά τε κοινὰ εἰκῇ ἀναλίσκοντες
καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων πόνων μεταποιούμενοι, τήν τε
λείαν τὴν³ ὑφ' ἔτέρων κτωμένην σφετεριζόμενοι."

47 Ταῦτα τοῦ Καίσαρος εἰπόντος οὐ μόνον οὐδεὶς
ἀντεῖπεν, εἰ καὶ τὰ μάλιστά τινες⁴ τάναντία
σφίσιν ἐγίγνωσκον, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνήνεσαν πάντες,
καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ⁵ δι' ὑποψίας αὐτῷ ὅντες,
λογοποιεῦν ἢ ἥκουσαν. καὶ τούς γε⁶ στρατιώτας
οὐ χαλεπῶς ἔπεισαν πειθαρχῆσαι, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ
τοῦ προκεκρίσθαι προθυμουμένους, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους
2 δι' ἔκείνους φιλοτιμουμένους. ἔξαίρετον δὲ δὴ τὸ
δέκατον στράτευμα ἐποιήσατο, ὅτι εὔνοιάν πως
ἀεὶ αὐτοῦ εἶχεν. οὗτω δὲ δὴ τὰ πολιτικὰ στρατό-
πεδα πρὸς τὴν τῶν καταλόγων τάξιν ὀνομάζετο·
ὅθενπερ καὶ νῦν ὁμοίως τὰ νῦν ὅντα τὰς ἐπικλή-
σεις ἔχει.

3 'Ορμημένων οὖν αὐτῶν ὁ Καῖσαρ οὐκέτι κατὰ
χώραν ἔμεινε, μὴ καὶ χρονίσαντες ἀμβλύτεροι
αὐθις γένωνται, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ἄρας ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀριό-
ονιστον ἥλασε. καὶ οὕτω γε⁶ αὐτὸν τῷ αἰφνιδίῳ
τῆς ἐφόδου κατέπληξεν ὥστε καὶ ἐς λόγους οἱ
4 ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ἐλθεῖν κατηνάγκασεν. οὐ μέντοι καὶ
συνέβησαν· αὐτός τε γὰρ πάντα προστάξαι καὶ
ἔκείνος οὐδὲν ὑπακοῦσαι ἥθέλησεν. ὃ τε οὖν
πόλεμος συνερράγει, καὶ μετέωροι οὐ μόνον αὐτοὶ

¹ καὶ μοι Pflugk., καὶ τοι L.

² τρύχεσθε Bk., ἐντρύχεσθε L.

³ τὴν Rk., καὶ τὴν L.

⁴ τινες Rk., τινες ἐς L.

⁵ οἱ R. Steph., ἢ L.

⁶ γε Bk., τε L.

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The tenth legion will be enough for me; I am sure B.C. 58 that, if there should be any need of it, they would readily go through fire naked. The rest of you be off, the quicker the better, and let me not see you wearing yourselves out here to no purpose, recklessly spending the public money, laying claim to other men's labours, and appropriating the plunder gathered by others."

At the end of this speech of Caesar's not only did no one raise an objection, even if some thought altogether the opposite, but they all agreed, especially those who were suspected by him, to spread the ideas they had heard. They had no difficulty in persuading the soldiers to yield obedience; some were eager to do so as a result of having been chosen in preference to others, and the rest were led to do the same through emulation of these. He had specially singled out the tenth legion because for some reason he always felt kindly toward it. This was the way the legions of the republic were named, according to the order of their enrolment; whence those of the present day have similar titles.

When their enthusiasm had been thus aroused, Caesar, in order that they might not grow indifferent again through delay, no longer remained stationary, but immediately set out and marched against Ariovistus. By the suddenness of his approach he so alarmed the latter that he forced him to hold a conference with him regarding peace. They did not come to terms, however, since Caesar wished to make all the demands and Ariovistus refused to obey any of them. The war consequently broke out; and not only were the two sides them-

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έκάτεροι ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι οἵ τε πολέμιοι
σφων οἱ ἐκείνη πάντες ἡσαν, τήν τε μάχην αὐτῶν
ὅτι τάχιστα ἔσεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἅπαξ κρατήσασι
5 καὶ τάλλα δουλεύσειν¹ νομίζουντες. προεῖχον δὲ
οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι τῷ τε πλήθει καὶ τοῖς μεγέθεσιν,
οἱ δὲ δὴ Ὀρμαῖοι τῇ τε ἐμπειρίᾳ καὶ ταῖς ὁπλί-
σεσι· καὶ πως καὶ πρὸς τὸν θυμὸν τῶν Κελτῶν,
τήν τε ἄκριτον καὶ προπετῆ αὐτῶν ὄρμήν, ἀντίρ-
ροπον τὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος φρόνημα εύρισκετο, ὥστε
ἰσοπαλεῖς ἐκ τούτων ὄντες καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας τήν τε
ἐπ' αὐταῖς προθυμίαν ἴσοστασίας ἐποιοῦντο.

48 Ἀντικαθημένων δὲ αὐτῶν ἀλλήλοις, αἱ γυναικεῖς
αἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπηγόρευσάν σφισι θειάσασαι
μηδεμίαν πρὸ τῆς νέας σελήνης μάχην συνάψαι.
2 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὁ Ἀριόουιστος (πάνυ γὰρ αὐταῖς
προσεῖχεν ὅπότε τοιοῦτό τι ποιήσειαν) οὐχ ἀπάση
εὐθὺς τῇ δυνάμει, καίτοι τῶν Ὀρμαίων προκαλου-
μένων σφᾶς, συνέμιξεν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἵππεας μετὰ
τῶν συντεταγμένων σφίσι πεζῶν μόνους ἐκπέμ-
πων ἰσχυρῶς αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει. κἀκ τούτου κατα-
φρονήσας χωρίον τι ὑπὲρ τοῦ ταφρεύματός σφων
3 καταλαβεῖν ἐπεχείρησε. καὶ κατέσχε μὲν αὐτό,
ἀντικαταλαβόντων δὲ καὶ ἐκείνων ἔτερον, ἐς μὲν
μάχην, καίπερ καὶ μέχρι τῆς μεσημβρίας τὸν
στρατὸν ἔξω τοῦ Καίσαρος παρατάξαντος, οὐχ
ῶρμησεν, ἐπαναχωρήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἐσπέ-
ραν ἐπῆλθε τε ἔξαπιναίως σφίσι καὶ ὀλίγου καὶ
4 τὸ χαράκωμα αὐτῶν εἶλε. προχωρούντων οὖν
οὗτως οἱ τῶν πραγμάτων σμικρὸν τε ἔτι τῶν
γυναικῶν ἐφρόντισε, καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ παρατάξα-

¹ δουλεύσειν H. Steph., δουλεύειν L.

BOOK XXXVIII

selves in anxious suspense, but likewise all the allies and enemies of both sides in that region, since they felt sure that the battle between them would take place in the shortest possible time and that all would have to serve those who once conquered. The barbarians were superior in numbers and in physical size, the Romans in experience and in armour. To some extent also Caesar's prudence was found to counterbalance the fiery spirit of the Germans and their reckless and impetuous attack. As a result, then, of their being evenly matched in these respects, their hopes and their zeal based on these hopes were likewise in perfect balance.

While they were encamped opposite each other, the women of the barbarians as the result of their divinations, forbade the men to engage in any battle before the new moon. For this reason Arioistus, who always paid great heed to them whenever they took any such action, did not immediately join in conflict with his entire force, although the Romans were challenging them to battle. Instead, he sent out the cavalry alone, with only the foot-soldiers assigned to them, and did the other side severe injury. Then, becoming contemptuous of them, he undertook to occupy a position above the Romans' entrenchments; this he seized, and his opponents occupied another in their turn. Then, although Caesar kept his army drawn up outside until noon, Arioistus would not proceed to battle, but when, toward evening, the Romans retired, he suddenly attacked them and all but captured their rampart. Therefore, since affairs were turning out so well for him, he paid little heed any longer to the women; and on the following day, when the Romans had

B.C. 58

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μένων τῶν Ῥωμαίων, ὅπερ που καθ' ήμέραν
ἐποιοῦντο, ἀντεπεξήγαγε.

- 49 Καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖνοι προϊόντας ἐκ τῶν σκηνω-
μάτων ἴδοντες οὐχ ἡσύχασαν, ἀλλ' ἐξάξαντες
οὔτε συντάξασθαι σφισιν ἀκριβῶς ἐπέτρεψαν,
καὶ τὴν ἀκόντισιν αὐτῶν, ἐφ' ἥ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα
ἐθάρσουν, δρόμῳ μετὰ βοῆς προσπεσόντες ὑπετέ-
2 μοντο, καὶ οὕτω γε ὁμόσε αὐτοῖς ἔχώρησαν ὥστε
σφᾶς μήτε τοῖς κοντοῖς μήτε τοῖς ξίφεσι τοῖς μα-
κροτέροις χρήσασθαι. ὠθίζοντό τε οὖν, καὶ τοῖς
σώμασι τὸ πλεῖον ἥ τοῖς ὄπλοις ἐμάχοντο, ἀνα-
τρέψαι τε τὸν προσκείμενον καὶ καταβαλεῖν τὸν
3 ἀνθεστηκότα ἀγῶνα ποιούμενοι. καὶ πολλὸν καὶ
τῆς τῶν βραχυτέρων ξιφῶν χρήσεως στερηθέντες
ταῖς¹ τε χερσὶ καὶ τοῖς στόμασιν ἀντ' ἐκείνων
ἡγωνίζοντο, κατασπῶντες τοὺς ἀντιπάλους, δάκ-
νοντες, σπαράττοντες, ἄτε καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν σω-
4 μάτων πολὺ αὐτῶν ὑπερέχοντες. οὐ μέντοι καὶ
μεγάλα τινὰ ἐκ τούτου σφᾶς ἔβλαψαν· συμπλεκό-
μενοι γὰρ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἰσόρροποι πως τῇ τε
ὄπλισει καὶ τῇ τέχνῃ ἐγίγνοντο. καὶ τέλος ἐπὶ μα-
κρότατον τοιουτοτρόπῳ μάχῃ χρησάμενοι ὄψε ποτε
ἐπεκράτησαν· τά τε γὰρ ξιφίδια καὶ σμικρότερα
τῶν Γαλατικῶν ὄντα καὶ τας προσβολὰς χαλυ-
5 βδικὰς ἔχοντα χρησιμώτατά σφισιν ἐγένετο, καὶ
αὐτοὶ τῷ αὐτῷ πόνῳ ἐπὶ πλεῖον συσχεθέντες
μᾶλλον τῶν βαρβάρων ἀντήρκεσαν, ἄτε οὐχ
ὅμοιον ταῖς ὁξύτησι τῶν ἐφόδων τὸ διαρκές σφων
ἐχόντων. διὰ μὲν οὖν ταῦτα ἡττήθησαν ἐκεῖνοι,

¹ ταῖς St., τοῖς L.

BOOK XXXVIII

been drawn up in battle array, according to their daily custom, he led out his forces against them.

The Romans on seeing them advancing from their tents did not remain quiet, but rushing forward, gave them no chance to form strictly in line, and by attacking with a charge and shout prevented them from hurling their javelins, in which they had especial confidence ; in fact, they came to so close quarters with them that the enemy could not employ either their pikes or long swords. So the barbarians pushed and shoved, fighting more with their bodies than with their weapons, and struggled to overturn whomever they encountered and to knock down whoever withheld them. Many, deprived even of the use of their short swords, fought with hands and teeth instead, dragging down their opponents, and biting and tearing them, since they had a great advantage in the size of their bodies. The Romans, however, did not suffer any great injuries in consequence of this ; they closed with their foes, and thanks to their armour and skill, somehow proved a match for them. At length, after carrying on that sort of battle for a very long time, they prevailed late in the day. For their daggers, which were smaller than the Gallic daggers and had steel points, proved most serviceable to them ; moreover, the men themselves, accustomed to hold out for a long time with the same sustained effort lasted better than the barbarians, because the endurance of the latter was not of like quality with the vehemence of their attacks. The Germans were accordingly defeated, though they

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- οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐτράποντο, οὐχ ὅτι οὐκ ἡθέλησαν ἀλλ᾽ ὅτι οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν φυγεῖν ὑπὸ ἀπορίας τε
 6 ἄμα καὶ ἐκλύσεως. συστρεφόμενοι οὖν κατὰ τριακοσίους καὶ πλείους καὶ ἐλάττους, τάς τε ἀσπίδας ἀπανταχόθεν σφῶν προεβάλλοντο, καὶ ὥρθοὶ ἴστάμενοι ἀπρόσμικτοι¹ μὲν ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλείσεως² δυσκίνητοι δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς πυκνότητος ἐγίγνοντο, καὶ οὕτε ἔδρων οὐδὲν οὕτε ἐπασχον.
- 50 Οἱ οὖν Ἡρακλεῖτοι, ἐπειδὴ μήτε ἐκεῖνοι ἀντεπήεσάν σφισιν ἢ καὶ ἔφευγον, ἀλλ᾽ ἐν ταύτῳ μένοντες ὥσπερ ἐν πύργοις εἰστήκεσαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ τά τε δοράτια κατὰ πρώτας εὐθὺς ἀτε μηδεμίαν
 2 χρήσιν ἔχοντα ἀπετέθειντο, καὶ τοῖς ξίφεσιν οὐκ ἐδύναντο οὕτε συστάδην μάχεσθαι οὕτε τῶν κεφαλῶν αὐτῶν, ἥπερ καὶ μόνον ἀλωτοὶ οἴλα που γυμναῖς αὐταῖς μαχομένοι ἤσταν, ἐφικνεῖσθαι, τάς τε ἀσπίδας ἀπέρριψαν, καὶ προσπίπτοντές σφισιν, οἵ μὲν ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐγγύθεν, ἐνήλλοντο³
 3 τρόπον τινὰ καὶ ἔκοπτον αὐτούς. κακὸν τούτου πολλοὶ μὲν εὐθὺς ἀτε καὶ μᾶς ἐπικοπῆς ὅντες ἔπιπτον, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ πρὶν πεσεῖν ἀπέθινησκον· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῆς πυκνότητος τῆς συστάσεως καὶ
 4 τεθνηκότες ὥρθοὶ ἀνείχοντο. τοῦ μὲν οὖν πεζοῦ τὸ πλεῖστον οὕτω καὶ ἔκει καὶ πρὸς ταῖς ἀμάξαις, ὃσον γε καὶ ἔξωσθὲν ἐσ αὐτὰς ἐτύγχανε, σύν τε ταῖς γυναιξὶ καὶ σὺν τοῖς παισὶν αὐτῶν ἐφθάρησαν· ὁ δὲ⁴ Ἀριόσουιστος μεθ' ἵππέων . . . τὴν τε χώραν παραχρῆμα ἐξέλιπε, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἡρακλεῖτον

¹ ἀπρόσμικτοι Xyl., πρόσμικτοι L.

² συγκλείσεως Leuncl., συγκλίσεως L.

³ ἐνήλλοντο Cobet, ἀνήλλοντο L.

⁴ ὁ δὲ R. Steph., δὲ δὲ L.

BOOK XXXVIII

did not turn to flight—not that they lacked the wish, but simply because they were unable to flee through helplessness and exhaustion. Gathering, therefore, in groups of three hundred, more or less, they would hold their shields before them on all sides, and standing erect, they proved unassailable by reason of their solid front and difficult to dislodge on account of their denseness; thus they neither inflicted nor suffered any harm.

The Romans, when their foes neither advanced against them nor yet fled, but stood immovable in the same spot, as if in towers,¹ had likewise put aside their spears at the very outset, since these were of no use; and as they could not with their swords either fight in close combat or reach the others' heads, where alone they were vulnerable, since they fought with their heads unprotected, they threw aside their shields and rushed upon the foe. Some by taking a running start and others from close at hand leaped up as it were upon the tower-like groups and rained blows upon them. Thereupon many fell immediately, victims of a single blow, and many died even before they fell; for they were kept upright even when dead by the closeness of their formation. In this way most of the infantry perished either there or near the waggons, back to which some had been driven; and with them perished their wives and children. Arioivistus with [a few]² horsemen straightway left the country and set out for the

¹ Apparently the solid walls of shields, as the men stood in groups facing outward, are conceived of as the towers of a city wall.

² A word of this meaning seems required.

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5 ὄρμήσας¹ ἐπεδιώχθη μέν, οὐ κατελήφθη δέ. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐπὶ πλοίου προεξέφυγε, τῶν δ' ἄλλων τοὺς μὲν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐσβαίνοντες² ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος ὑπολαβὼν ἀπήνεγκεν.

¹ δρμήσας Rk., παραχρῆμα δρμήσας L.

² ἐσβαίνοντες Bk., ἐσβαίνοντας L.

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Rhine. He was pursued, but not overtaken, and B.C. 58 escaped on a boat ahead of his followers; of the rest some were killed by the Romans who advanced into the river, while others were seized and borne away by the river itself.

BOOK XXXIX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τριακοστῷ ἑνάτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν.

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Βελγικοῖς¹ ἐπολέμησεν.
- β. Ὡς Κικέρων κατῆλθεν.
- γ. Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος ἐκπεσὼν ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐς Ῥώμην ἀνῆλθεν.
- δ. Ὡς Κάτων τὰ ἐν Κύπρῳ κατεστήσατο.
- ε. Ὡς Πομπήιος καὶ Κράσσος ὑπατοὶ ἡρέθησαν.
- ζ. Ὡς τὸ θέατρον τὸ Πομπηίου καθιερώθη.
- η. Ὡς Δέκιμος² Βροῦτος Καίσαρος ὑποστράτηγος Οὐενετοὺς ναυμαχίᾳ ἐνίκησεν.
- θ. Ὡς Πούκλιος Κράσσος Καίσαρος ὑποστράτηγος Ἀκυτανοῖς ἐπολέμησεν.
- ι. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Κελτῶν τισι πολεμήσας τὸν Ῥήνον διέβη· καὶ περὶ τοῦ Ῥήνου.
- κ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Βρεττανίαν ἐπεραιώθη· καὶ περὶ τῆς νήσου.
- λ. Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος ὑπὸ Γαβινίου ἐς Αἴγυπτον κατήχθη, καὶ ὡς ὁ Γαβίνιος ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐκρίθη.

Χρόνου πλῆθος ἐτη τέτταρα ἐν οἷς ἀρχούντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε
ἐγένοντο

- Π. Κορυνήλιος Π. υἱ. Λευτοῦλος Σπινθήρ ὑπ.
- Κ. Καικίλιος Κ. υἱ. Μέτελλος Νέπως
- Γν. Κορυνήλιος Π. υἱ. Λευτοῦλος Μαρκελλῖνος ὑπ.
- Λ. Μάρκιος³ Λ. υἱ. Φίλιππος
- Γν. Πομπήιος Γν. υἱ. Μάγνος τὸ $\bar{\beta}$ ὑπ.
- Μ. Λικίνιος Π. υἱ. Κράσσος τὸ $\bar{\beta}$ ὑπ.
- Λ. Δομίτιος Γν. υἱ. Ἀηνόβαρβος⁴ ὑπ.
- Ἀππ. Κλαύδιος Ἀππ. υἱ. Ποῦλχρος ὑπ.

Οὗτο μὲν δὴ καὶ ἔκεινα διεπολεμήθη· μετὰ δὲ
ταῦτα, τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ὧ Κορυνήλιος τε Σπινθήρ
καὶ ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Νέπως ὑπατεύειν ἥρξαντο

¹ Βελγικοῖς Leuncl., βελτικοῖς L, and so just below.

² Δέκιμος R. Steph., δεκίμος L.

BOOK XXXIX

The following is contained in the Thirty-ninth of Dio's *Rome* :—

- How Caesar fought the Belgae (chaps. 1–5).
X How Cicero came back from exile (chaps. 6–11).
How Ptolemy, expelled from Egypt, came to Rome (chaps. 12–16).
How Cato settled matters in Cyprus (chaps. 22–23).
X How Pompey and Crassus were chosen consuls (chaps. 27–37).
How Pompey's Theatre was dedicated (chap. 38).
How Decimus Brutus, Caesar's lieutenant, conquered the Veneti in a sea-fight (chaps. 40–43).
How Publius Crassus, Caesar's lieutenant, fought the Aquitani (chap. 46).
How Caesar, after warring with some of the Germans, crossed the Rhine ; and concerning the Rhine (chaps. 47–49).
How Caesar crossed over into Britain ; and concerning the island (chaps. 50–53).
How Ptolemy was restored to Egypt by Gabinius, and how Gabinius was brought to trial for this (chaps. 55–63).

Duration of time, four years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls), here enumerated :—

- B.C.
57 P. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus Spinther, C. Caecilius C. F. Metellus Nepos.
56 Cn. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Marcius L. F. Philippus.
55 Cn. Pompeius Cn. F. Magnus (II), M. Licinius P. F. Crassus (II).
54 L. Domitius Cn. F. Ahenobarbus, App. Claudius App. F. Pulcher.

SUCH was the end of this war. Later, at the end B.C. 57 of the winter in which Cornelius Spinther and Metellus Nepos began their consulship, a third war

³ Μάρκιος Χyl., μάρκος L.

⁴ Ἀηνόβαρβος R. Steph., ἀννόβαρβος L.

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διελθόντος, τρίτος τις πόλεμος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. οἱ
γὰρ Βελγικοὶ τῷ τε Ῥήνῳ πολλοῖς καὶ συμμίκτοις
2 γένεσι προσοικοῦντες, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ὥκεανὸν τὸν
κατὰ Βρεττανίαν καθήκοντες, ἐν μὲν τῷ πρὶν οἱ
μὲν ἔνσπουδοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἡσαν οἱ δὲ ἐφρόντι-
ζον αὐτῶν οὐδέν, τότε δὲ τὸν Καίσαρα εὑν φερό-
μενον ἴδόντες, καὶ δείσαντες μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς
ὅρμήσῃ, συνεστράφησαν, καὶ κοινῷ πλὴν Ῥημῶν¹
λόγῳ χρησάμενοι συνεβουλεύσαντό τε ἐπὶ τοῖς
‘Ρωμαίοις καὶ συνώμοσαν, Γάλβαν² προστησά-
μενοι.

3 Ταῦτ' οὖν ὁ Καίσαρ παρὰ τῶν Ῥημῶν¹ μαθὼν
ἐν φρουρᾷ τε αὐτοὺς ἐποιήσατο, κάνταῦθα πρὸς
τῷ Αὐξούννῳ ποταμῷ στρατοπεδευσάμενος ἥ-
θροιξέ τε ἄμα τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἐξῆσκει. οὐδὲ
ἐτόλμησε πρότερον τοῖς πολεμίοις, καίτοι τὴν
χώραν σφῶν κατατρέχουσιν, ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν,
4 πρὶν ὡς καὶ δεδιότος αὐτοῦ καταφρονήσαντες
ἐπεχείρησαν τὴν τε γέφυραν καταλαβεῖν καὶ τὴν
σιτοπομπίαν, ἦν δι' αὐτῆς παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων
ἐποιεῖτο, ἀφελέσθαι. τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ αὐτομόλων
προγνοὺς ἐσόμενον, ἐπεμψεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς νυκτὸς
2 τούς τε ψιλοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἵππεας. καὶ οἱ μὲν
προσπεσόντες τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀπροσδόκητοι πολ-
λοὺς ἀπέκτειναν, ὥστε πάντας τῆς ἐπιούσης
νυκτὸς ἐς τὴν οἰκείαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ
Αἴδουοι ἐσβεβληκότες ἐς αὐτὴν ἥγγελλοντο,
ἀπαναστῆναι. Καίσαρ δὲ ἡσθετο μὲν τὸ γιγνό-
μενον, οὐκ ἐτόλμησε δέ σφας εὐθύς, ἀγνοίᾳ τῶν

¹ Ῥημῶν Xyl., βηνῶν L.

² συνώμοσαν Γάλβαν Bk., συνωμόσαντο ἀδρὰν L.

BOOK XXXIX

arose. The Belgae, who dwelt near the Rhine in B.C. 57 many mixed tribes and extended even to the ocean opposite Britain, though they had previously been at peace with the Romans, or, in the case of some, had paid no heed to them, observing now Caesar's success and fearing that he might advance against them also, came together and by common agreement, except on the part of the Remi, devised plans against the Romans and formed a league, placing Galba at their head.

Caesar learned this from the Remi and stationed outposts to watch them; later he encamped beside the river Axona, where he concentrated his troops and drilled them. Yet he did not venture to come to close quarters with the enemy, though they were overrunning Roman territory, until in their contempt for him, believing him to be afraid, they undertook to occupy the bridge and to put a stop to the conveyance of grain, which the allies brought across it. He was apprised beforehand by deserters that this was to be done, and so at night sent against the foe the light-armed troops and the cavalry. These fell upon the barbarians, taking them by surprise, and killed many of them, so that the following night they all withdrew to their own land, especially since the Aedui were reported to have invaded it. Caesar perceived what was going on, but through ignorance of the country did not venture to pursue

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- 2 χωρίων, ἐπιδιώξαι. ἀλλ' ἄμα ἔφ¹ τήν τε ἵππου λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐπακολουθεῖν κελεύσας κατέλαβεν αὐτούς, καὶ ὑποστάντας ἐς μάχην (ἐνομίζετο γὰρ σὺν μόνῃ τῇ ἵππῳ εἶναι) διέτριψε μέχρις οὐ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἦλθε, καὶ οὕτω παντὶ τῷ στρατῷ περισχὼν τούς τε πλείους κατέκοψε καὶ τοὺς περιλοίπους ὁμολογίᾳ παρεστήσατο. κάκ τούτου καὶ τῶν δήμων τοὺς μὲν ἀμαχεὶ προσηγάγετο τοὺς δὲ πολέμῳ.
- 3 Νέρουιοι οὖν τῆς μὲν πεδιάδος (οὐ γὰρ ἡσαν ἀξιόμαχοι) ἐκόντες αὐτῷ ἐξέστησαν, ἐς δὲ δὴ τὰ ὅρη τὰ ὑλωδέστατα ἀνακομισθέντες, ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκεῖθεν² ἐπικατέδραμον ἀνέλπιστοι, καὶ καθ' ὃ μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ Καῖσαρ ἦν ἐτράποντο καὶ ἔφυγον, τῷ δὲ δὴ πλείου τοῦ στρατοῦ καθυπέρτεροί τε ἐγένοντο καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον αὐτοβοεὶ εἶλον.
- 2 αἰσθόμενος δὲ τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνος (προεκεχωρήκει³ γὰρ⁴ ἐπί τι⁵ τοὺς τετραμμένους διώκων) ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ ἐρύματι ἀρπαγὴν ποιουμένους περιεστοιχίσατο καὶ κατεφόνευσε. πράξας δὲ ταῦτα, οὐδὲν ἔτι⁶ μέγα ἔργον τοὺς λοιποὺς Νερουίους χειρούμενος ἔσχε.
- 4 Κὰν τούτῳ Ἀτουατικοί, πλησιόχωροί τε αὐτοῖς ὅντες καὶ τὸ γένος τό τε φρόνημα τὸ τῶν Κίμ-βρων ἔχοντες, ὥρμησαν μὲν ὡς καὶ βοηθήσοντές σφισιν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔφθησαν προαλόντες, ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ πάντα τάλλα χωρία ἐκλιπόντες ἐς ἐν
- 2 τεῖχος τὸ κράτιστον ἀνεσκευάσαντο. καὶ αὐτῷ

¹ ἔφ supplied by Bk.

² The text is corrupt here, some words having fallen out.

³ προεκεχωρήκει Oddey, προσεχωρήκει L.

⁴ γὰρ added by Oddey. ⁵ ἐπί τι Rk., ἐπί τε L.

⁶ ἐπί Xyl., δτι L.

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them immediately. At daybreak, however, taking B.C. 57 the cavalry, and bidding the infantry follow on behind, he came up with the fugitives; and when they offered battle, supposing he had come with his cavalry alone, he delayed them until his infantry arrived. In this way, having his whole army, he surrounded them, cut down the larger part, and received the surrender of the remainder. Thereupon he won over a number of their towns, some without fighting and some by war.

The Nervii voluntarily retired before him from the level country, as they were no match for his forces, and betook themselves into the most densely wooded mountains; then, when they charged down upon them unexpectedly.¹ In the part of the battle where Caesar himself was they soon turned and fled, but with the larger part of their army they proved superior and captured the camp without a blow. When Caesar, who had advanced a little way in pursuit of those he had routed, became aware of this, he turned back and came upon them as they were engaged in pillage within the entrenchments, where he surrounded and slaughtered them. After this success he found it no great task to subdue the rest of the Nervii.

Meanwhile the Aduatuci, near neighbours of theirs, who belonged to the Cimbri by race and temperament, set out to assist them, but were over-powered before they accomplished anything, whereupon they withdrew, and leaving all their other sites, established themselves in one fortified town, the strongest they had. Caesar assaulted it, but was

¹ Cf. Caesar *B.G.* ii. 19. Editors have filled the lacuna with a variety of readings.

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τὸν Καίσαρα προσβαλόντα ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἀπεκρούσαντο, μέχρις οὐ πρὸς μηχανῶν ποίησιν ἐτράπετο. τότε γάρ, τέως μὲν τὴν τεῦμνουντας καὶ τὰ μηχανήματα συμπηγνύντας τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἑώρων, γέλωτα τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ τῶν γιγνο-
 3 μένων¹ ἐποιοῦντο, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔκεινά τε ἔξειργάσθη καὶ ὄπλιται σφισι πανταχόθεν ἅμα ἐπ' αὐτῶν προσήγοντο, κατεπλάγησαν ἄτε μηπώποτε τοιοῦτό τι ἑορακότες, καὶ διεκηρυκεύσαντο, τά τε ἐπιτήδεια τοῖς στρατιώταις πέμψαντες καὶ ὅπλα
 4 τινὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ρίψαντες. ὡς μέντοι τά τε μηχανήματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν γυμνωθέντα αὐθις εἶδον καὶ ἔκεινους πρὸς θυμηδίαν οἴα² ἐπὶ νίκη τετραμένους ἥσθοντο, μετέγνωσαν, καὶ ἀναθαρσήσαντες τῆς συκτὸς ἐπέξιοδον ὡς καὶ ἀνελπίστους σφᾶς κατακόψουτες ἐποιήσαντο. περιπεσόντες δὲ τοῖς προφύλαξιν (ό γὰρ Καῖσαρ ἀκριβῶς πάντα ἀεὶ διώκει) ἐσφάλησαν. καὶ οὐδὲ τῶν λοιπῶν οὐδεὶς ἔτι συγγνωμης ἔτυχεν, ἀλλὰ πάντες ἐπράθησαν.³
 5 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὗτοι τε κατεστράφατο,⁴ καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ μὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν ὑποστρατήγων συχνοὶ ἐκεχείρωντο, ὃ τε χειμῶν ἐνέστη, ἀνεχώρησεν ἐς τὰ χειμάδια. μαθόντες δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ οἰκοι⁵ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐθαύμασαν ὅτι ἔθνη τοσαῦτα, ὧν οὐδὲ τὰ ὄνόματα πρότερον ἤκριβουν, ἥρήκει, καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πεντεκαΐδεκα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας θύσαι, ὅπερ οὕπω⁶ πρότερον ἐγεγόνει.

¹ γιγνομένων H. Steph., γενομένων L.

² πρὸς θυμηδίαν οἴα Bk., προθυμηδιανοιαι L.

³ ἐπράθησαν R. Steph., ἐπράχθησαν L.

⁴ οὗτοι κατεστράφατο Leunc. (τε added by Rk.), οὕτ' ἐστράφατο L. ⁵ οἰκοι supplied by Bk.

⁶ οὕπω R. Steph., οὖν πω L.

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for many days repulsed, until he turned to the ^{B.C. 57} construction of engines. Then for a time they gazed at the Romans cutting wood and constructing the machines and in their ignorance of what was taking place, scoffed at them. But when the machines were finished and heavy-armed soldiers upon them were advanced from all sides at once, they became panic-stricken, since they never before had seen anything of the kind; so they made overtures, supplied the soldiers with provisions, and threw some of their arms from the wall. When, however, they saw the machines stripped of men again and noticed that the latter had given themselves over to pleasure, as after a victory, they changed their minds, and recovering courage, made a sortie by night, thinking to cut them down unawares. But Caesar was carefully managing everything all the while, and when they fell on the outposts from every side, they were beaten back. Not one of the survivors could any longer obtain pardon, and they were all sold.

When these had been subjugated and others, too, some by him and many by his lieutenants, and winter had now set in, he retired to winter-quarters. The Romans at home when they learned of these achievements, were astonished that he had seized so many nations, whose names they had known but imperfectly before, and voted a thanksgiving of fifteen days because of his achievements—a thing that had never before occurred.

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- 2 Κάν τῷ αὐτῷ τούτῳ χρόνῳ Γάλβας ὁ Σέρουιος¹ ὑποστρατηγῶν αὐτῷ, μέχρι μὲν ἡ τε ὥραια ἦν² καὶ τὸ στράτευμα συνεστὸς εἶχεν, Οὐαράγρους³ παρά τε τῇ Λεμμάνῳ λίμνῃ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς Ἀλλόβριξι μέχρι τῶν Ἀλπεων οἰκοῦντας, τοὺς μὲν βίᾳ τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὁμολογίᾳ παρεστήσατο, ὥστε καὶ
- 3 χειμάσαι κατὰ χώραν παρασκευάσασθαι. ἐπεὶ μέντοι οἱ πλείους τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ μὲν παρέμενοι⁴ οὐαὶ μὴ πόρρω τῆς Ἰταλίας ὅντες, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἄλλοσε ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ αὐτῷ ἀπροσδόκητοι κατὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἐπιχώριοι
- 4 ἐπέθεντο, πρὸς ἀπόνοιαν ὑπ' ἀπογνώσεως προήχθη, καὶ ἐκπηδήσας ἐκ τοῦ χειμαδίου ἄφνω τούς τε προσκειμένους οἱ τῷ παραδόξῳ τοῦ τολμήματος ἔξεπληξε, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα διέπεσε. γενόμενος δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ἡμύνατο μὲν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐδουλώσατο, οὐ μὴν καὶ ἔχείμασεν αὐτόθι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Ἀλλοβρίγων μετέστη.
- 6 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ Γαλατίᾳ⁵ ἐγένετο, Πομπήιος δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τὴν κάθοδον τῷ Κικέρωνι ψηφισθῆναι διεπράξατο. ὃν γὰρ διὰ τοῦ Κλωδίου ἔξεληλάκει, τοῦτον ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐκεῖνον ἐπανήγαγεν· οὗτῳ που τὸ ἀνθρώπειον δι' ὀλίγου τε ἔστιν ὅτε μεταβάλλεται, καὶ ἀφ' ὧν ὡφελήσεσθαι τινες ἦσαν, βλαβήσεσθαι νομίζουσι, τὰ ἐναντιώτata
- 2 ἀντιλαμβάνουσι. συνέπραττον δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ τῶν δημάρχων ἄλλοι τε καὶ Τίτος Ἀννιος Μίλων, οἵπερ που καὶ τὴν γνώμην ἐστὸν

¹ Γάλβας ὁ Σέρουιος R. Steph., γαρβαροσερουιος L.

² ἦν added by Oddey. ³ Οὐαράγρους Rk., δαράγρους L.

⁴ παρέμενοι Bs., παρέμενον L. ⁵ Γαλατίᾳ R. Steph., ἵταλίαι L.

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During the same period Servius Galba, who was B.C. 57 serving as his lieutenant, had, while the season lasted and his army remained a unit, brought to terms the Veragri, who dwelt along Lake Leman and beside the Allobroges as far as the Alps ; some he had gained by force and others through surrender, and he was even preparing to winter where he was. When, however, the majority of the soldiers had departed, some on furlough because they were not far from Italy, and others elsewhere for reasons of their own, the natives took advantage of this situation and unexpectedly attacked him. Then Galba, driven mad by despair, suddenly dashed out of the winter camp, astounding his besiegers by the incredible boldness of his move, and passing through them, gained the heights. On reaching safety he fought them off and later subjugated them ; he did not winter there, however, but transferred his quarters to the territory of the Allobroges. These were the events in Gaul.

Pompey meanwhile had brought about a vote for the recall of Cicero. Thus, the man whom he had expelled through Clodius, he now brought back to help him against that very individual. So quickly does human nature sometimes change, and from the persons by whom people are expecting to be helped or injured, as the case may be, they receive the very opposite treatment. Assisting him were Titus Annius Milo and others of the praetors and tribunes, who also brought the measure before the populace.

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πλῆθος ἐσήνεγκαν· οὐ γὰρ Σπινθὴρ ὁ ὑπατος τὸ
μέν τι καὶ τῷ Πομπηίῳ χαριζόμενος, τὸ δὲ καὶ ἔξ
ἰδίας ἔχθρας τὸν Κλάδιον ἀμυνόμενος, ὑφ' ἡς καὶ
τὴν μοιχείαν αὐτοῦ δικάζων κατεγνώκει, καὶ . . .
 3 ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἄλλοι τε τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὅντων
ὑπῆρχον καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ἀππιος Κλαύδιος στρα-
τηγῶν, ὃ τε Νέπως ὁ ὑπατος ἀπ' οἰκείας τινὸς
 7 ἔχθρας τὸν Κικέρωνα μισῶν. οὗτοί τε οὖν ἐπὶ
πλέον ἡ πρίν, ἀτε καὶ ἡγεμόνας τοὺς ὑπάτους
ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει διαστάντες
πρὸς ἕκατέρους ἐθορύβουν. καὶ ἄλλα τε ἐκ
 2 τούτου οὐκ ἐν κόσμῳ πολλὰ ἐγίγνετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ
τῇ διαψηφίσει ὁ Κλάδιος γνοὺς τὸ πλῆθος πρὸς
τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἐσόμενον, τοὺς μονομάχους οὓς ὁ
ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἀγῶνας ἐπιταφίους ἐπὶ τῷ
Μάρκῳ τῷ συγγενεῖ προπαρεσκεύαστο λαβὼν
ἐσεπήδησεν ἐς τὸν σύλλογον καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν
 3 ἔτρωσε πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἔκτεινεν. οὕτ' οὖν ἡ
γνώμη ἐκυρώθη, καὶ ἐκείνοις ὡς δορυφόροις συνὼν
φοιβερὸς καὶ ἐς τάλλα πᾶσιν ἦν, ἀγορανομίαν τε
ἡτει ὡς καὶ τὴν δίκην τῆς βίας, ἀν ἀποδειχθῆ,
 4 διαφευξόμενος.¹ ἐγράψατο γὰρ αὐτὸν ὁ Μίλων
καὶ οὐκ ἐσήγαγε μέν (οὔτε γὰρ οἱ ταμίαι, δι' ὧν
τὴν ἀποκλήρωσιν τῶν δικαστῶν γενεσθαι ἔχρην,
ἥρητο, καὶ ὁ Νέπως ἀπεῖπε τῷ στρατηγῷ μη-
δεμίαν πρὸ τῆς κληρώσεως αὐτῶν δίκην προσ-
έσθαι· ἔδει δὲ ἄρα τοὺς ἀγορανόμους πρὸ τῶν
ταμιῶν καταστῆναι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δτε μάλιστα
 8 ἡ διατριβὴ ἐγένετο), μαχόμενος δὲ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ

¹ διαφευξόμενος Dind., διαφευξούμενος L.

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Spinther, the consul, [aided Cicero's cause in the senate¹ (?),] partly as a favour to Pompey and partly to avenge himself upon Clodius, by reason of a private enmity which had led him as a juror to vote to condemn Clodius for adultery. Clodius, on the other hand, was supported by various magistrates, including Appius Claudius, his brother, who was praetor, and Nepos, the consul, who had a private grudge against Cicero. These men, accordingly, now that they had the consuls as leaders, made more disturbance than before, and the same was true of the others in the city, as they championed one side or the other. Many disorderly proceedings were the result, chief of which was that during the very taking of the vote on the measure Clodius, knowing that the multitude would be on Cicero's side, took the gladiators that his brother held in readiness for the funeral games in honour of Marcus,² his relative, and rushing into the assemblage, wounded many and killed many others. Consequently the measure was not passed, and Clodius, both as the companion of those armed champions and otherwise, was dreaded by all. He then stood for the aedileship, thinking he would escape the penalty of his violence if he were elected. Milo did, indeed, indict him, but did not succeed in bringing him to trial, since the quaestors, by whom the allotment of jurors had to be made, had not been elected, and Nepos forbade the praetor to allow any trial before their allotment. Now it was necessary for the aediles to be chosen before the quaestors, and this proved the principal cause of delay. While contesting this very point Milo caused much dis-

¹ Cf. Cicero *post red. ad Quir.* 5, 11; *Pis.* 15, 34; *Sest.* 33.

² Perhaps Marcius should be read, as Bs. suggests.

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τούτου πολλὰ ἔταραττε, καὶ τέλος μονομάχους τινὰς καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἄλλους τῶν τὰ αὐτά οἱ βουλομένων ἀθροίσας ἐς χεῖρας τῷ Κλωδίῳ συνεχώς ἤσει, καὶ σφαγαὶ κατὰ πᾶσαν ὡς εἰπεῖν τὴν πόλιν 2 ἐγίγνοντο. ὁ οὖν Νέπως φοβηθεὶς πρὸς τε τοῦ συνάρχοντος καὶ πρὸς τοῦ Πομπήιου τῶν τε ἄλλων τῶν πρώτων μετεβάλετο,¹ καὶ οὕτως ἥ τε γερουσία κατελθεῖν τὸν Κικέρωνα τοῦ Σπινθῆρος ἐστηγησαμένου προεβούλευσε, καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ὑπάτων ἐσενεγκόντων ἐψηφίσατο. 3 ἀντέλεγε μὲν γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς Κλώδιος, ἀλλ’ ἐκείνῳ τε ὁ Μίλων ἀντέκειτο ὥστε μηδὲν βίαιον δρᾶσαι, καὶ τῷ νόμῳ ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ Πομπήιος συνεῖπον ὥστε πολὺ κρείττους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι. 9 Κατῆλθέ τε οὖν ὁ Κικέρων καὶ χάριν τῇ τε βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δῆμῳ, παρασχόντων αὐτῷ τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ² τὸ συνέδριον καὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἔγνω. τῷ τε Πομπηίῳ τὴν ἔχθραν τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ μεθεὶς συνηλλάγη, καὶ τὴν γε³ εὐεργεσίαν παραχρῆμα 2 ἀπέδωκε· λιμοῦ γὰρ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἵσχυροῦ γενομένου, καὶ τοῦ ὁμίλου παντὸς ἐς τε τὸ θέατρον (τοῖς δὲ δὴ καὶ τότε ἔτι θεάτρῳ ἐς τὰς πανηγύρεις ἐχρῶντο) καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἐπὶ τοὺς βουλευτὰς συνεδρεύοντας ἐσπηδήσαντος, καὶ τοτὲ μὲν ἐν χερσὶν αὐτοὺς ἀποσφάξειν τοτὲ δὲ καὶ καταπρήσειν αὐτοῖς⁴ τοῖς ναοῖς ἀπειλοῦν· 3 τος, ἔπεισέ σφας ἐπιμελητὴν τοῦ σίτου τὸν

¹ μετεβάλετο Bk., μετεβάλλετο L. ² καὶ Bs., καὶ κατὰ L.
³ γε R. Steph., τε L. ⁴ αὐτοῖς Bs., σὺν αὐτοῖς L.

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b.c. 57

turbance, and at last himself collected some gladiators and others like-minded with himself and kept continually coming to blows with Clodius, so that bloodshed occurred throughout practically the whole city. Nepos, accordingly, inspired with fear by his colleague and by Pompey and by the other leading men, changed his attitude ; and thus the senate decreed, on the motion of Spinther, that Cicero should be restored, and the populace, on the motion of both consuls, passed the measure. Clodius, to be sure, spoke in opposition to the others, but he had Milo as an opponent, so that he could commit no violence, and Pompey, among others, spoke in favour of the enactment, so that that side proved much the stronger.

Cicero accordingly came home from exile and expressed his gratitude to both the senate and the people, the consuls having given him the opportunity of appearing before both bodies. He put aside the hatred he bore Pompey on account of his banishment, became reconciled with him, and immediately repaid his kindness. A sore famine had arisen in the city and the entire populace rushed into the theatre (they were then still using a temporary¹(?) theatre for public games) and afterwards to the Capitol where the senators were in session, threatening at first to slay them with their own hands, and later to burn them alive, temples and all. Cicero now persuaded them to elect Pompey as

¹ A word of this meaning seems required in place of "such a theatre as," the reading of L. Dio alludes to the fact that Pompey's theatre had not yet been erected ; see chap. 38 below.

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Πομπήιον προχειρίσασθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀρχὴν αὐτῷ ἀνθυπάτου καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ καὶ ἔξω ἐπὶ πέντε ἔτη δοῦναι. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ τοῖς καταποντισταῖς πρότερον οὕτω καὶ τότε ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ¹ πάσης αὐθις τῆς οἰκουμένης τῆς ὑπὸ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τότε οὔσης ἄρξειν ἔμελλε.

- 10 Καῖσαρ δὲ καὶ Κράσσος ἄλλως μὲν ἡχθούντο τῷ Κικέρωνι, σπουδὴν δ' οὖν τινα αὐτοῦ ἔσχον, ἐπειδὴ πάντως καθήξοντα αὐτὸν ἡσθούντο (καὶ γὰρ ὁ Καῖσαρ καὶ ἀπών εὔνοιάν τινα αὐτῷ ἐνεδείξατο), οὐ μέντοι καὶ χάριν οὐδεμίαν ἀντέλαβον.
- 2 ἐκεῖνος γὰρ τοῦτό τε οὐκ ἀπὸ γνώμης σφᾶς πεποιηκότας εἰδὼς, καὶ τῆς φυγῆς αἰτιωτάτους γεγονέναι νομίζων, ἐκ μὲν τοῦ προφανοῦς οὐ πάνυ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐθρασύνετο, ἅτε καὶ τῶν τῆς ἀκράτου παρρησίας ἐπικαρπιῶν νεωστὶ πεπειραμένος, βιβλίον μέντοι τι ἀπόρρητον συνέθηκε, καὶ² ἐπέγραψεν αὐτῷ ὡς καὶ περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ
- 3 βουλευμάτων ἀπολογισμόν τινα ἔχοντι, πολλὰ δὲ δὴ καὶ δεινὰ ἐσ αὐτὸν καὶ περὶ ἐκείνων καὶ περὶ ἄλλων τινῶν συνένησε,³ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ζῶντος αὐτοῦ ἐκφοιτήσῃ, κατεσημήνατό τε αὐτὸν καὶ παρέδωκε τῷ παιδί, προστάξας οἱ μῆτρὶ ἀναγνῶναι μήτε δημοσιεῦσαι τὰ γεγραμμένα πρὶν ἀν μεταλλάξῃ.
- 11 Κικέρων μὲν οὖν αὐθις ἀνεβλάστανε, καὶ τήν τε ἄλλην οὐσίαν καὶ τὸ ἔδαφος τῆς οἰκίας, καίτοι τῇ Ἐλευθερίᾳ ἀνειμένον, καὶ τοῦ Κλωδίου καὶ ἐπιθειάζοντος καὶ ἐσ ἐνθυμίαν αὐτῷ⁴ προβάλ-

¹ σίτῳ supplied by Rk. ² καὶ Leuncl., καὶ ἐπεὶ L.

³ συνένησε Leuncl., συνήινεσε L.

⁴ ἐσ ἐνθυμίαν αὐτῷ Wesseling, ἐσ ἐνθύμιον αὐτοῦ L.

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commissioner of the grain supply and to give him also on this account the office of proconsul for five years both in Italy and outside. So now in the case of the grain supply, as previously in the case of the pirates, he was once more to hold sway over the entire world then under Roman power. Caesar and Crassus really disliked Cicero, but showed some interest in him when they perceived that he would return in any case, Caesar even while absent displaying some good-will toward him; but they received no thanks for their pains. For Cicero knew that they had not done this in accordance with their real inclination, and he regarded them as having been most to blame for his banishment. And though he did not openly act toward them with marked insolence, since he had recently tasted the fruits of unrestrained free speech, nevertheless he secretly composed a little book to which he gave a title indicating that it contained a defence of his policies, and in it he heaped together many denunciations against them and certain other men. Fearing, therefore, that these statements might get out during his lifetime, he sealed up the volume and delivered it to his son with the injunction not to read or publish what was written until his death.¹

Cicero, accordingly, was thriving once more; and he recovered his property and likewise the site of his house, although the latter had been dedicated to Liberty, and though Clodius both called the gods to witness and placed religious scruples in his way.

¹ Cf. Cicero *ad Att.* ii. 6; xiv. 17, 6.

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- 2 λοντος, ἐκομίσατο. τὴν γὰρ ἐσφορὰν τοῦ φρατιατικοῦ νόμου, παρ' ἡν ἐκ τῶν εὐπατριδῶν ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἐπεποίητο, διαβάλλων ώς οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ὥρισμένοις ἐκ τῶν πατρίων χρόνοις ἐκτεθέντος αὐτοῦ, τὴν τε δημαρχίαν τοῦ Κλωδίου πᾶσαν, ἐν ἥ καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐδέδοκτο, κατέλυε, λέγων οὐχ οἶον τ' εἶναι, τῆς μεταστάσεως αὐτοῦ τῆς ἐς τὸν ὅμιλον παρανόμως γεγενημένης, ὑγιές 3 τι τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πραχθέντων νομίζεσθαι, καὶ ἔπεισε διὰ τούτου τοὺς ποντίφικας τὸ ἔδαφός οἱ ώς καὶ ὅσιον καὶ βέβηλον ὃν ἀποδοῦναι. καὶ οὕτω καὶ ἐκεῖνο καὶ χρήματα ἐς τε τὴν τῆς οἰκίας κατασκευήν, καὶ εἰ δή τι ἄλλο τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ ἐλελύμαντο, ἔλαβε.
- 12 Μετὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦτο¹ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως ἔνεκα αὐθις ἐκινήθησαν. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ πολλά τισι τῶν Ῥωμαίων χρήματα, τὰ μὲν οἰκοθεν τὰ δὲ καὶ δανεισάμενος, ὅπως τὴν τε ἀρχὴν βεβαιώσηται καὶ φίλος καὶ σύμμαχος ὄνομασθῇ, καταναλώκει, καὶ αὐτὰ παρὰ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βιαίως ἡργυρο- 2 λόγει, καὶ διά τε τοῦτο ἔχαλεπαίνετο καὶ ὅτι τὴν Κύπρον ἀπαιτήσαι παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἦ καὶ τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀπειπεῖν κελευόντων αὐτῶν οὐκ ἡθέλησε, καὶ οὕτε πείσαί σφας ἡσυχάζειν οὕτ' αὖ βιάσασθαι (ξενικὸν γὰρ οὐκ 3 εἶχεν) ἡδυνήθη, διέδρα τε ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλθὼν κατηγόρησέ τε αὐτῶν ώς καὶ ἐκ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτὸν ἐκβεβληκότων, καὶ ἔτυχεν ὥστε ὑπὸ τοῦ Σπινθῆρος, φ ή Κιλικία

¹ τοῦτο supplied by Reim.

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But Cicero attacked the *lex curiata* by which the other had been transferred from the patricians to the plebs, on the ground that it had not been proposed at the time established by ancestral custom. Thus he tried to render null and void the entire tribuneship of Clodius, during which the decree regarding his house had been passed, claiming that inasmuch as his transfer to the common people had taken place unlawfully, it was not possible for any one of his acts while in office to be considered binding. By this means he persuaded the pontifices to give back to him the site, on the ground that it was profane and unconsecrated. Thus he obtained not only that but also money for restoring his house and any other property of his that had been injured.

After this there was further disturbance on account of King Ptolemy. He had spent large amounts upon some of the Romans, part of it out of his own purse and part borrowed, in order to have his rule confirmed and to receive the name of friend and ally; and he was now collecting this sum forcibly from the Egyptians. They were accordingly angry at him both on this account and also because when they had bidden him demand back Cyprus from the Romans or else renounce his friendship for them, he had been unwilling to do so. And since he could neither persuade nor yet compel them to be quiet, as he had no foreign troops, he fled from Egypt, and coming to Rome, accused his countrymen of having expelled him from his kingdom. He was successful in having his restoration entrusted to Spinther,

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- 13 ἐπετέτραπτο, καταχθῆναι.¹ ἐν φῷ δὲ ταῦτα ἔγένετο,² οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τέως μὲν ἀγνοήσαντες ὅτι ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπηρκὼς³ ἦν, ἡ τεθνηκέναι αὐτὸν νομίσαντες, Βερενίκην τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν βασιλείαν ἀντικατέστησαν, ἐπειτα δὲ τὰληθὲς μαθόντες ἄνδρας ἐκατὸν ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμψαν πρός τε τὰ ἐγκλήματα αὐτοῦ ἀπολογησομένους καὶ ἀντικατηγορήσοντας ὅσα ἤδι-
- 2 κηντο. προμαθὼν οὖν ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνος (ἔτι δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἦν) ἐνήδρευσε τοὺς πρέσβεις, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν, ἄλλους ἄλλη διαπέμψας, καὶ τοὺς μὲν πλείους αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἔφθειρε, τῶν δὲ δὴ λοιπῶν τοὺς μὲν⁴ ἐν τῷ ἀστει αὐτῷ ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δὲ καὶ καταφοβήσας ἐκ τούτων ἡ χρήμασι διαφθείρας ἐπεισε μήτε ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐστάλατο⁵ ἐντυχεῖν μήθ' δλως μνείαν τινὰ περὶ
- 14 τῶν ἀπολωλότων ποιήσασθαι. καίτοι τὸ πρᾶγμα οὕτω περιβόητον ἔγένετο ὥστε καὶ τὴν βουλὴν ἀγανακτῆσαι δεινῶς, ἐνάγοντός σφας ὅτι μάλιστα Φαουωνίου τοῦ Μάρκου καθ' ἐκάτερον,⁶ ὅτι τε πολλοὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων πρέσβεις πεμφθέντες βιαίως ἀπωλώλεσαν, καὶ ὅτι συχνοὶ καὶ
- 2 τότε τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐδεδωροδοκήκεσαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν Δίωνα τὸν τῆς πρεσβείας αὐτοκράτορα (περιήν γάρ) μετεπέμψαντο ὡς καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν παρ' αὐτοῦ μαθησόμενοι· οὕτω δὲ ἄρα καὶ τότε

¹ The reading of L is : ἔτυχεν ὥστε ὥστε ὑπάτου σπινθῆρος ὃι ἡ κιλία ἐπετράπετο καταχθῆναι. ὥστε (once only) and Κιλικία are correctly given in the later MSS. ὑπὸ τοῦ for ὑπάτου is due to Reim., ἐπετέτραπτο to St. Perhaps some words have fallen out after ἔτυχεν. ² ἔγένετο supplied by Reim.

³ ἀπηρκὼς Leuncl., ἀπηρηκὼς L. ⁴ μὲν St., μὲν αὐτῶν L.
⁵ ἐστάλατο St., ἐστάλαντο L. ⁶ ἐκάτερον Reim., ἔτερον L.

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to whom Cilicia had been assigned. While this was going on, the people of Alexandria, who for a while did not know that he had departed for Italy, or supposed he was dead, placed Berenice, his daughter, on the throne in his place. Then, learning the truth, they sent a hundred men to Rome to defend them against his charges and to bring counter-complaints of all the wrongs they had suffered. Now he heard of it in season, while still in Rome, and sent men out in various directions to lie in wait for the envoys before they could arrive. Thus he caused the majority of them to perish by the way, while of the survivors he had some slain in the city itself, and others he either terrified by what had happened or by administering bribes persuaded them neither to consult the magistrates touching the matters for which they had been sent nor to make any mention at all of those who had been killed. The affair, however, became so noised abroad that even the senate was mightily displeased; it was urged to action chiefly by Marcus Favonius, on the double ground that many envoys sent by their allies had perished by violence and that numerous Romans had again on this occasion taken bribes. So they summoned Dio, the leader of the envoys, who survived, in order to learn the truth from him. But this time, too, Ptolemy had such influence with his

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- ἔθ' ὁ Πτολεμαῖος τοῖς χρήμασι κατεκρύτει ὥστε
μήτε τὸν Δίωνα ἔστι τὸ συνέδριον ἐσελθεῖν μήτε
μνήμην τινὰ τοῦ φόνου τῶν τεθνηκότων, ἔως γε
 3 καὶ αὐτὸς παρῆν, γενέσθαι. καὶ μέντοι τοῦ
Δίωνος μετὰ ταῦτα δολοφονηθέντος οὐδεμίαν οὐδὲ
ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ δίκην ἔδωκε.¹ τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ ὁ
Πομπήιος τῇ τε οἰκίᾳ αὐτὸν ὑπεδέδεκτο καὶ
 4 ἴσχυρῶς οἱ συνήρετο.² τῶν γε μὴν ἄλλων τῶν
αὐτόθεν ἐνεκλήθησαν μὲν ἐν ὑστέρῳ συχνοί,
έάλωσαν δὲ ὀλίγοι· τό τε γὰρ δεδωροδοκηκὸς
πολὺ ἦν, καὶ ἀλλήλοις διὰ τὸ ἴδιον ἔκαστος δέος
συνεμάχουν.
- 15 Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄνθρωποι τοιαῦτα ὑπὸ τῶν χρη-
μάτων ἐποίουν, τὸ δὲ δὴ θείου κεραυνῷ κατ'
ἀρχὰς εὐθὺς τοῦ ἔχομένου ἔτους τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ
Διὸς τοῦ ἐν τῷ Ἀλβανῷ³ ἰδρυμένου βαλὸν τὴν
κάθοδον τοῦ Πτολεμαίου χρόνον τινὰ ἐπέσχε.
- 2 τοῖς γὰρ Σιβυλλείοις ἐπεσιν ἐντυχόντες εὐρον ἐν
αὐτοῖς ἐγγεγραμμένον αὐτὸ τοῦτο “ἄν ὁ τῆς Αἰ-
γύπτου βασιλεὺς βοηθείας τινὸς δεόμενος ἔλθῃ,
τὴν μὲν φιλίαν οἱ μὴ ἀπαρνήσασθαι, μὴ μέντοι
καὶ πλήθει τινὶ ἐπικουρήσητε· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ
 3 πόνους καὶ κινδύνους ἔξετε.” κακὸν τούτου τὴν
συντυχίαν τῶν ἐπῶν πρὸς τὰ τότε γενόμενα θαυ-
μάσαντες ἀπεψήφισαντο πάντα τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ
ἐγνωσμένα, Γαῖώ Κάτωνι πεισθέντες δημάρχῳ.
ταῦτα δὲ ἐχρήσθη μὲν οὕτως, ἐδημοσιεύθη δέ (οὐ
γὰρ ἔξῆν οὐδὲν τῶν Σιβυλλείων, εἰ μὴ ἡ βουλὴ
ψηφίσαιτο, ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἔξαγγέλλεσθαι) διὰ τοῦ

¹ ἔδωκε Pflugk, δέδωκε L.

² οἱ συνήρετο, Bk., συνήρετο Xyl., ἡρετο L.

³ Ἀλβανῷ R. Steph., λαβανῷ L.

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money that not only did Dio fail to enter the senate-house, but there was not even any mention made of the murder of the dead men, so long at least as Ptolemy was there. Furthermore, even after Dio had later been assassinated, he suffered no punishment for that deed either, largely owing to the fact that Pompey had entertained him in his house and continued to render him powerful assistance. Of the other Alexandrines, however, many were accused at a later time, yet few were convicted; for those who had taken bribes were many, and each coöperated with the others because of his own fear.

While mortals were acting thus under the influence of money, Heaven at the very beginning of the next year struck with a thunderbolt the statue of Jupiter erected on the Alban Mount, and so delayed the return of Ptolemy for some time. For when they read the Sibylline verses, they found written in them this very passage: "If the king of Egypt come requesting any aid, refuse him not friendship, nor yet succour him with any great force; else you shall have both toils and dangers." Thereupon, amazed at the coincidence between the verses and the events of the time, they rescinded all their action in his case, following the advice of Gaius Cato, a tribune. Such was the nature of the oracle; and it was made public through Cato. Now it was unlawful to announce to the populace any of the Sibylline verses, unless the senate voted it; yet as soon

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- 4 Κάτωνος. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ τάχιστα ὁ νοῦς τῶν ἐπῶν διεθρυλήθη, ὥσπερ εἴωθε γίγνεσθαι, ἔδεισε μὴ συγκρυφθείη, καὶ ἐσ τε τὸν ὅμιλον τοὺς Ἱερέας ἐσήγαγε, κάνταῦθα, πρὶν ὄτιοῦν τὴν γερουσίαν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς χρηματίσαι, ἐξεβιάσατό σφας ἐκλαλῆσαι τὸ λόγιον· ὅσφι γάρ τοι μᾶλλον οὐκ ἐδόκει σφίσιν
- 16 ἐξεῖναι τοῦτο, . . . τὸ πλῆθος ἔσχε. καὶ ἐκεῖνο μὲν ἔσχεν οὕτως, καὶ¹ ἐσ τὴν τῶν Λατίνων γλώσσαν μεταγραφὲν² ἀνεκηρύχθη· γνώμας δὲ αὐτῶν μετὰ τοῦτο ποιουμένων, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄνευ στρατοῦ τῷ Σπινθῆρι τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου κάθοδον προσταττόντων, τῶν δὲ δὴ καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον μετὰ 2 ῥαβδούχων δύο καταγαγεῖν αὐτὸν κελευόντων (ὅτε γὰρ Πτολεμαῖος μαθὼν τὸ χρησθὲν ἡξίωσε τούτου τυχεῖν, καὶ τὰ γράμματα αὐτοῦ Αὐλος Πλαύτιος³ ἐσ τὸ κοινὸν δημαρχῶν ἀνέγνω), δείσαντες οἱ βουλευταὶ μὴ μείζων ἔθ' ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνου γένηται, ἀντέπραξαν αὐτῷ τῇ τοῦ σίτου προφάσει χρησάμενοι.
- 3 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐπί τε Λουκίου Φιλίππου καὶ ἐπὶ Γναίου Μαρκελλίνου ὑπάτων ἐγένετο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος μαθὼν τὴν τε κάθοδον ἀπέγνω, καὶ ἐσ Ἐφεσον ἐλθὼν παρὰ τῇ θεῷ διητάτῳ.
- 17 Τῷ δὲ δὴ προτέρῳ ἔτει καὶ τοιόνδε τι, ἵδιον μέν, φέρον δέ πως ἐσ τὴν συγγραφήν, ἐπράχθη. τοῦ γὰρ νόμου διαρρήδην ἀπαγορεύοντος μηδένας⁴ δύο ἄμα ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς συγγενείας τὴν αὐτὴν Ἱερατείαν ἔχειν, ὁ Σπινθῆρ ὁ ὑπατος ἐπιθυμήσας Κορνήλιον Σπινθῆρα τὸν νιὸν ἐσ τοὺς οἰωνιστὰς ἐσαγαγεῖν, 2 ἐπειτ' ἐπειδὴ ὁ Φαῦστος ὁ τοῦ Σύλλου παῖς ἐκ

¹ καὶ added by R. Steph.

³ Πλαύτιος Xyl., πλατυῖος L.

² μεταγραφὲν Rk., γραφὲν L.

⁴ μηδένας Rk., μηδένα L.

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as the sense of the verses, as usually happens, ^{B.C. 56} began to be talked about, he became afraid that it might be suppressed, and so brought the priests before the populace and there compelled them to utter the oracle before the senate had taken any action at all in the matter. The more scruples they had against doing so, [the more insistent] was the multitude. Such, then, was the oracle, and it was translated into the Latin tongue and proclaimed. When later the senate discussed the matter, some were for assigning to Spinther the restoration of Ptolemy without an army, and others urged that Pompey with two lictors should escort him home. Ptolemy, on learning of the oracle, had asked for the latter arrangement, and his letter was read in public by Aulus Plautius, a tribune. But the senators, fearing that Pompey would by this means obtain still greater power, opposed it, using his connection with the corn-supply as an excuse.

All this happened in the consulship of Lucius Philippus and Gnaeus Marcellinus. Ptolemy, when he heard of it, despaired of his restoration, and going to Ephesus, passed his time in the temple of the goddess.

The year before there had occurred an incident of ^{B.C. 57} a private nature which, however, has some bearing upon our history. It was this. Although the law expressly forbade any two persons of the same *gens* to hold the same priesthood at the same time, Spinther, the consul, was anxious to place his son Cornelius Spinther among the augurs, and since Faustus, the son of Sulla, of the Cornelian *gens*, had

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τοῦ τῶν Κορηλίων¹ φύλου ὧν προεινεγέγραπτο, ἐξεποίησεν αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ Μαλλίου Τορκουάτου γένος, καὶ οὕτως ὁ νόμος ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ ρήμασι μείνας ἔργῳ κατελύθη.

- 18 Μετὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦτο ὁ Κλάδιος ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἐς τὴν ἀγορανομίαν ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Μαρκελλίνου παρεληλύθει² (πρὸς γὰρ τὴν ἀπόδρασιν τῆς δίκης παρακελευστὸς ἥρεθη), γραφὴν κατὰ³ τοῦ Μίλωνος τῆς τῶν μονομάχων παρασκευῆς ἀπήνεγκε· ἀ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐπραττε καὶ 2 ἐφ' οἷς ἐκρίνετο, ταῦτ' ἐκείνῳ ἀντενεκάλει. ἐποίει δὲ τοῦτο οὐχ ὅτι τὸν Μίλωνα προσεδόκα⁴ αἰρήσειν ἄτε καὶ συναγωνιστὰς ἵσχυροὺς ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν Κικέρωνα τόν τε Πομπήιον ἔχοντα, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτῃ τῷ τε Μίλωνι προσ-
19 πολεμοίη καὶ ἐκείνους ὑβρίζοι. πρὸς γοῦν τοῖς ἄλλοις τοιόνδε τι ἐμεμηχάνητο· παρασκευάσας τοὺς ἑταίρους⁵ ἵν', ὅπότε πύθοιτο αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς συλλόγοις "τίς ὁ⁶ ποιῶν ἡ καὶ λέγων⁷ τοιόνδε τι⁸ ἡν,⁹" συνεκβοφεν ὅτι Πομπήιος, ἐπηρώτα πολλάκις ἐξαίφνης πάνθ' ὅσα ἐπαίτια περὶ αὐτὸν ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡ κατ' ἄλλο τι ἡν, ἴδιᾳ καὶ καθ'
2 ἔκαστον, ώς οὐ περὶ ἐκείνου δὴ λέγων· κἀκ τούτου τῶν μὲν ἐξαρχόντων τῶν δὲ συνεπηχούντων σφίσιν, οὐα φιλεῖ ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις γύγνεσθαι, καὶ λεγόντων ὅτι Πομπήιος, χλευασία πολλὴ συνέβαινεν, ὥστε ἐκείνον μήτε τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν

¹ Κορηλίων Leuncl., κορηλίου L.

² παρεληλύθει Bk., παρελήλυθε L.

³ κατὰ Leuncl., καὶ L. ⁴ προσεδόκα Bk., προσδοκῶν L.

⁵ ἑταίρους R. Steph., ἑτέρους L. ⁶ δ added by Bk.

⁷ τίς . . . καὶ λέγων Leuncl., τί . . . καταλέγων L.

⁸ τοιόνδε τι St., τοιόσδε τις L. ⁹ ἡν Rk., ḍν L.

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been enrolled before him, he transferred his son to B.C. 57
the *gens* of Manlius Torquatus; thus, though the
letter of the law was observed, its spirit was broken.

After this Clodius attained the aedileship in the B.C. 56
year of Philippus and Marcellinus; for, being anxious
to avoid the lawsuit, he had got himself elected by a
political combination. He immediately instituted
proceedings against Milo for providing himself with
gladiators, actually charging him with the very thing
he was doing himself and for which he was likely to be
brought to trial. He did this, not in the expectation
of convicting Milo, inasmuch as the latter had many
strong champions, among them Cicero and Pompey,
but in order that under this pretext he might not
only carry on a campaign against Milo but also insult
his backers. For example, the following was one of
his devices. He had instructed his clique that
whenever he should ask them in the assemblies:
“Who was it that did or said so-and-so?” they
should all cry out: “Pompey!” Then on several
occasions he would suddenly ask about everything
that could be taken amiss in Pompey, either in the
way of physical peculiarities or any other respect,
touching upon such topics individually, one at a time,
as if he were not speaking of him particularly.
Thereupon, as usually happens in such cases, some
would start up and others would join in with them,
crying “Pompey!” and there was much jeering.
Now Pompey could not control himself and keep

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- καρτεροῦντα μήθ' ὅμοιόν τι ποιεῖν αὐτῷ ὑπομένοντα περιοργῆ τε γίγνεσθαι καὶ ἐν ἀμηχανίᾳ καθίστασθαι, καὶ λόγῳ μὲν τὸν Μίλωνα κατακρίνεσθαι, ἔργῳ δὲ αὐτὸν μηδὲ ἀπολογούμενον ἀλί-
- ³ σκεσθαι. ὁ γὰρ Κλάδιος, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλεῖον ἀποροίη,¹ οὐκ εἴα τὸν φρατριατικὸν νόμον ἐσενεχθῆναι· πρὶν γὰρ ἐκεῖνον τεθῆναι οὕτ' ἄλλο τι τῶν σπουδαίων ἐν τῷ κοινῷ πραχθῆναι οὔτε δίκην οὐδεμίαν ἐσαχθῆναι ἔξῆν.
- ²⁰ Τέως μὲν οὖν ὁ Μίλων τῶν λοιδοριῶν καὶ τῶν σφαγῶν πρόσχημα αὐτοῖς ἦν· τεράτων τέ τινων ἐν τούτῳ γενομένων (ἐν τε γὰρ τῷ Ἀλβανῷ νεώς "Ἡρας Βραχὺς ἐπὶ τραπέζης τινὸς πρὸς ἀνατολῶν ἴδρυμένος πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον μετεστράφη, καὶ λαμπάς ἀπὸ τῆς μεσημβρίας ὄρμηθεῖσα πρὸς βορέαν
- ² διῆξε, λύκος τε ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσῆλθε, καὶ σεισμὸς ἐγένετο, τῶν τε πολιτῶν τινες κεραυνοῖς ἐφθάρησαν, καὶ θόρυβος ἐν τῷ Λατίνῳ ὑπὸ γῆς ἐξηκούσθη· καὶ αὐτὰ οἱ μάντεις ἀκέστασθαι² ἐθελήσαντες ὄργιζεσθαι σφισι δαιμόνιόν τι ὡς καὶ ἱερῶν τινων ἡ χωρίων οὐχ ὄσίων ἐποικουμένων
- ³ ἔφασαν) ἐνταῦθα ὁ Κλάδιος τὸν Κικέρωνα μεταλλαβὼν τῷ τε λόγῳ πολὺν³ ἐνέκειτο, ὅτι τὸ ἔδαφος τῆς οἰκίας ἱερωμένον τῇ Ἐλευθερίᾳ κατφοδόμησε, καὶ ἐπῆλθέ ποτε ἐπ'⁴ αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ ἐκ θεμελίων αὐθις αὐτὴν ἀναιρήσων. καὶ οὐκ ἐποίησε μὲν
- ²¹ τοῦτο, ὁ γὰρ Μίλων ἐκώλυσεν· ὁ δὲ οὖν Κικέρων ὡς καὶ παθὼν αὐτὸν ὄργην τε εἶχε καὶ κατηγορίας ἐποιεῖτο, καὶ τέλος τὸν τε Μίλωνα καὶ δημάρχους τινὰς παραλαβὼν ἀνῆλθέ τε ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον

¹ ἀποροίη Bk., ποιοίη L. ² ἀκέστασθαι Xyl., ἀκούστασθαι L.

³ πολὺς Rk., πολὺ L.

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quiet, nor would he stoop to a trick like that of Clodius, and so he grew exceedingly angry, yet could not stir ; thus nominally Milo was the defendant, but in reality Pompey was being convicted without even offering a defence. For Clodius, in order to embarrass him the more, would not allow the *lex curiata* to be introduced ; and until that was enacted no other serious business could be transacted in the state or any suit instituted.

For a season, then, Milo served as an excuse for their taunts and assassinations. But about this time some portents occurred : on the Alban Mount a small temple of Juno, set on a kind of table facing the east, was turned around toward the north ; a blaze of light darted from the south across to the north ; a wolf entered the city ; an earthquake occurred ; some of the citizens were killed by thunderbolts ; in the Latin territory a subterranean tumult was heard ; and the soothsayers, being anxious to find a remedy, said that some divinity was angry with them because some temples or consecrated sites were being used for residence. Then Clodius substituted Cicero for Milo and not only attacked him vigorously in a speech because the site of the house he had built upon was dedicated to Liberty, but even went to it once, with the intention of razing it anew to the ground ; but he did not do so, as he was prevented by Milo. Cicero, however, was as angry with him as if he had actually accomplished his purpose, and kept making accusations. Finally, taking with him Milo and some tribunes, he ascended

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- καὶ τὰς στήλας τὰς¹ ἐπὶ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ φυγη ὑπὸ²
- 2 τοῦ Κλωδίου σταθείσας καθεῖλε. καὶ τότε μὲν
αὐτὰς ἐκείνου σὺν Γαῖῳ τῷ³ ἀδελφῷ στρατηγοῦντι
ἐπελθόντος ἀφηρέθη, μετά δὲ τοῦτο φυλάξας ἐκ-
δημοῦντα τὸν Κλωδίον ἀνέβη τε αὐθις ἐς τὸ
Καπιτώλιον, καὶ λαβὼν αὐτὰς⁴ οἴκαδε ἀπεκόμισε.
- 3 γενομένου δὲ τούτου οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἀπώμοτον οὐδετέρῳ⁵
αὐτῶν ἦν, ἀλλὰ ἐλοιδόρουν ἀλλήλους καὶ διέβαλ-
λον ἄλλα τε ὅσα ἐδύναντο, μηδενὸς τῶν αἰσχίστων
- 4 ἀπεχόμενοι, καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν τε δημαρχίαν τὴν τοῦ
Κλωδίου ώς καὶ παρὰ τοὺς νόμους γενομένην καὶ
τὰ πραχθέντα ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ώς καὶ ἄκυρα
ὄντα, ὁ δὲ τὴν τε φυγὴν τὴν τοῦ Κικέρωνος ώς καὶ
δικαίως ἐγνωσμένην καὶ τὴν κάθοδον αὐτοῦ ώς
καὶ παρανόμως ἐψηφισμένην.
- 22 Μαχομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, καὶ τοῦ Κλωδίου πολὺ⁶
τῇ στάσει ἐλαττουμένου, ὁ Κάτων ὁ Μᾶρκος
ἐπελθὼν ἀνίσωσεν⁶ αὐτούς· τῷ τε γὰρ Κικέρωνι
ἀχθόμενος, καὶ φοβηθεὶς ἄμα μὴ καὶ ὅσα αὐτὸς
ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ ἐπεποίηκει καταλυθείη, ὅτι πρὸς
τοῦ Κλωδίου δημαρχοῦντος ἐπέπεμπτο, προθύμως
- 2 αὐτῷ συνήρατο. μέγα γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἐφρόνει,
καὶ περὶ παντὸς τὸ βεβαιωθῆναι αὐτὰ ἐποιεῖτο.
ὁ μὲν γὰρ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τὴν υῆσον τότε κατέχων,
ἐπειδὴ τά τε ἐψηφισμένα ἥσθετο καὶ μήτ' ἀντῆραι
τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐτόλμησε μήτ' αὖ στερηθεὶς τῆς
- 3 ἀρχῆς ζῆν ὑπέμεινε,⁷ φάρμακον πιὼν ἀπέθανε, καὶ
οἱ Κύπριοι τὸν Κάτωνα οὐκ ἀκουσίως, ἄτε καὶ

¹ τὰς added by Pflugk. ² ὑπὸ Leuncl., ἐπὶ L.

³ τῷ added by Rk. ⁴ αὐτὰς R. Steph., αὐτὰ L.

⁵ οὐδετέρῳ Bk., οὐδὲ ἐτέρῳ L.

⁶ ἀνίσωσεν Oddey, ἀνέσωσεν L.

⁷ ὑπέμεινε R. Steph., ὑπέμενε L.

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the Capitol and took down the tablets set up by Clodius to commemorate his exile. This time Clodius came up with his brother Gaius, a praetor, and took them away from him, but later he watched for a time when Clodius was out of town, and going up to the Capitol again, took them and carried them home. After this occurrence no quarter was shown on either side, but they abused and slandered each other as much as they could, without refraining even from the basest means. The one declared that the tribuneship of Clodius had been contrary to the laws and that therefore his official acts were invalid, and the other that Cicero's exile had been justly decreed and his restoration unlawfully voted.

While they were contending, and Clodius was getting much the worst of it, Marcus Cato came upon the scene and restored their balance. He had a grudge against Cicero and was likewise afraid that all his acts in Cyprus would be annulled, because he had been sent out under Clodius as tribune; hence he eagerly took the latter's side. For he was very proud of his deeds and anxious above all things that they should be confirmed. For Ptolemy, who at the time had been master of the island, when he learned of the vote that had been passed, and neither dared to rise against the Romans nor could endure to live deprived of his kingdom, had taken his life by drinking poison.¹ Then the Cypriotes readily received Cato, expecting to be friends and allies of the

¹ This was a younger brother of the Ptolemy (Auletes) who was expelled from Egypt and subsequently restored (see chap. 55), and is the same one mentioned in Book xxxviii. 30.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοι τῶν Ρωμαίων ἀντὶ δούλων*
- 4 *ἔσεσθαι προσδοκήσαντες, ἐσεδέξαντο·* ὁ δὲ Κάτων ἐπὶ μὲν τούτοις οὐδὲν εἶχε σεμνύνεσθαι, ὅτι δὲ δὴ τά τε ἄλλα ἄριστα διώκησε, καὶ δούλους καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἐκ τῶν βασιλικῶν ἀθροίσας οὐδὲν ἥτιάθη ἀλλὰ ἀνεπικλήτως πάντα ἀπέδειξεν, ἀνδραγαθίας οὐδὲν ἥττον ἦ εἰ¹ πολέμῳ τινὶ ἐνευικήκει μετεποιεῖτο· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ πολλοὺς δωροδοκεῖν σπανιώτερον τὸ τῶν χρημάτων καταφρονεῖν τινα τοῦ τῶν πολεμίων κρατεῖν ἐνόμιζε.
- 23 *Τότε οὖν ὁ Κάτων ἐν δόξῃ τινὶ ἐπινικίων διὰ ταῦτ' αἰσίων ἐγένετο, καὶ οἱ ὑπατοι γνώμην ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ ἐποιήσαντο στρατηγίαν αὐτῷ δοθῆναι καίπερ μηδέπω ἐκ τῶν νόμων προσήκουσαν. καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδείχθη μέν (αὐτὸς γὰρ ἀντεῖπε), τὴν δὲ δὴ 2 εὑκλειαν καὶ ἐκ τούτου μείζονα ἔσχε. Κλώδιος δὲ ἐπεχείρησε μὲν τοὺς οἰκέτας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Κύπρου ἀχθέντας Κλωδίους, ὅτι αὐτὸς τὸν Κάτωνα ἐκεῖσε ἐπεπόμφει, ὄνομόσαι, οὐκ ἡδυνήθη δὲ ἐναντιωθέντος αὐτοῦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν Κύπριοι ἐπεκλήθησαν, καίτοι τινῶν Πορκίους σφᾶς προσειπεῖν ἐθελητάντων (ό γὰρ Κάτων καὶ τοῦτ' ἐκώλυσεν). ὅργη δ' οὖν ὁ Κλώδιος τὴν ἐναντίωσιν αὐτοῦ φέρων, τά τε διοικηθέντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ διέβαλλε καὶ τοὺς λογισμοὺς τῶν πεπραγμένων ἀπήτει, οὐχ ὅτι καὶ διελέγξαι τι αὐτὸν ἀδικοῦντα ἐδύνατο, ἀλλ' ὅτι ὑπὸ ναναγίας² τὰ γράμματα σχεδόν τι πάντα διέφθαρτο, καὶ ἐδόκει κατὰ τοῦτο τι ἰσχύσειν.*
- 4 *ἐβοήθει δὲ καὶ τότε τῷ Κλωδίῳ ὁ Καῖσαρ καίτοι μὴ παρών, καὶ τάς γε κατηγορίας αὐτῷ τὰς κατὰ τοῦ Κάτωνος ἐπιστολιμαίους, ὡς γέ τινές φασιν,*

¹ εἰ added by Leuncl. ² ναναγίας Bk., ναναγίου L.

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Romans instead of slaves. Over this fact, however, B.C. 56 Cato had no reason to vaunt himself; but because he had administered everything in the best possible manner, and after collecting slaves and large amounts of money from the royal treasury, had incurred no reproach but had turned over everything unchallenged, for these reasons he laid claim to valour no less than if he had conquered in some war. So many men were accepting bribes that he thought it more unusual for a man to despise money than to conquer the enemy.

So at that time Cato for these reasons had created some expectation that he would receive a regular triumph, and the consuls proposed in the senate that he be given the praetorship, although by law he could not yet hold it. And though he was not appointed, for he spoke against the measure himself, yet he obtained greater renown from this very circumstance. Clodius undertook to name the slaves brought from Cyprus Clodians, because he himself had sent Cato there; but he failed because the latter opposed it. So they received the title of Cyprians, although some wished to call them Porcians; but Cato prevented this too. So Clodius became angry at his opposition and proceeded to attack his administration; he demanded the accounts of the transactions, not because he could prove him guilty of any wrongdoing, but because nearly all of the documents had been destroyed by shipwreck and he expected to gain some advantage from this circumstance. And Caesar, although not present, was again aiding Clodius at this time, and according to some was sending him in

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἔπειτα περ. ἐπεφέρετο¹ δὲ τῷ Κάτωνι ἄλλα τε καὶ
ὅτι τὴν στρατηγίαν οἱ αὐτὸς τοὺς ὑπάτους πείσας,
ῶς γε ἔλεγον, ἐσηγήσασθαι, προσεποιήσατο ἐθε-
λοντής, ἵνα καὶ μὴ ἄκων ἀποτετυχηκέναι αὐτῆς
δόξῃ, παρεῖσθαι.

- 24 Οὗτοί τε οὖν ἐμάχοντο, καὶ ὁ Πομπήιος ἔσχε
μὲν καὶ ἐν τῇ τοῦ σίτου διαδόσει τριβήν τινα·
πολλῶν γὰρ πρὸς τὰς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐλπίδας ἐλευ-
θερωθέντων, ἀπογραφήν σφων, ὅπως ἐν τε
κόσμῳ καὶ ἐν τάξει τινὶ σιτοδοτηθῶσιν, ἡθέλησε²
2 ποιῆσασθαι· οὐ μὴν ἄλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν τῇ τε
έαυτοῦ σοφίᾳ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πλήθους τοῦ σίτου ρᾶόν
πως διώκησε, τὴν δὲ δὴ ὑπατείαν αἰτῶν πράγ-
ματα³ ἔσχε καὶ αἰτίαν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ⁴ ἔλαβεν.
3 ἐλύπει μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κλωδίου
γιγνόμενα, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων
ὑπερεωράτο ὡν διέφερε, διά τε τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ διὰ
τὰς ἐλπίδας ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἴδιωτεύων ὑπὲρ πάντας
αὐτοὺς τιμηθήσεσθαι προσεδόκησεν ὑβριζόμενος.
4 ἄλλὰ τούτων μὲν ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ κατεφρόνει· παρ-
χρῆμα μὲν γὰρ κακῶς ἀκούων ἐδυσχέραιωνεν,
διαλιπὼν δὲ καὶ ἐς ἀναλογισμὸν τῆς τε έαυτοῦ
ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς τῶν ἐναντίων κακίας ἀφικνούμενος
25 οὐκέτ' αὐτῶν προετίμα· ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ αὐξανό-
μενος, καὶ ὁ δῆμος τά τε κατειργασμένα αὐτῷ
θαυμάζων ὥστε καὶ ἐκ⁵ τῆς βουλῆς ἄνδρας ὡς
καὶ ἐπὶ δεδουλωμένοις παντελῶς τοῖς Γαλάταις

¹ ἐπεφέρετο St., ἐπεφέροντο L.

² ἡθέλησε Leuncl., ἐθελῆσαι L.

³ ὑπατείαν αἰτῶν πράγματα Xyl., ὑπατείαν τῶν πραγμάτων L.

⁴ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ Bs., ἀπ' αὐτῶν L.

⁵ In place of καὶ ἐκ Cobet plausibly suggested καὶ ἐκ (" ten
men ").

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letters the accusations brought against Cato. One of the attacks upon Cato consisted in the charge that he himself had persuaded the consuls (so they affirmed) to propose the praetorship for him, and that he had then pretended to give it up voluntarily, in order not to appear to have lost it unwillingly.

While these men kept up their conflict, Pompey, too, encountered some delay in the distribution of the grain. For since many slaves had been freed in anticipation of the event, he wished to take a census of them in order that the grain might be supplied to them with some order and system. This, to be sure, he managed fairly easily through his own wisdom and because of the large supply of grain; but in seeking the consulship he met with annoyances and incurred some censure. Clodius' behaviour, for one thing, irritated him, but especially the fact that he was treated slightly by the others, whose superior he was; and he felt outraged both on account of his reputation and on account of the hopes by reason of which while still a private citizen he had thought to be honoured above them all. Yet sometimes he could bring himself to scorn these; at the moment when people were speaking ill of him he was vexed, but after a time, when he came to consider carefully his own excellence and their baseness, he paid no further attention to them. The fact, however, that Caesar's influence was increasing and the people admired his achievements so much that they dispatched men¹ from the senate, on the supposition that the Gauls had been completely subjugated, and that they were

¹ Perhaps we should read "ten men" with Cobet; cf. Cicero, *Prov. cons.* 11, 28; *Balb.* 27, 81; *ad Fam.* I, 7, 10. Dio is wrong in attributing this action to the people instead of to the senate.

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ἀποστεῖλαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐλπίδας
 ἐπαιρόμενος ὥστε καὶ χρήματά οἱ πολλὰ ψηφί-
 2 σασθαι, δεινῶς αὐτὸν ἡνία. ἐπεχείρησε μὲν γὰρ
 τοὺς ὑπάτους ἀναπεῖσαι μήτε τὰς ἐπιστολὰς
 αὐτοῦ εὐθὺς ἀναγυνώσκειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖ-
 στον, μέχρις ἂν αὐτόματος ἡ δόξα τῶν πραττο-
 μένων ἐκνικήσῃ, συγκρύπτειν, καὶ διάδοχόν τινα
 αὐτῷ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος καιροῦ πέμψαι.
 3 τοσαύτη γὰρ φιλοτιμίᾳ ἔχρητο ὥσθ' ὅσα αὐτὸς
 τῷ Καίσαρι συνέπραξε καὶ βασκαίνειν καὶ
 καταλύειν, καὶ ἐκείνῳ τε¹ ἄλλως τε μεγάλως
 ἐπαινουμένῳ² καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ συσκιάζοντι ἄ-
 χθεσθαι, καὶ τῷ δῆμῳ ἐγκαλεῖν ὅτι αὐτόν τε ἐν
 ὀλιγωρίᾳ ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα ὑπερ-
 4 εσπούδαξε.³ τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ ἡγανάκτει ὄρῶν
 αὐτοὺς τῶν τε προποιηθέντων⁴ τινὶ⁵ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον
 μνημονεύοντας ἐφ' ὅσον μηδὲν ἄλλο ἐπιγένοιτο,
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἀεὶ καθιστάμενον, καὶν ἔλαττον τοῦ
 προτέρου ἦ, προχειρότατα τῷ τε τοῦ συνήθους
 κόρῳ καὶ τῇ τοῦ ξένου ἡδονῇ φερομένους, καὶ τὸ
 μὲν προευδοκιμοῦν πᾶν καταλύοντας ὑπὸ τοῦ
 φθόνου, τὸ δ' ἄρτι προφαινόμενον συνεπαύξοντας
 26 ὑπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων. δι' οὖν ταῦτα δυσχεραίνων,
 καὶ μήτε τι διὰ τῶν ὑπάτων διαπράξασθαι
 δυνηθεὶς καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα μείζω τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
 πίστεως γιγνόμενον ὄρων, οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ τὸ
 πρᾶγμα ἐπινήσατο. καὶ γὰρ ἐνόμιζε δύο τε

¹ ἐκείνῳ τε Rk., ἐκείνῳ γε L.

² ἐπαινουμένῳ Rk., ταινιουμένῳ L.

³ ὑπερεσπούδαξε Reim., ὑπεσπούδαξε L.

⁴ προποιηθέντων Rk., πρὸς ποιηθέντων L.

⁵ τινὶ Bk., τινὰ L.

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so elated by their hopes based on him as to vote him B.C. 56 large sums of money, was a cruel thorn in Pompey's side. He attempted to persuade the consuls not to read Caesar's letters immediately but to conceal the facts as long as possible, until the glory of his deeds should win its own way abroad, and furthermore to send some one to relieve him even before the regular time. So jealous was he that he undertook to disparage and undo all that he himself had helped to gain for Caesar, and that he was displeased with him both because he was greatly praised and because he was overshadowing his own exploits, and he blamed the people because they slighted him and were excessively enthusiastic over Caesar. Especially was he vexed to see that they remembered the former achievements of a man just so long as nothing new occurred, that they rushed with the greatest haste to each new achievement, even if it were inferior to that which had preceded, because they became tired of the usual and liked the novel, and that, actuated by envy, they overthrew everyone who had once been in high repute, but, urged on by their hopes, helped to exalt one who was just emerging. Because of this he was vexed, and being unable to accomplish anything through the consuls and seeing that Caesar had passed beyond the need of keeping faith with him, he regarded the situation as grave. For he held that there were two things which

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- είναι τὰ τὰς φιλίας τινῶν συγχέοντα,¹ τό τε δέος²
 καὶ τὸν φθόνον, καὶ ταῦτα ἀπ' ἀντιπάλου καὶ
 τῆς δόξης καὶ τῆς ἴσχύος μόνως μὴ³ συμβαίνειν·
- 2 ἔως μὲν γὰρ ἀν ισομοιρώσι τινες αὐτῶν, καὶ
 ἐκείνας⁴ ἐρρώσθαι, ἐπειδὰν δ' ὑπεράρωσί τι οἱ
 ἔτεροι, ἐνταῦθα τό τε ἐλαττούμενον φθονῆσαν
 μισεῖν⁵ τὸν κρείττονα καὶ τὸ κρατοῦν καταφρο-
 νῆσαν ἔξυβρίζειν⁶ ἐς τὸν χείρονα, καὶ οὕτως ἀπ'
 ἀμφοτέρων τὸν μὲν τῇ ἐλαττώσει ἀγανακτοῦντα
 τὸν δὲ τῇ πλεονεξίᾳ ἐπαιρόμενον, πρός τε δια-
 φορὰς καὶ πρὸς πολέμους ἐκ τῆς πρὸν φιλίας
- 3 ἀφικνεῖσθαι. τοιούτοις οὖν δή τισι λογισμοῖς ὁ
 Πομπήιος ἐπὶ τὸν Καίσαρα ὠπλίζετο. καὶ ἐδόκει
 γὰρ οὐκ ἀν ῥᾳδίως μόνος αὐτὸν καταλῦσαι, τὸν
 Κράσσον, ὡς καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ τοῦτο⁶ ποιήσων, ἔτι
 καὶ μᾶλλον ἀνηρτήσατο.
- 27 Συμφρονήσαντες οὖν ἄλλως μὲν οὐδὲν⁷ ἰδιω-
 τεύοντες πράξειν ἥλπισαν, ἀν δ' ὑπατεύσωσι κάκ
 τούτου καὶ αὐτὸλ τὰ πράγματα τῇ ἐκείνους ζηλώσει
 διαλάβωσι, καὶ ἀντίρροποί οἱ ἔσεσθαι καὶ ταχὺ⁸
 αὐτοῦ, ἅτε καὶ δύο ἐνός, περιγενήσεσθαι προσ-
- 2 εδόκησαν. καὶ οὕτω πᾶσαν τὴν προσποίησιν ἀφ'
 ἦς, εἰ⁸ καὶ τις τῶν ἑταίρων σφῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχῆν
 αὐτοὺς προῆγεν, ἀπηρνοῦντο μηκέτι βούλεσθαι
 ὑπατεῦσαι, ἀποθέμενοι, ἀντικρυσ αὐτῆς, καίπερ
 ἔτέροις τισὶ πρότερον συναγωνιζόμενοι, μετεποιή-
 3 σαντο. ἐπειδή τε ἔξω τῶν χρόνων τῶν ἐν τοῖς

¹ συγχέοντα R. Steph., συνέχοντα L.

² δέος R. Steph., δέλος L. ³ μὴ supplied by Bk.

⁴ ἐκείνας Reim., ἐκεῖνα L.

⁵ μισεῖν . . . ἔξυβρίζειν Reim., μισεῖ . . . ἔξυβρίζει L.

⁶ τοῦτο supplied by Bs. ⁷ οὐδὲν Dind., οὐδὲν ἀν L.

⁸ ἀφ' ἦς εἰ Rk., σφῖσι L.

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destroy people's friendship, fear and envy, and that these can be prevented by nothing except an equality in fame and strength. For as long as persons possess these last in equal shares, their friendship is firm, but when one or the other excels at all, then the inferior party becomes jealous and hates the superior, while the stronger despises and insults the weaker; and thus, with such feelings on both sides, the one being vexed by his inferiority, the other elated by his advantage, they come to strife and war in place of their former friendship. On the basis of some such reasoning Pompey began to arm himself against Caesar. And because he thought he alone could not easily overthrow him, he attached Crassus to himself even more than before, that he might accomplish his purpose with his aid.

After reaching an understanding, they decided that they could not hope to accomplish anything as private citizens, but that if they should become consuls and devote themselves to public affairs, in imitation of Caesar, they would not only be a match for him but would quickly triumph over him, being two against one. So they gave up all their dissimulation, whereby, whenever any of their associates urged them to seek the consulship, they had been claiming that they no longer cared to take the office; and they now openly sought it, in spite of the fact that they had previously been assisting some of the other candidates. When they began to canvass for

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νόμοις διειρημένων¹ ἐπήγγειλαν αὐτήν, καὶ δῆλοι
ἡσαν ἄλλοι τε καὶ αὐτὸι οἱ ὑπατοι (καὶ γάρ τι
καὶ ὥμης ὁ Μαρκελλῖνος εἰχεν) οὐκ ἐπιτρέψοντές
σφισιν ἀποδειχθῆναι, διεπράσσοντο τὰς ἀρχαιρε-
σίας ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ἐκείνῳ μὴ γενέσθαι, ἄλλους
τε καὶ τὸν Κάτωνα τὸν Γάιον ἐνιέντες, ἵνα
μεσοβασιλέως αἰρεθέντος καὶ αἰτήσωσι κατὰ
τοὺς νόμους τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ λάβωσι.

- 28 Καὶ ἐγίγνετο γὰρ τοῦτο λόγῳ μὲν² ὑπὸ τῶν³
παρεσκευασμένων ἄλλοτε κατ' ἄλλην πρόφασιν,
ἔργῳ δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐκείνων⁴ (τοῖς γοῦν ἐναντιουμένοις
σφίσι φανερώς ἤχθοντο), δεινῶς ἡ γερουσία ἤγα-
νάκτησεν, ὥστε ποτὲ μεταξὺ μαχομένων αὐτῶν
2 ἔξαναστῆναι. καὶ τότε μὲν οὕτω διελύθησαν,
αὐθις δὲ ἐπειδὴ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐγίγνετο, τὰς στολὰς
καθάπερ ἐν συμφορᾷ τινι μετεκδῦναι ἐψηφίσαντο,
καίτοι τοῦ Κάτωνος ἔκ τε τοῦ συνεδρίου, ἐπει-
δήπερ ἀντιλέγων οὐδὲν ἦνυσεν, ἐκπηδήσαντος . . . ,
3 ὅπως μηδὲν τελεσθείη· εἰ γάρ τις τῶν μὴ βουλευ-
όντων ἔνδον ἦν, οὐδεμίᾳ ψῆφος αὐτοῖς ἐδίδοτο.
ἐκείνους τε γὰρ προαπαντήσαντες ἔτεροι δήμαρχοι
ἐκώλυσαν ἐσελθεῖν, καὶ οὕτω τοῦτό τε τὸ δόγμα
ἐκυρώθη, καὶ ἔχρηματίζετο ὅπως καὶ ἐς τὴν πανή-
γυριν τὴν τότε οὖσαν οἱ βουλευταὶ μὴ⁵ θεωρή-
4 σωσιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῦνο ὁ Κάτων ἀνθί-
στατο, ἔξεπήδησαν ἀθρόοι, καὶ τὰ ἐσθήματα
ἄλλαξάμενοι ἐπανῆλθον ώς καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' αὐτὸν
καταπλήξουτες. καὶ ἐπειδὴ μηδ' ὡς ἐμετρίαζεν,

¹ διειρημένων Rk., διηρημένων L.

² τοῦτο λόγῳ μὲν Rk., λόγωι τοῦτο μὲν L.

³ ὑπὸ τῶν "N" in Reimar's ed., ὑπάτων L.

⁴ ἐκείνων Reim., ἐκείνοις L. ⁵ μὴ supplied by Rk.

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the office outside of the period specified by law, and, among others the consuls themselves (for Marcellinus had some little influence) made it plain that they would not allow them to be elected, they tried to bring it about, through the agency of Gaius Cato and others, that the elections should not be held that year, in order that an *interrex* might be chosen and they might then seek and secure the office in accordance with the laws.

B.C. 56

This result, now, was being achieved, to all appearances, by the men employed on different pretexts, but in reality by these candidates themselves ; at all events they openly showed dislike of those who opposed them. The senators, therefore, became highly indignant and once rose up and departed while these men were wrangling. Thus their strife was stopped for the time being ; but when the same disturbance happened again, the senators voted to change their dress, as if for some calamity, in spite of the fact that Cato, when he gained nothing by speaking against the proposed step, rushed out of the gathering [and called in any one he met in the market-place (?)] in order that no decision might be reached ; for, if any person not a senator were inside, they might not give their vote. But other tribunes were ahead of him and prevented the outsiders from entering ; and so this decree was passed, and it was also decided that the senators should not be spectators at the games then going on. When Cato opposed this measure, too, they rushed out in a body, and after changing their dress returned, hoping thus to frighten him. When even then he would

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- προῆλθον ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἅμα πάντες, καὶ συνδραμόντος ἐπὶ τούτῳ τοῦ πλήθους ἐς πᾶν κατηφείας*
- 5 *αὐτοὺς κατέστησαν, δημηγορῶν μὲν ὁ Μαρκελλῖνος καὶ τὰ παρόντα σφίσιν ὀδυρόμενος, ἐπιδακρύοντες δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι καὶ ἐπιστένοντες, ὥστε μηδένα μηδὲν ἀντιφθέγξασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν τοῦτο πράξαντες ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον εὐθὺς ἐσῆλθον,*
- 29 *γνώμην ἔχοντες ἐς τὸν ὑπαιτίους τὴν ὄργὴν ἀφεῖναι. Κλώδιος δὲ ἐν τούτῳ μεταπηδήσας αὐθις πρὸς τὸν Πομπήιον, καὶ τὰ ἔκείνου πάλιν ἀνθελόμενος ἐλπίδι¹ τοῦ, εἰ τί οἱ τῶν τότε πραττομένων συγκατεργάσαιτο, πάνι αὐτὸν ἴδιώσεσθαι, παρῆλθε τε ἐς τὸν ὅμιλον ἐν τῇ καθηκούσῃ στολῇ, μηδὲν αὐτῆς πρὸς τὸ δόγμα μεταλλάξας, καὶ κατά τε τοῦ Μαρκελλίνου καὶ κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐδημη-*
- 2 *γόρει. πολλῆς οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἀγανακτήσεως ὑπὸ τῶν βουλευτῶν γενομένης τὸ μὲν πλήθος μεταξὺ λέγων ἐγκατέλιπε, πρὸς δὲ δὴ τὸ συνέδριον ἄξας² ὀλίγου διεφθάρη· τῆς γὰρ γερουσίας ἀπαντησάσης αὐτῷ εἴσω τε ἐσελθεῖν ἐκωλύθη,*
- 3 *καὶ τούτῳ ὑπὸ ἵππεων περιστοιχισθεὶς διεσπάσθη ἄν, εἰ μὴ ἀνακραγόντος αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν ὅμιλον ἐπιβοησαμένου προσέδραμον πολλοὶ πῦρ φέροντες, ὡς καὶ μετὰ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου σφᾶς καταπρήσοντες εἰ τι αὐτὸν ἐξεργάσαιντο.*
- Καὶ ὁ μὲν παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐλθὼν ἀπολέσθαι*
- 30 *οὕτως ἐσώθη· Πομπήιος δὲ οὐδὲν τούτοις ἐκπλαγεὶς ἔς τε τὸ συνέδριον ποτε ἐσεπήδησεν, ὑπεναντιούμενος αὐτῷ ψηφιεῖσθαι μέλλοντι,³ καὶ ἐκεῦνό τε κυρωθῆναι ἐκώλυσε, καὶ τοῦ Μαρκε-*

¹ ἐλπίδι R. Steph., ἐλπίδα L. ² ἄξας Wesseling, ἄρξας L.

³ μέλλοντι R. Steph., μέλλοντος L.

BOOK XXXIX

not moderate his behaviour, they all proceeded to the Forum together and brought the multitude, which had thereupon rushed together, to a state of extreme sorrow ; for Marcellinus addressed them, lamenting their present situation, while the rest wept and groaned, so that no one had a word to say against him. After doing this the senators entered the senate-house immediately, intending to vent their wrath upon those who were responsible. But Clodius had meanwhile leaped over to the side of Pompey and espoused his cause again, in the hope that if he should give him any help in securing his present objects, he would make him thoroughly his friend. So he came before the populace in his ordinary garb, without having made any change as the decree required, and went to inveighing against Marcellinus and the rest. As great indignation was shown by the senators at this, he left the people in the midst of his speech and rushed to the senate-house, where he came near perishing. For the senate confronted him and prevented his going in, while at that moment he was surrounded by the knights and would have been torn limb from limb, had he not raised an outcry, calling upon the people for aid ; whereupon many ran to the scene bringing fire and threatening to burn his oppressors along with the senate-house if they should do him any violence. Thus Clodius was saved after coming so near perishing.

But Pompey, not alarmed at all by this, on one occasion rushed into the senate, thwarting them as they were just about to vote, and prevented the measure from being carried. When Marcellinus

B.C. 56

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- λίνου μετὰ τοῦτο πυθομένου δημοσίᾳ αὐτοῦ εἰ
δητῶς ἐπιθυμεῖ ὑπατεύσται, ἐλπίδι τοῦ κατοκυή-
σειν αὐτὸν σπουδαρχεῖν ὁμολογῆσαι, τῶν μὲν
δικαίων ἀνδρῶν ἔνεκα οὐδὲν τῆς ἀρχῆς δεῖσθαι
ἔφη, διὰ δὲ δὴ τοὺς ταραχώδεις καὶ σφόδρα αὐτῆς
2 ἀντιποιεῖσθαι. ὡς οὖν τούτῳ¹ φανερῶς ἐνέκειτο,
καὶ ὁ Κράσσος ἐρωτηθεὶς καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ αὐτὰ οὐχ
ώμολόγησε μέν, οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἀπηρνήσατο, ἀλλ
ῶσπερ εἰώθει διὰ μέσου ἔχωρησεν, εἰπὼν ὅτι
πάνθ' ὅσα τῷ κοινῷ συμφέροι πράξοι, κατέδεισαν
ὅ τε Μαρκελλῖνος καὶ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τὴν τε παρα-
σκευὴν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν ἀντίταξιν, καὶ οὐδὲ ἀπήντων
3 ἔτι ἐσ τὸ βουλευτήριον. μὴ συλλεγομένου δὲ τοῦ
καθήκοντος ἐκ τῶν νομίμων ἀριθμοῦ πρὸς τὸ ψη-
φισθῆναι τι περὶ τῶν ἀρχαιρεσιῶν, οὐδὲ χρηματι-
σθῆναι τι ἀρχὴν περὶ αὐτῶν ἡδυνήθη, ἀλλὰ ὁ
4 ἐνιαυτὸς² οὗτω διέβη. οὐ μέντοι οὔτε τὴν ἐσθῆτα
μετημπίσχοντο οὔτε ἐσ τὰς πανηγύρεις ἐφοίτων,
οὐκ ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ τῇ τοῦ Διὸς ἑορτῇ είστιά-
θησαν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὰς ἀνοχὰς τὰς Λατίνας, δεύτερον
τότε ὑπό τινος οὐκ ὄρθως πραχθέντος ποιουμένας,³
ἐσ τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλ' ὕσπερ δεδουλω-
μένοι, καὶ μήτ' ἀρχὰς ἐλέσθαι μήτ' ἄλλο τι
πολιτικὸν πρᾶξαι⁴ ἔξουσίαν ἔχοντες, τὸ λοιπὸν
τοῦ ἔτους διήγαγον.
- 51 Καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ὃ τε Πομπήιος καὶ ὁ Κράσσος
ὑπατοι ἐκ μεσοβασιλείας ἀπεδείχθησαν, οὕτ
ἄλλου τινὸς τῶν προεπηγγελκότων ἀπαντήσαντος,
καὶ Λουκίου Δομιτίου, δις μέχρι τῆς τελευταίας

¹ τούτῳ R. Steph., τοῦτο L.

² ἀλλὰ δ ἐνιαυτὸς Cander, ἀλλὰ θέσει αὐτὸς L.

³ ποιουμένας R. Steph., ποιούμενα L.

⁴ πρᾶξαι Bk., πράξασθαι L.

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after that publicly asked him whether he really desired to become consul, in the hope that he would shrink from admitting that he was a candidate, Pompey declared that he did not want the office because of the just men, but that on account of the seditious he was trying very hard to gain it. So Pompey now openly strove for the office, and Crassus on being interrogated gave the same impression himself, not admitting the fact, to be sure, but not denying it, either; instead, he took, as usual, a middle course and said that he would do whatever was advantageous for the republic. Consequently Marcellinus and many others were terrified, as they observed the preparations and opposing array of these men, and would no longer frequent the senate-house. And since the number required by law for passing any vote concerning the elections did not assemble, it was impossible to have any business at all about them brought forward, and the year thus passed away. The senators, however, did not change back to their usual attire nor attend the games nor celebrate the feast of Jupiter on the Capitol nor go out to the Alban Mount for the Feriae Latinae, held there for the second time by reason of something not rightly done. Instead, they spent the rest of the year as if they were in bondage and possessed no authority to choose officials or carry on any other public business.

Later Crassus and Pompey were appointed consuls b.c. 55 after an interregnum, as no one else of the earlier candidates opposed them. To be sure, Lucius Domitius,

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ἡμέρας ἐσπουδάρχησεν, ὄρμήσαντος μὲν πρὸς τὴν
ἐκκλησίαν οἴκοθεν ὑπὸ νύκτα, ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ παῖς ὁ
τὸν λύχνον οἱ προφέρων ἐσφάγη, δείσαντος καὶ
2 μηκέτι περαιτέρω προχωρήσαντος. οὗτ' οὖν
ἀντιστάντος τινὸς τὴν ἀρχήν, καὶ προσέτι τοῦ
Πουπλίου Κράσσου, δις νιός τε τοῦ Μάρκου ἦν καὶ
τότε τῷ Καίσαρι ὑπεστρατήγει, στρατιώτας ἐπ'
αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀγαγόντος, οὐ χαλεπῶς
ἡρέθησαν.

- 32 Παραλαβόντες δ' ¹ οὕτω τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τὰς
λοιπὰς ἀρχὰς τοῖς ἐπιτηδείως ² σφίσιν ἔχουσι
δοθῆναι ἐποίησαν, τὸν Κάτωνα τὸν Μᾶρκον
κωλύσαντες στρατηγὸν ἀποδειχθῆναι· ὑπώπτευόν
τε γὰρ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἀνέξεσθαι τὰ γιγνόμενα, καὶ οὐκ
ἡθέλησαν ισχὺν αὐτῷ ἔννομον πρὸς τὰς ἀντι-
2 λογίας προσθεῖναι. καὶ ἡ μὲν τῶν στρατηγῶν
κατάστασις (ὁ γὰρ Κάτων οὐδὲν βίαιον πρᾶξαι
ἡξίωσεν) εἰρηναία ἐγένετο, περὶ δὲ τοὺς ἀγορα-
νόμους τοὺς κουρουλίους σφαγαὶ συνέβησαν, ὥστε
καὶ τὸν Πομπίον πολλοῦ αἷματος ἀναπλησθῆναι.
3 οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μέν, τούς τε ἄλλους τοὺς
ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου αίρουμένους, πρὸς τρόπουν ³ σφίσιν
(αὐτὸι γὰρ τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας ἐποίουν) ἀπέδειξαν,
τούς τε ἀγορανόμους τοὺς ἐτέρους καὶ τῶν δη-
μάρχων τοὺς πλείους προσηταρίσαντο· δύο δὲ
δῆμαρχοι,⁴ Γάιός τε Ἀτέιος ⁵ Καπίτων καὶ Πού-
πλιος Ἀκύλιος⁶ Γάλλος, οὐχ ὡμολόγησαν αὐτοῖς.
33 Ὡς οὖν αἱ ἀρχαὶ κατέστησαν, εἴχοντο ὧν

¹ δ' added by Rk. ² ἐπιτηδείως R. Steph., ἐπιτηδεῖοι L.

³ πρὸς τρόπου Wesseling, προστρόπους L.

⁴ δῆμαρχοι Xyl., δημοσίαι L.

⁵ Ἀτέιος Bs., following Leuncl. (Ἀτήιος), ἄτιος L (and so
regularly). ⁶ Ἀκύλιος Reim., ἀκύλιος L.

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who canvassed for the office up to the very last day of the year, set out from his house for the assembly just after dark, but when the slave who carried the torch in front of him was slain, he became frightened and went no farther. Hence, since no one at all opposed them, and furthermore since Publius Crassus, who was a son of Marcus and at that time lieutenant under Caesar, brought soldiers to Rome for this very purpose, they were easily chosen.

When they had thus assumed the leadership of the state, they had the other offices given to such as were well disposed toward them and prevented Marcus Cato from being appointed praetor; for they suspected that he would not submit to their régime and were unwilling to add any legal power to his protests. The election of the praetors, now, was made in peace, for Cato did not see fit to offer any violence; in the matter of the curule aediles, however, there was some bloodshed, so that even Pompey was much bespattered with blood. Nevertheless, in the case of both these and the other officials elected by the people, they made appointments to please themselves, since they personally held the elections, and they made friends with the other aediles and most of the tribunes; but two tribunes, Gaius Ateius Capito and Publius Aquilius Gallus, did not come to terms with them.

Accordingly, when the magistrates had been appointed, they proceeded to lay hold on the objects

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- έφιεντο. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν οὐδένα οὔτε ἐν τῇ βουλῇ
οὔτε ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ λόγον ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐποιήσαντο,
ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ ἐπλάττοντο μηδενὸς σφων προσ-
- 2 δεῖσθαι· Γάιος δὲ δὴ Τρεβανίος δημαρχῶν ἔγραψε
τῷ μὲν τήν τε Συρίαν καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς,
τῷ δὲ τὰς Ἰβηρίας¹ (καὶ γάρ τι καὶ ἔναγχος
ἐκεκίνητο²) ἀρχειν ἐπὶ πέντε ἔτη δοθῆναι, στρα-
τιώταις τε ὅσοις ἀν ἐθελήσωσι καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν
καὶ τῶν συμμάχων χρωμένοις, καὶ πόλεμον καὶ
εἰρήνην πρὸς οὓς ἀν βουληθῶσι ποιουμένοις.
- 3 χαλεπῶς οὖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ πολλῶν, καὶ μάλιστα
τῶν τοῦ Καίσαρος φίλων, ἔχοντων, ὅτι ἥμελλον
ἐκεῖνοι, τυχόντες ὡν διφούντο, τὸν Καίσαρα
μηκέτ' ἐπὶ πολὺ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔξοντα καθείρξειν, καὶ
παρασκευαζομένων διὰ τοῦτο ἀντειπεῖν τινων τοῦς
γεγραμμένοις, φοβηθέντες οἱ ὑπατοι μὴ διαμάρ-
τωσιν ὧν ἔπραττον, προσεποιήσαντο αὐτοὺς ὥστε
τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ ἐκείνῳ τρία ἔτη πλείω, ὡς γε
- 4 τάληθες εὑρίσκεται, μηκῦναι. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐς
τὸν δῆμόν τι ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐσήνεγκαν πρὶν
τὰ σφέτερα βεβαιώσασθαι. οἵ τε γὰρ τοῦ Καί-
σαρος ἐπιτήδειοι προκαταληφθέντες οὕτως ἡσύ-
χασαν, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸ μὲν πολὺ δουλωθὲν
ὑπὸ τοῦ φόβου ἡσυχίαν ἤγαγον, ἀγαπῶντες εἰ καὶ
- 34 ὡς περισωθεῖεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων καὶ ὁ Φαουώνιος
ἡναυντιοῦντο μὲν πᾶσι τοῦς πρασσομένοις ὑπ' αὐ-
τῶν, συνεργοὺς ἄλλους τέ τινας καὶ τοὺς δύο
δημάρχους ἔχοντες, ἅτε δὲ ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλοὺς
- 2 ἀγωνιζόμενοι μάτην ἐπαρρησιάζοντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν
Φαουώνιος μίαν ὥραν μόνην παρὰ τοῦ Τρεβανίου

¹ Ἰβηρίας R. Steph., Ιβηρας L.

² ἐκεκίνητο Bk., ἐκεκίνητο L.

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B.C. 55

of their striving. They made no mention of these matters themselves before either the senate or the people, but gravely pretended that they wanted nothing further. Gaius Trebonius, however, a tribune, presented a measure, that to the one Syria and the neighbouring lands should be given as a province for five years, and to the other the two Spains, where there had recently been disturbances, for the same period; they should employ as many soldiers as they wished, both citizens and allies, and should make peace and war with whomsoever they pleased. Many took offence at this, especially the friends of Caesar, because these men were bound after gaining their present ends to restrict Caesar's power and keep him from holding his position much longer, and therefore some prepared to speak against the measure. Then the consuls, fearing that they might fail utterly of the projects they had in hand, won over their opponents on the condition of extending Caesar's command also for three¹ years more—to state the actual fact. However, they submitted nothing to the people in regard to him until their own arrangements had been confirmed. For Caesar's friends, having been gained over in the manner stated, remained quiet, and the majority of the others, in bondage to fear and satisfied if even so they might save their lives, kept still. On the other hand, Cato and Favonius resisted all their schemes, having the two tribunes and others to help them; but since they were fighting a few against many, their outspokenness was of no avail. Favonius, who obtained from Trebonius only one hour for his

¹ The same period is adopted by Dio in Book xliv. 43, 2. Suetonius, Plutarch, and Appian say five years.

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πρὸς τὴν ἀντιλογίαν λαβών, κατέτριψεν αὐτὴν
 ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς τῆς τοῦ καιροῦ στενοχωρίας εἰκῇ
 βοῶν· ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων ἔτυχε μὲν ἐν δύο ὥραις
 3 δημηγορῆσαι, τραπόμενος δὲ πρὸς κατηγορίαν τῶν
 τε ἐν χερσὶ καὶ τῆς ὅλης καταστάσεως, ὥσπερ
 εἰώθει, κατανάλωσε τὸν καιρὸν πρὶν καὶ ὄτιοῦν
 τῶν προκειμένων εἰπεῖν,¹ οὐχ ὅτι οὐκ ἐνεδέχετο τι
 καὶ περὶ ἐκείνων λεχθῆναι, ἀλλ’ ἵν’ ἔτι τι δημη-
 γορῆσαι δοκῶν ἔχειν ὑπό τε τοῦ Τρεβωνίου σι-
 γασθῆ καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦτ’ αὐτὸ δέγκαλη, ἐπεὶ εὖ
 γε ἡπίστατο ὅτι οὐδὲ εἰ πάσῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκέχρητο,
 πεῖσαι τι ὡν ἐβούλετο ψηφίσασθαι σφας ἐδύνατο.
 4 οὐκοῦν οὕτε² παραχρῆμα σιωπῆσαι³ κελευσθεὶς
 ἐπαύσατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξωσθεὶς καὶ ἐλκυσθεὶς ἐκ
 τοῦ συλλόγου ἐπανῆλθε, καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον καὶ ἐς
 τὸ οἰκημα ἐσαχθῆναι προσταχθεὶς οὐκ ἐμετρίασεν.
 35 Καὶ ἐκείνη μὲν ἡ ἡμέρα οὕτω κατετρίβη ὥστε
 μηδὲ εἰπεῖν ἀρχὴν μηδὲν τοὺς δημάρχους δυνη-
 θῆναι· ἐν γάρ τοι ταῖς συνόδοις ταῖς⁴ τοῦ δήμου,
 ἐν αἷς γε καὶ ἐβουλεύοντο, πάσαις τοῖς⁵ ἴδιωταις
 2 πρὸ τῶν τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχόντων ὁ λόγος ἐδίδοτο, τοῦ
 μηδένα αὐτῶν, ως ἔοικε, τῇ τοῦ κρείττουν γνώμη
 προκαταλαμβανόμενον ὑποστέλλεσθαι τι ὡν φρο-
 νοίη, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ πάσης παρρησίας τὰ δοκοῦντα
 3 αὐτῷ λέγειν. φοβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Γάλλος μή τις αὐτὸν
 ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐξείρξῃ ἢ καὶ δεινότερόν
 τι ἐργάσηται, ἔς τε τὸ συνέδριον ἀφ’ ἐσπέρας
 ἐσῆλθε καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ ἐνυκτέρευσε, τῆς τε ἀσφαλείας
 ἔνεκα τῆς παρὰ τοῦ χωρίου, καὶ ὅπως ἐκεῖθεν ἄμα

¹ προκειμένων εἰπεῖν Rk., ἔονομένων L.

² οὕτε Bk., οὐδὲ L. ³ σιωπῆσαι Reim., σιωπήσειν L.

⁴ ταῖς Xyl., καὶ ταῖς L.

⁵ τοῖς Xyl., πρὸς τοῖς L.

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speech in opposition, used it up in uttering vain protests against this very limitation of his time. Cato, for his part, received the privilege of speaking for two hours, but devoted his efforts to criticizing present conditions and the general state of affairs, as was his wont, and so exhausted his time before he had touched upon any of the matters before them. He took this course, not because he had not the privilege of speaking on those matters as well, but in order that he might be silenced by Trebonius while still appearing to have something more to say and might thus obtain this additional grievance to bring against him. For he well understood that even if he employed the whole day, he could not persuade them to vote anything that he wished. Hence, when bidden to be silent, he did not stop immediately, but had to be pushed and dragged from the assembly, whereupon he came back, and though finally ordered to be taken to prison, he did not moderate his behaviour.

B.C. 55

That day was used up in such wise that the tribunes could not speak at all. For in all the meetings of the people in which they deliberated, the right to speak was given to the private citizens ahead of the magistrates, to the end apparently that none of them, captivated beforehand by the opinion of a superior, should conceal any of his own ideas, but should speak out his mind with entire frankness. Hence Gallus, fearing that some one might on the next day keep him from the Forum or do something worse still, went into the senate-house in the evening and passed the night there, both for the sake of the safety afforded by the place, and for the purpose of leaving there at dawn to join

- 4 ἔῳ πρὸς τὸ πλήθος ἐξέλθη. καὶ τοῦτον μὲν ὁ Τρεβῶνιος μάτην ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὴν νύκτα καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας τὸ πλεῖον ἐνδιατρύψαι ἐποίησε, πάσας τὰς θύρας τοῦ βουλευτηρίου κλείσας· τὸν δὲ Ἀτέιον τόν τε Κάτωνα καὶ τὸν Φαουώνιον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ὅντας ἔτεροι, προκαταλαβόντες τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ τοῦ συλλόγου χωρίον, ἐξεῖργον.
- 5 καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ μὲν Φαουώνιος καὶ ὁ Νίννιος διαλαβόντες πως ἔνδον ἐγένοντο, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων καὶ ὁ Ἀτέιος ἐπαναβάντες τισὶ τῶν περιεστηκότων καὶ μετεωρισθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν διοσημίαν, ὡς καὶ διαλύσοντές σφας, ἐπεφήμιξον,¹ τούτους μὲν ἐκατέρους οἱ ὑπηρέται τῶν δημάρχων ἐξήλασαν, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους τοὺς σὺν αὐτοῖς ὅντας κατετραυμάτισαν, καὶ τινας καὶ ἀπέκτειναν.
- 36 Κυρωθέντος δὲ οὗτω τοῦ νόμου, καὶ τοῦ πλήθους ἀπαλλαττομένου ἥδη ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου, παραλαβὼν ὁ Ατέιος τὸν Γάλλον αἷματος ἀνάπλεων (ἐκβιαζόμενος γάρ ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου ἐπλήγη) παρήγαγέ τε ἐς τοὺς ἔτι παρόντας, καὶ ἐπιδείξας αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειπὼν ὅσα εἰκὸς ἦν,
- 2 δεινῶς σφας ἐξετάραξεν. αἰσθόμενοι οὖν τοῦθοι οἱ ὑπατοι ἥλθόν τε διὰ ταχέων (ἐγγύθεν γάρ ποθεν τοῖς πραττομένοις ἐφήδρευον) καὶ καταφοβήσαντες αὐτούς, ἄτε καὶ χεῖρα οὐκ ὀλίγην ἔχοντες, εὐθύς τε ἐκκλησίαν συνήγαγον καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Καίσαρα ἐπεψήφισαν, ἀντειπεῖν μὲν καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῖνα τῶν αὐτῶν πειραθέντων, οὐ μέντοι καὶ δυνηθέντων τι πρᾶξαι.
- 37 Ταῦτα τε οὖν κυρωθῆναι ἐποίησαν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο πικρότερα ἐπιτίμια τοῖς δεκάζουσί τινας

¹ ἐπεφήμιξον Rk., ἐψηφίσοντο L.

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the populace outside. But Trebonius, by locking all
the doors of the senate-house, caused him to spend
not only the night there but most of the day as well,
all in vain. Others occupied the meeting-place of
the assembly by night and barred out Ateius, Cato,
Favonius, and the others with them. When
Favonius and Ninnius got in somehow unobserved,
and Cato and Ateius climbed upon the shoulders of
some of those standing around, and being lifted up
by them, declared an omen with the purpose of
breaking up the meeting, the attendants of the
tribunes drove them both out, wounded the rest who
were with them, and actually killed a few.

After the law had been passed in this way and
the crowd was already departing from the assembly,
Ateius took Gallus, who had been struck in being
forced out of the gathering, and led him, all covered
with blood, into the presence of those still on the
spot, showed him to them, and by making such
remarks as might be expected, stirred them mightily.
The consuls quickly arrived upon becoming aware of
this; for they had been watching developments
from somewhere near at hand. And as they had
a considerable bodyguard they intimidated the men,
immediately called a meeting, and put to vote the
additional measures relating to Caesar. The same
persons tried to speak in opposition to these, too,
but were unable to accomplish anything.

The consuls, accordingly, had these measures
passed, and next they laid heavier penalties upon

- έπέταξαν, ὥσπερ τι αὐτοὶ ἔλαττον, ὅτι οὐ χρήμα-
σιν ἀλλὰ βίᾳ τὴν ἀρχὴν εἰλήφεσαν, ἀμαρτόντες.
- 2 ἐπεχείρησαν μὲν γὰρ καὶ τὰ ἀναλώματα τὰ κατὰ
τὴν¹ δίαιταν ἐπὶ μακρότατον προηγμένα² συ-
στεῖλαι, καίπερ ἐς πᾶν αὐτοὶ καὶ τρυφῆς καὶ
ἀβρότητος προκεχωρηκότες, ἐκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ
- 3 αὐτοῦ τούτου διανομοθετῆσαι. ὁ γὰρ Ὁρτήσιος
φιλαναλωτὴς³ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ὧν ἔπεισεν αὐτούς,
τό τε μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως ἐπεξιών, καὶ αὐτοὺς⁴
ἐπὶ τε τῇ οἴκοι πολυτελείᾳ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ ἐς τοὺς
ἄλλους μεγαλοφροσύνῃ ἐπαινῶν, καταβαλεῖν⁵
τὴν γυνώμην, ἄτε καὶ συναγωνιστῇ⁶ τῷν λόγων τῷ
- 4 βίῳ σφῶν χρώμενος. τήν τε γὰρ ἐναντίωσιν
αἰδεσθέντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ κατοκνήσαντες
φθόνῳ τινὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ὧν αὐτοὶ ἐποίουν,⁷ δοκεῖν
ἀπείργειν, ἐκόντες ἀφῆκαν τὴν ἐσήγησιν.
- 38 Κὰν ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις ὁ Πομπήιος τὸ
θέατρον, ὃ καὶ νῦν λαμπρυνόμεθα, καθιέρωσε,
καὶ ἐν τε ἐκείνῳ θέαν καὶ μουσικῆς καὶ ἀγῶνος
γυμνικοῦ κὰν τῷ ἵπποδρόμῳ καὶ ἵππων ἄμιλλαν
καὶ θηρίων πολλῶν καὶ πάντοδαπῶν σφαγὰς
- 2 ἐποίησεν. λέοντές τε γὰρ πεντακόσιοι ἐν πέντε
ἡμέραις ἀναλώθησαν, καὶ ἐλέφαντες ὀκτωκαίδεκα
πρὸς ὄπλίτας ἐμαχέσαντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν
παραχρῆμα ἀπέθανον, οἱ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον.
ἡλεήθησαν γάρ τινες ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου παρὰ τὴν
τοῦ Πομπήίου γυνώμην, ἐπειδὴ τραυματισθέντες

¹ ἀναλώματα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Rk. (κατὰ supplied by Leuncl.),
ἀναλώτατα τὴν L. ² προηγμένα Leuncl., προσηγμένα L.

³ φιλαναλωτὴς Pflugk, φιλανάλωτος L.

⁴ αὐτοὺς added by Leuncl. ⁵ καταβαλεῖν Xyl., καταλαβεῖν L.

⁶ συναγωνιστῇ R. Steph., συναγωνιστῇ L.

⁷ ἐποίουν Bk., ἐποιοῦντο L.

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those offering bribes, as if their own offence were B.C. 55 any less because they had secured their office by force instead of by money. They even undertook to curtail personal expenditures, which had increased to an enormous extent, although they themselves went to every length of luxury and indulgence ; but they were prevented by this very circumstance from enacting the law. For Hortensius, one of the men fondest of expensive living, by reviewing the great size of the city and praising the costliness of their homes as well as their generosity toward others, thus making use of their own mode of life to support his arguments, persuaded them to give up their intention. They were brought to shame by his opposition and also shrank from appearing to debar others through jealousy from privileges that they themselves enjoyed ; and so they voluntarily withdrew their motion.

During these same days Pompey dedicated the theatre in which we take pride even at the present time. In it he provided an entertainment consisting of music and gymnastic contests, and in the Circus a horse-race and the slaughter of many wild beasts of all kinds. Indeed, five hundred lions were used up in five days, and eighteen elephants fought against men in heavy armour. Some of these beasts were killed at the time and others a little later. For some of them, contrary to Pompey's wish, were pitied by the people when, after being

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- 3 τῆς μάχης ἐπαύσαντο, καὶ περιόντες τάς τε προβοσκίδας ἐς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνέτεινον καὶ ὡλοφύροντο οὕτως ὥστε καὶ λόγου παρασχεῖν ὅτι οὐκ ἄλλως ἐκ συντυχίας αὐτὸς ἐποίησαν, ἀλλὰ τούς τε ὄρκους οἱς πιστεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης ἐπεπεραιώντο ἐπιβοώμενοι καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον πρὸς
- 4 τιμωρίαν σφῶν ἐπικαλούμενοι. λέγεται γὰρ ὅτι οὐ πρότερον τῶν νεῶν ἐπέβησαν πρὶν πίστιν παρὰ τῶν ἀγόντων σφᾶς ἔνορκον λαβεῖν, ἢ μὴν μηδὲν κακὸν πείσεσθαι. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν εἴτ' ὅντως
- 5 οὕτως εἴτε καὶ ἄλλως πως ἔχει, οὐκ οἶδα· ἦδη γάρ τινες καὶ ἐκεῖνο εἰπον, ὅτι πρὸς τῷ τῆς φωνῆς τῆς πατριώτιδος αὐτοὺς ἐπατείν¹ καὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ γιγνομένων συνιάσιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐν ταῖς νουμηνίαις, πρὶν ἐς ὅψιν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὴν σελήνην ἐλθεῖν, πρός τε ὕδωρ ἀείνων² ἀφικνεῖσθαι
- 6 κάνταυθα καθαρμόν τινά σφων ποιεῖσθαι. ἥκουσα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, ἥκουσα δὲ καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι τὸ θέατρον τοῦτο οὐχ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐποίησεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Δημήτριός τις ἀπελεύθερος αὐτοῦ, ἐκ τῶν χρημάτων ὧν συστρατεύμενός οἱ ἐπεπόριστο. ὅθεν περ καὶ τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τοῦ ἔργου δικαιότata αὐτῷ ἀνέθηκεν, ἵνα μὴ μάτην³ κακῶς ἀκούῃ ὅτι ἐξελεύθερος αὐτοῦ ἡργυρολόγησεν ὥστε καὶ ἐς τηλικούτον ἀνάλωμα ἐξικέσθαι.
- 39 Οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' ἐν μὲν τούτοις οὐ σμικρὰ τῷ δήμῳ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐχαρίσατο, τοὺς δὲ δὴ καταλόγους μετὰ τοῦ Κράσσου πρὸς τὰ ἐψηφισμένα σφίσι ποιούμενος πλεῖστον αὐτοὺς ἐλύπησε. καὶ τότε δὴ οἱ πολλοὶ μετεμέλοντο καὶ τόν τε Κάτωνα καὶ

¹ ἐπατείν R. Steph. (so Xiph.), ἐπαίσειν L.

² ἀείνων Bk., ἀεινὸν L. ³ μὴ μάτην Polak, μὴ τὴν L.

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wounded and ceasing to fight, they walked about B.C. 55 with their trunks raised toward heaven, lamenting so bitterly as to give rise to the report that they did so not by mere chance, but were crying out against the oaths in which they had trusted when they crossed over from Africa, and were calling upon Heaven to avenge them. For it is said that they would not set foot upon the ships before they received a pledge under oath from their drivers that they should suffer no harm. Whether this is really so or not I do not know; for some in time past have further declared that in addition to understanding the language of their native country they also comprehend what is going on in the sky, so that at the time of the new moon, before that luminary comes within the gaze of men, they reach running water and there perform a kind of purification of themselves. These things I have heard; I have heard also that this theatre was not erected by Pompey, but by one Demetrius, a freedman of his, with the money he had gained while making campaigns with the general. Most justly, therefore, did he give his master's name to the structure, so that Pompey might not incur needless reproach because of the fact that his freedman had collected money enough to suffice for so huge an expenditure.

At all events Pompey in these matters afforded the populace no little delight; but in making with Crassus the levies for the campaigns assigned to them he displeased them exceedingly. Then, indeed, the majority repented of their course and praised Cato and the rest. Both on this account,

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τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπήνουν, ὥστε καὶ ἐκείνους διά τε
 2 τοῦτο, καὶ ὅτι δίκη τις λόγῳ μὲν τοῖς ὑποστρατή-
 γοις σφῶν, ἔργῳ δὲ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὰ γιγνόμενα
 παρὰ δημάρχων τινῶν ἐπήχθη, βίαιον μὲν μηδὲν
 τολμῆσαι, τὴν δὲ ἐσθῆτα ὡς ἐπὶ συμφορᾶ μετὰ
 τῶν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς στασιωτῶν ἀλλάξασθαι.
 3 καὶ ταύτην μὲν εὐθὺς μεταγνόντες καὶ μηδὲ προ-
 φάσεώς τινος ἐπιλαβόμενοι μετεσκευάσαντο· τῶν
 δὲ δημάρχων τούς τε καταλόγους διαλύσαι καὶ
 τὰς στρατείας αὐτῶν ἀναψηφίσαι ἐπιχειρούντων
 4 ὁ μὲν Πομπήιος οὐκ ἤγανάκτει (τούς τε γὰρ ὑπάρ-
 χους παραχρῆμα ἔξεπεπόμφει, καὶ αὐτὸς κατὰ
 χώραν, ὡς καὶ κωλυόμενος ἔξελθεῖν, ἄλλως διὰ
 τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τοῦ σίτου παρεῖναι ὄφελων, ἡδέως
 ἐμενευ, ἵνα τάς τ' Ἰθηρίας¹ ἄμα δι' ἐκείνων κατά-
 σχῃ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τῇ τε ἄλλῃ Ἰταλίᾳ δι'
 5 ἔαυτοῦ ποιήσηται), ὁ δὲ δὴ Κράσσος, ἐπειδὴ μη-
 δέτερον αὐτῷ τούτων ὑπῆρχεν, ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκ τῶν
 ὄπλων ἴσχυν ἐτράπετο. οἱ οὖν δήμαρχοι ἰδόντες
 ὅτι ἡ παρρησία αὐτῶν ἀσπλος οὐσα ἀσθενής πρὸς
 τὸ κωλύσαι τι πραχθῆναι ἦν,² ἄλλως μὲν ἐσιώπων,
 ἐπεφήμιζον δὲ αὐτῷ πολλὰ καὶ ἄποπα, ὥσπερ οὐ
 6 καὶ³ τῷ δημοσίῳ δι' ἐκείνου καταρώμενοι, καὶ
 τοῦτο μὲν ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ τὰς εὐχαὶς αὐτοῦ τὰς
 νομιζομένας ἐπὶ τῇ στρατείᾳ ποιουμένου⁴ καὶ διο-
 σημίας τινὰς καὶ τέρατα διεθρόουν, τοῦτο δὲ
 ἐξορμωμένῳ οἱ πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ ἐπηράσαντο. ἐπε-
 χείρησε μὲν γὰρ ὁ Ἀτέιος καὶ ἐς τὸ δεσμωτήριον
 7 αὐτὸν ἐμβαλεῖν· ἀντιστάντων δὲ ἐτέρων δημάρχων

¹ τάς τ' Ἰθηρίας Bk., ταῖς ιθερια L.

² ἦν added by Bk. ³ οὐ καὶ Xyl., οὐκ ἐν L.

⁴ ποιουμένου Leuncl., ποιούμενοι L.

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therefore, and because of a suit instituted by some of the tribunes, nominally against the lieutenants of the consuls, but really against these themselves and their acts, the consuls, although they did not dare to use any violence, did, however, along with their partisans in the senate, change their clothing as if for a calamity. They immediately repented, and without offering any excuse went back to their accustomed dress ; but the tribunes endeavoured to annul the levies and rescind the vote for the proposed campaigns. At this, Pompey, for his part, showed no anger, as he had sent out his lieutenants promptly and was glad to remain himself where he was on the plea that he was prevented from leaving the city, and ought in any case to be in Rome on account of his superintendence of the corn-supply ; his plan was to let his officers subdue the Spains while he took in his own hands the affairs at Rome and in the rest of Italy. Crassus, however, since neither of these considerations applied to his case, looked to the force of arms. The tribunes, then, seeing that their boldness, unsupported by arms, was too weak to hinder any of his undertakings, held their peace for the most part, but they uttered many dire imprecations against him, as if, indeed, they were not cursing the state through him. At one time as he was offering on the Capitol the customary prayers for his campaign, they spread a report of omens and portents, and again when he was setting out they called down many terrible curses upon him. Ateius even attempted to cast him into prison, but other tribunes resisted, and there was a conflict among them and a

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μάχη τε αὐτῶν καὶ διατριβὴ ἐγένετο, καν τούτῳ ὁ Κράσσος ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου ἔξηλθε.

Καὶ ὁ μὲν, εἴτε ἐκ συντυχίας εἴτε καὶ ἐκ τῶν 40 ἀρῶν αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἐσφάλη, ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Μαρκελλίνου τῇ τε Φιλίππου ὑπατείᾳ ἐπὶ Οὐενέτους ἐστράτευσεν. οἰκοῦσι δὲ πρὸς τῷ ὠκεανῷ, καὶ στρατιώτας τινὰς Ῥωμαίους πεμφθέντας ἐπὶ σῖτον συνέλαβον,¹ καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐλθόντας κατέσχον, ὅπως ἀντ' αὐτῶν τοὺς ὄμήρους σφῶν ἀπο-
2 λάβωσιν. ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ τούτους μὲν οὐκ ἀπέδωκε, διαπέμψας δὲ ἄλλους ἄλλῃ, τοὺς μὲν τὰ τῶν συναφεστηκότων αὐτοῖς πορθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ συμβο-
ηθῆσωσιν ἄλλῃλοις, τοὺς δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν ἐνσπόνδων,
3 μὴ καὶ αὐτοί τι παρακινήσωσι, φρουρεῖν, αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τοὺς Οὐενέτους ἥλασε, καὶ πλοῖα ἐν τῇ με-
σογείᾳ, ἢ ἡκουεν ἐπιτήδεια πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ παλίρροιαν εἶναι, κατασκευάσας διά τε τοῦ Λί-
γρου² ποταμοῦ κατεκόμισε, καὶ πᾶσαν ὄλιγον τὴν
4 ώραίαν μάτην ἀνάλωσεν. αἵ τε γὰρ πόλεις ἐπ'
ἐρυμνῶν χωρίων ἰδρυμέναι ἀπρόσιτοι ἥσαν, καὶ ὁ
ὠκεανὸς πάσας ὡς εἰπεῖν αὐτας περικλύζων ἄπο-
ρουν μὲν τῷ πεζῷ ἄπορον δὲ καὶ τῷ ναυτικῷ τὴν
προσβολήν, καὶ πλημμύρων καὶ ἀναρρέων,³ ἐν τε
5 τῇ ἀμπωτίδι καὶ ἐν τῇ ῥαχίᾳ ἐποίει, ὥστε ἐν παντὶ τὸν Καίσαρα γενέσθαι, μέχρις οὐ Δέκιμος⁴ Βροῦτος ταχείας οἱ ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς ἐνδοθε θαλάσ-
σης ἥλθεν. αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ὡς οὐδὲ ἐκείναις τι πράξων γνώμην είχεν, οἱ δὲ δὴ βάρβαροι κατα-

¹ συνέλαβον Bk., ἔλαβον L.

² Λίγρου Leuncl., αἴγρου L.

³ καὶ πλημμύρων καὶ ἀναρρέων is probably a gloss on the following words.

⁴ Δέκιμος R. Steph., δεκίμιος L.

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delay, in the midst of which Crassus went outside ^{B.C. 55} the pomerium. Now he, whether by chance or as a result of these very curses, before long met with defeat.

Caesar in the consulship of Marcellinus and Philip-^{B.C. 56} pus made an expedition against the Veneti, who live near the ocean. They had seized some Roman soldiers sent out for grain and afterward detained the envoys who came in their behalf, in order that in exchange for these they might get back their own hostages. Caesar, instead of giving these back, sent out different bodies of troops in various directions, some to waste the possessions of those who had joined the revolt and thus to prevent the two bands from aiding each other, and others to guard the possessions of those who were under treaty, for fear they too might cause some disturbance; he himself proceeded against the Veneti. He constructed in the interior the kind of boats which he heard were of advantage for the tides of the ocean, and conveyed them down the river Liger, but in so doing used up almost the entire summer to no purpose. For their cities, established in strong positions, were inaccessible, and the ocean surging around practically all of them rendered an infantry attack out of the question, and a naval attack equally so in the midst of the ebb and flow of the tide. Consequently Caesar was in despair until Decimus Brutus came to him with swift ships from the Mediterranean. And he was inclined to believe he would be unable to accomplish anything with those either, but the

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- φρονήσαντες τῆς τε σμικρότητος καὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας**
- 41** τῶν σκαφῶν ἡττήθησαν. ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ πρὸς τὸ κουφότερον ὑπὲρ¹ τοῦ ταχυναυτεῖν ἐς τὸν τῆς παρ ἡμῖν ναυτιλίας τρόπου ἐσκεύαστο, τὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν βαρβάρων, ἄτε ἐν τῇ συνεχείᾳ τῆς τοῦ ὥκεανοῦ παλιρροίας ἐπί τε τοῦ ξηροῦ πολλάκις ἵστασθαι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω αὐτοῦ διαρροὴν ἀντικαρτερεῖν ὀφείλοντα, πλεῖστόν σφιν καὶ
- 2** τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῇ παχύτητι προεῖχεν.² δι' οὖν ταῦθ' οἱ βάρβαροι, οὐλα μήπω πρότερον τοιούτου ναυτικοῦ πεπειραμένοι, πρὸς τε τὴν ὅψιν τῶν νεῶν καὶ τὸ ἔργον αὐτῶν ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ εὐθὺς ναυλοχούσαις³ σφίσιν ἐπανήχθησαν ὡς καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου τοῖς κοντοῖς αὐτὰς καταποντώσοντες. ἐφέροντο δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ πολλῷ καὶ σφοδρῷ· καὶ γὰρ ἴστια δερμάτινα εἶχον, ὥστε πᾶσαν τὴν
- 42** τοῦ πνεύματος ἴσχυν ἀπλῆστως ἐσδέχεσθαι. ὁ οὖν Βροῦτος, τέως μὲν ἐκεῖνο⁴ ἐπέσπερχεν, οὐδὲ ἀνταναχθῆναι αὐτοῖς διά τε τὸ πλῆθος καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν νεῶν τὴν τε ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος φορὰν καὶ τὴν ἐπιβολήν σφιν ἐτόλμησεν, ἀλλὰ παρεσκευάζετο ὡς καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῇ τὰς προσβολὰς αὐτῶν ἀμυνούμενος καὶ τὰ σκάφη παντελῶς ἐκ-
- 2** λείψων. ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ τε ἄνεμος ἔξαπιναίως ἐπεσε καὶ τὸ κῦμα ἐστορέσθη, τά τε πλοῦτα οὐκέθ' ὅμοιῶς ὑπὸ τῶν κωπῶν ἐκινεῖτο, ἀλλ' ἄτε⁵ καὶ καταβαρῆ ὅντα κατὰ χώραν τρόπου τινὰ εἰστήκει, τότε δὴ θαρσήσας ἀντανήχθη, καὶ προσπεσὼν αὐτοῖς πολλά σφας καὶ δεινὰ ἀδεῶς καὶ περιπλέων καὶ

¹ ὑπὲρ Rk., ὑπὸ L. ² προεῖχεν Bk., προεῖχον L.

³ ναυλοχούσαις Rk., ναυλοχοῦσαι L.

⁴ ἐκεῖνο Leuncl., ἐκεῖνος L.

⁵ ἀλλ' ἄτε R. Steph., αλλατε L.

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barbarians through their contempt for the small size B.C. 56 and frailty of the boats incurred defeat. For these boats had been built rather light in the interest of speed, after the manner of our naval construction, whereas those of the barbarians surpassed them very greatly both in size and stoutness, since amid the ever-shifting tides of the ocean they often needed to rest on dry ground and to hold out against the succession of ebb and flow. Accordingly, the barbarians, who had never had any experience of such a fleet, despised the ships as useless in view of their appearance; and as soon as they were lying in the harbour they set sail against them, thinking to sink them speedily by means of their boat-hooks. They were swept on by a great and violent wind, for their sails were of leather and so carried easily the full force of the wind. Now Brutus, as long as the wind raged, dared not sail out against them because of the number and size of their ships, the force with which they were driven by the wind, and their own attack, but he prepared to repel their attack near the land and to abandon the boats altogether. When, however, the wind suddenly fell, the waves were stilled, and the boats could no longer be propelled as they had been with the oars but because of their great bulk stopped motionless, as it were, then he took courage and sailed out to meet them. And falling upon them, he caused them many serious injuries with impunity, delivering both broadside and rear

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- 3 διεκπλέων,¹ καὶ τοτὲ μὲν ἐμβάλλων τινὶ τοτὲ δὲ ἀνακρουόμενος, ὅπῃ τε καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον ἥθελεν, εἰργάσατο, πολλαῖς τε πρὸς μίαν καὶ ἐτέρωθι ἵσαις πρὸς ἴσας,² ἔστι δ' ἡ καὶ ἐλάσσοσι πρὸς πλείους
- 4 ἀσφαλῶς προσφερόμενος. ὅπου μὲν γὰρ κρείττων αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ . . . προσηρτάτῳ³ σφισι, καὶ τὰς μὲν κατέδυνεν ἀναρρηγνύς, ἐς δὲ τὰς πολλαχόθεν μετεκβαίνων ἔς τε χεῖρας τοῖς ἐπιβάταις ἥει καὶ πολλοὺς ἐφόνευεν· εἴ δὲ καὶ καθ' ὄτιοῦν ἐλαττοῖτο, ῥᾶστα ἀνεχώρει, ὥστε ἐπ' αὐτῷ τὴν πλεονεξίαν
- 43 ἀεὶ εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι μήτε τοξείᾳ χρώμενοι, μήτε λίθους,⁴ ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῶν δεησόμενοι, προπαρασκευάσαντες, εἰ μέν τίς σφισιν ὄμόσει ἐχώρησε, τρόπον τινὰ ἀπεμάχοντο, τοὺς δὲ ὀλίγον σφῶν ἀφεστηκότας οὐκ είχον ὅ τι ποιήσωσιν.
- 2 αὐτοί τε οὖν ἐτιτρώσκοντο καὶ ἀπέθνησκον καὶ οἱ μηδὲ ἀμύνασθαι τινα δυνάμενοι, καὶ τὰ σκάφη τὰ μὲν ἀνερρήγνυτο⁵ ἐμβαλλόμενα τὰ δὲ κατεπίμπρατο⁵ ὑφαπτόμενα· ἄλλα ἀναδούμενα⁶ ὥσπερ
- 3 κενὰ ἀνδρῶν εἴλκετο.⁵ ὁρῶντες δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ λοιποὶ ἐπιβάται οἱ μὲν ἀπεκτίννυσάν σφας, μὴ καὶ ζῶντες ἀλώσιν, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐξεπήδων, ὡς καὶ δι' ἐκείνης ἥτοι τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν ἐπιβησόμενοι ἡ πάντως γε οὐχ⁷ ὑπὸ τῶν Ρωμαίων ἀπολούμενοι.
- 4 προθυμίᾳ μὲν γὰρ καὶ τόλμῃ οὐδὲν αὐτῶν διέφερον, τῷ δὲ δὴ σταδίῳ τῶν σκαφῶν προδιδόμενοι δεινῶς

¹ διεκπλέων v. Herw., διαπλέων L.

² πρὸς ἴσας supplied by Rk.

³ ἐν τῇ . . . προσηρτάτῳ Rk., ἐν τῇ προσήρτατῳ L.

⁴ λίθους R. Steph., λίθοις L.

⁵ ἀνερρήγνυτο, κατεπίμπρατο, εἴλκετο St., ἀνερρήγνυτο, κατεπίμπρατο, εἴλκοντο L.

⁶ ἀναδούμενα Rk., ἀναδύομενα L. ⁷ οὐχ added by Bk.

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attacks, now ramming one of them, now backing B.C. 56 water, in whatever way and as often as he liked, sometimes with many vessels against one and again with equal numbers opposed, occasionally even approaching safely with a few against many. At whatever point he was superior to them in . . . he stuck to them closely; he sank some by ripping them open, and boarding others from all sides, he engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the crews and slew many. If he found himself inferior anywhere, he very easily retired, so that the advantage rested with him in any case. For the barbarians did not use archery and had not provided themselves beforehand with stones, not expecting to have any need of them; hence, if any one came into close quarters with them; they fought him off after a fashion, but with those who stood at a little distance from them they knew not how to cope. So the men were being wounded and killed, even those who were unable to repel any one, while the boats were in some cases rammed and ripped open, in other cases were set on fire and burned; still others were towed away, as if empty of men. When the remaining crews saw this, some killed themselves to avoid being captured alive and others leaped into the sea with the idea that they would thus either board the hostile ships or in any event not perish at the hands of the Romans. For in zeal and daring they were not at all behind their opponents, but they were terribly angry at finding themselves betrayed by the sluggishness of

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ἥσχαλλον. ὅπως γὰρ δὴ μηδ' αὐθίς ποτε πνεῦμα τι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπιγενόμενον κινήσειεν αὐτάς, δορυδρέπανα πόρρωθέν σφισιν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπέφερον, καὶ τά τε σχοινία αὐτῶν διέτεμον καὶ τὰ ιστία 5 διέσχιζον. πεξομαχεῖν δὲ τρόπον τινὰ ἐν πλοίοις πρὸς ναυμαχοῦντας ἀναγκαζόμενοι πάμπολλοι μὲν αὐτοῦ ταύτη ἐφθάρησαν, πάντες δὲ οἱ περιλιπεῖς ἑάλωσαν· καὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς λογιμωτάτους ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀποσφάξας τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπώλησε.

44 Καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τε Μωρίνους καὶ ἐπὶ Μεναπίους ὁμόρους σφίσιν ὅντας ἐστράτευσε, προσκαταπλήξειν τε αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν προκατειργασμένων καὶ ῥᾳδίως αἰρήσειν ἐλπίσας. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἔχει-
2 ρώσατό τινας· οὕτε γὰρ πόλεις ἔχοντες ἀλλ' ἐν καλύβαις διαιτώμενοι, καὶ τὰ τιμιώτατα ἐς τὰ λασιώτατα τῶν ὄρῶν ἀνασκευασάμενοι, πολὺ πλείω τοὺς προσμίξαντάς σφισι τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐκάκωσαν ἢ αὐτοὶ ἐπαθον. ἐπεχείρησε μὲν γὰρ ὁ Καῖσαρ καὶ ἐς αὐτὰ τὰ ὅρη τὴν ὥλην τέμνων προχωρῆσαι, ἀπειπὼν δὲ διά τε τὸ μέγεθος αὐτῶν καὶ διὰ τὸ πρὸς χειμῶνα εἶναι ἀπανέστη.

45 Ἐτι δ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Οὐενετίᾳ ὅντος Κύιντος Τιτούριος Σαβῖνος ὑποστράτηγός τε ἐστάλη ἐπὶ Οὐενέλλους,¹ ὃν ἡγεῖτο Οὐιριδοῦιξ,² καὶ τὰ μὲν πρώτα καὶ πάνυ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν κατεπλάγη,
2 ὥστ' ἀγαπᾶν ἀν τό γε³ ἔρυμα διασώσηται, ἔπειτα δὲ αἰσθόμενός σφας θρασύτερον μὲν ἀπὸ τούτου διακειμένους, οὐ μὴν καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ δεινοὺς ὅντας, οἵ που οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐν ταῖς ἀπειλαῖς

¹ Οὐενέλλους Bs., οὐενεσίους L.

² Οὐιριδοῦιξ R. Steph., ιδονιξ L.

³ ὥστ' ἀγαπᾶν ἀν τό γε St., ὥστ' ἀγαπᾶν εἰ τὸ Leuncl., ὡς τὰ πάντοτε L.

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their vessels. The Romans, to make sure that the wind when it sprang up again should not move the ships, employed from a distance long poles fitted with knives, by means of which they cut the ropes and split the sails. And since the barbarians were compelled to fight in their boats as if on land, while the foe could use his ships as at sea, great numbers perished then and there, and all the remainder were captured. Of these Caesar slew the most prominent and sold the rest.

Next he made a campaign against the Morini and Menapii, their neighbours, hoping to terrify them by what he had already accomplished and capture them easily. He failed, however, to subdue any of them; for having no cities, and living only in huts, they conveyed their chief treasures to the most densely wooded parts of the mountains, so that they did the attacking parties of the Romans much more harm than they themselves suffered. Caesar attempted by cutting down the forests to make his way into the mountains themselves, but renounced his plan on account of their size and the nearness of winter, and retired.

While he was still among the Veneti, Quintus Titurius Sabinus, his lieutenant, was dispatched against the Venelli [Unelli], whose leader was Viridovix. At first he was greatly terrified at their numbers and would have been satisfied if only he could save the camp, but later he perceived that though this advantage made them bolder, they were not really dangerous, and he accordingly took courage. Most barbarians, in fact, in their threats make all

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πᾶν τὸ φοβερὸν διὰ κευῆς ἐπικομποῦσιν, ἀνεθάρσησε. καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ προφανοῦς οὐδὲ οὕτως ἐτόλμησέ σφισι συνενεχθῆναι (τῷ γὰρ πλήθει πολὺ³ κατείργετο), πρὸς δὲ δὴ τὸ τάφρευμα τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μετεώρου¹ τοῦ χωρίου ὅντος ὑπηγάγετο αὐτοὺς ἀπερισκέπτως προσβαλεῖν· τῶν γὰρ συμμάχων τινὰ ὄμοφωνοῦντά σφισιν ὑπὸ τὴν ἐσπέραν ὡς αὐτόμολον πέμψας, ἔπεισεν αὐτοὺς ὅτι ὁ τε Καῖ⁴ σαρ ἐπταικὼς εἴη . . . καὶ οὕτω² πιστεύσαντες ἀπερισκέπτως ἐκεῖνοι (πάνυ γάρ τι³ διακορεῖς καὶ τῆς τροφῆς καὶ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἥσαν) εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἦρωαίους, μὴ καὶ φθάσωσί σφας φυγόντες, ὥρμησαν, καὶ ἔδει γὰρ μηδὲ πυρφόρουν τῷ λόγῳ αὐτῶν σωθῆναι, φρύγανα καὶ ξύλα τὰ μὲν ἀράμενοι τὰ δὲ ἐφελκόμενοι ὡς καὶ καταπρήσοντες⁵ αὐτούς, πρὸς τε τὸ ὅρθιον προσέβαλον καὶ σπουδῇ προσανέβαινον, μηδενός σφισιν ἐναντιουμένου· ὁ γὰρ Σαβῖνος οὐκ ἐκινήθη πρὶν ἐντὸς τῆς ἐπικρατείας αὐτοῦ τοὺς· πλείους αὐτῶν γενέσθαι. τότε δὲ ἐπικατέδραμέ σφισιν ἀπανταχόθεν ἄμα ἀπροσδόκητος, καὶ τοὺς πρώτους ἐκπλήξας κατήραξε⁶ κατὰ τοῦ πρανοῦς ἀπαντας, κάνταῦθα αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ ἀναστροφῇ περὶ τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ περὶ τοῖς ξύλοις⁴ σφαλλομένους κατέκοψεν οὕτως ὥστε⁷ μηδένα αὐτῶν μηδὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἔτ' ἀντάραι. ἀπληστοι γὰρ ἀλογίστως οἱ Γαλάται ἐς πάνθ' ὄμοίως ὅντες οὔτε τὸ θαρσοῦν σφων οὔτε τὸ δεδιὸς μετριάζουσιν, ἀλλὰ ἐκ τε τούτου⁵ πρὸς δειλίαν ἀνέλ-

¹ μετεώρου Reim., ἡ μετεώρου L.

² οὕτω R. Steph., οὕτως L.

⁴ ξύλοις Rk., ξυλίνοις L.

³ τι Bk., τοι L.

⁵ τούτου Rk., τοῦ L.

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sorts of terrible boasts that are without foundation. B.C. 56 Nevertheless he did not venture to fight openly with them even then, as he was seriously hampered by their great numbers ; but he induced them to make a reckless assault upon his camp, although it was on high ground. He did this by sending out towards evening, in the guise of a deserter, one of his allies who spoke their language, and thus persuaded them that Caesar had met with reverses . . . Trusting this report, they straightway started out heedlessly against the Romans, being gorged with food and drink, in the fear that they might flee before their arrival. Moreover, since it was their avowed purpose that not a single soul¹ should escape, they carried along fagots and dragged logs after them with the intention of burning the enemy alive. Thus they made their attack up-hill and came climbing up eagerly, meeting with no resistance. Sabinus did not move until the most of them were within his reach. Then he charged down upon them unexpectedly from all sides at once, and terrifying those in front, he dashed them all headlong down the hill, and while they were tumbling over one another and the logs in their retreat, he cut them to pieces so thoroughly that none of them or even of the others rose against him again. For the Gauls, who are unreasonably insatiate in all their passions, know no moderation in either courage or fear, but plunge

¹ Literally “not even the fire-bearer.” This was a proverbial expression (cf. Herodotus viii, 6), based on the Spartan custom which required the presence in their army of a priest carrying a lamp lighted at the shrine of Zeus in Sparta ; as this flame was never to be extinguished, the priest would naturally be guarded most carefully so long as any others survived.

πιστον καὶ ἐξ ἑκείνου πρὸς θάρσος προπετὲς ἐκπίπτουσιν.

46 ‘Τπὸ δὲ δὴ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ ὁ Κράσσος ὁ Πούπλιος, τοῦ Κράσσου τοῦ Μάρκου παῖς, τὴν Ἀκυῖτανίαν ὀλίγου πᾶσαν κατεστρέψατο· Γαλάται γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸλ ὅντες τῇ τε Κελτικῇ¹ προσοικοῦσι καὶ παρ’ αὐτὸ τὸ Πυρηναῖον ἐς τὸν ὥκεανὸν 2 καθήκουσιν. ἐπ’ οὖν τούτοις ὁ Κράσσος στρατεύσας Σωτιάτας² τε μάχῃ ἐκράτησε καὶ πολιορκίᾳ εἶλεν, ὀλίγους μὲν ἐν ὁμολογίᾳ τινὶ ἐξ ἀπάτης³ ἀποβαλών, ἵσχυρῶς δέ σφας καὶ περὶ 3 αὐτοῦ τούτου ἀμυνάμενος.⁴ καὶ ἔτέρους τινὰς ἴδων ἡθροισμένους τε καὶ στρατιώτας ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας Σερτωριείους⁵ ἔχοντας, καὶ μετ’ αὐτῶν στρατηγικώτερον ἦ προπετέστερον τῷ πολέμῳ χρωμένους, ὡς καὶ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ τῶν τροφῶν δι’ ὀλίγου σφῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκχωρησόντων, προσεποιήσατό τε αὐτοὺς δεδιέναι, καὶ καταφρονηθεὶς οὐχ ὑπηγάγετο μὲν οὐδὲ ὡς ἐς χεῖράς οἱ ἐλθεῖν, ἀδεῶς δὲ ἐς ὕστερον ἔχουσί σφισι προσέβαλεν ἐξαίφνης ἀν- 4 ἐλπιστος. καὶ ταύτη μὲν ἦ προσέμιξεν οὐδὲν εἰργάσατο (ἐπεκδραμόντες γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι ἵσχυρῶς ἡμύνοντο), ἐνταῦθα δὲ δὴ τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῖς οὕσης περιέπεμψέ τινας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τοῦ στρατοπέδου σφῶν, καὶ τοῦτο τε ἔρημον ἀνδρῶν κατέσχεν,⁶ καὶ τοῖς μαχομένοις δι’ αὐτοῦ κατανώτου ἐπεγένετο. καὶ οὕτως ἑκεῖνοί τε πάντες ἐφθάρησαν, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ πλὴν ὀλίγων ἀκονιτὶ ὠμολόγησαν.

¹ Κελτικῇ R. Steph., Βελτικῇ L. ² Σωτιάτας Fabr., ἀπιάτας L.

³ ἐξ ἀπάτης Xyl., ἐξαπάσης L. ⁴ ἀμυνάμενος Bk., ἀμυνόμενος L.

⁵ Σεοτωριείους Xyl.; σερτωρίους L. ⁶ κατέσχεν Bk., κατέσχον L.

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from the one into hopeless cowardice and from the B.C. 56 other into headstrong audacity.

About the same time Publius Crassus, the son of Marcus Crassus, subjugated nearly all of Aquitania. The people are themselves Gauls, and dwell next to Celtica, and their territory extends right along the Pyrenees to the ocean. Making a campaign, now, against these, Crassus conquered the Sotiates in battle and captured them by siege. He lost a few men, to be sure, by treachery in the course of a parley, but punished the enemy severely for this. On seeing some others who had banded together along with soldiers of Sertorius from Spain and were carrying on the war with skill, and not recklessly, since they believed that the Romans through lack of supplies would soon abandon the country, he pretended to be afraid of them. But although he incurred their contempt, he did not even then draw them into a conflict with him ; and so, while they were feeling secure with regard to the future, he attacked them suddenly and unexpectedly. At the point where he met them he accomplished nothing, because the barbarians rushed out and repelled him vigorously ; but while their main force was there, he sent some men around to the other side of their camp, got possession of this, which was destitute of men, and passing through it took the fighters in the rear. In this way they were all annihilated, and the rest with the exception of a few made terms without any contest.

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47 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ θέρει ἐπράχθη, χειμαζόντων
 δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ Τέγκτηροί τε καὶ
 Οὐσιπέται, Κελτικὰ γένη, τὸ μέν τι καὶ πρὸς
 Σουήβων¹ ἐκβιασθέντες τὸ² δὲ καὶ πρὸς τῶν
 Γαλατῶν ἐπικληθέντες, τόν τε Ῥηνον διέβησαν
 2 καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Τρησουήρων³ ἐνέβαλον. κάνταῦθα
 τὸν Καίσαρα εύροντες καὶ φοβηθέντες ἔπειμψαν
 πρὸς αὐτὸν σπουδάς τε ποιούμενοι καὶ χώραν
 αἴτοῦντες, ἢ σφίσι γε ἐπιτραπῆναι τινα ἀξιοῦντες
 λαβεῖν. ὡς δὲ οὐδενὸς ἔτυχον, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐθελούται⁴ οἰκαδε ἐπανήξειν ὑπέσχοντο καὶ διο-
 3 κωχὴν ἥτησαντο· ἔπειτα δὲ ἵππεας αὐτοῦ ὀλίγους
 προσιόντας ἴδοντες οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ σφῶν ὄντες
 κατεφρόνησάν τε αὐτῶν καὶ μετέγνωσαν, κάκ⁵
 τούτου ἐπισχόντες τῆς πορείας⁶ ἐκείνους τε μὴ
 προσδεχομένους ἐκακωσαν, καὶ ἐπαρθέντες ἐπὶ
 48 τούτῳ εἶχοντο τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ πρε-
 σβύτεροι καταγυόντες πρός τε τὸν Καίσαρα καὶ
 παρὰ τὴν γυνώμην σφῶν ἥλθον, καὶ ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ
 συγγρῦναι σφισι, τὴν αἵτιαν ἐς ὀλίγους τρέποντες.
 ὁ δὲ τούτους⁷ μὲν ὡς καὶ ἀπόκρισίν τινα αὐτοῖς
 2 οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν δώσων κατέσχεν, ὄρμήσας δὲ ἐπὶ
 τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς ὄντας ἐπέστη τέ
 σφισι μεσημβριάζουσι καὶ μηδὲν πολέμιον, ἅτε
 ἐκείνων παρ' αὐτῷ ὄντων, ὑποτοπουμένοις, καὶ
 ἐσπηδήσας ἐς αὐτὰς παμπληθεῖς τῶν πεζῶν, οὐδὲ
 τὰ ὅπλα ἀνελέσθαι φθάσαντας, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ⁸
 ταῖς ἀμάξαις ὑπό τε τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν

¹ Σουήβων R. Steph., οὐήβων L. ² τὸ added by Xyl.

³ Τρησουήρων Bv., τριήρων L (but τρησουήροις xl. 32, 1).

⁴ ἐθελούται R. Steph., ἐθελούτας L.

⁵ καὶ Rk., καὶ L. ⁶ πορείας Xyl., ἀπορίας L.

⁷ τούτους R. Steph., τούτοις L. ⁸ καὶ περὶ Rk., καίπερ L.

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This was the work of the summer. But when the Romans were in winter quarters in friendly territory, the Tencteri and Usipetes, German tribes, partly because they were forced out from their homes by the Suebi and partly because they were invited over by the Gauls, crossed the Rhine and invaded the country of the Treveri. Finding Caesar there, they became afraid and sent to him to make a truce, and to ask for land or at least the permission to take some. When they could obtain nothing, they at first promised voluntarily to return to their homes and requested an armistice. Later their young men, seeing a few horsemen of his approaching, despised them and changed their mind; thereupon they stopped their journey, harassed the small detachment, which was not expecting anything of the sort, and elated over this success, entered upon war. Their elders, condemning their action, came to Caesar contrary to their advice and asked him to pardon them, laying the responsibility upon a few. He detained these emissaries with the assurance that he would give them an answer before long, and setting out against the other members of the tribe, who were in their tents, he came upon them as they were taking their noonday rest and expecting no hostile move, inasmuch as their elders were with him. Rushing into the tents, he found great numbers of infantrymen who had not time even to pick up their weapons, and he cut them down amid the waggons where they were embarrassed by the presence of the women and the children scattered

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- παιδων ἀναμίξ ὅντων ταραττομένους,¹ κατεφόνευσε.*
- 3 *τούς τε ἵππεας ἀπόντας τότε, καὶ παραχρῆμα, ώς ἐπύθοντο τὸ γεγονός, πρός τε τὰ οἰκεῖα ἡθη ὄρμήσαντας καὶ πρὸς Συγάμβρους ἀποχωρήσαντας, πέμψας ἔξήτησεν, οὐχ ὅτι καὶ ἐκδοθῆσεσθαι σφας προσεδόκησεν (οὐ γάρ που οὕτως οἱ πέραν τοῦ Ῥήνου τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐφοβοῦντο ὥστε καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα αὐτῶν ἀκούειν), ἀλλ' ὅπως ἐπὶ τῇ προ-*
- 4 *φάσει ταύτῃ καὶ ἐκεῖνον διαβαίη. αὐτός τε γάρ δι μηδείς πω πρότερον τῶν ὁμοίων οἱ ἐπεποιήκει, δεινῶς πρᾶξαι ἐγλίχετο, καὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς πόρρωθεν ἐκ τῆς Γαλατίας ἀνείρξειν, ἅτε καὶ ἐς τὴν οἰκείαν αὐτῶν ἐσβαλών,² προσεδόκησεν. ώς οὖν οὕτε οἱ ἵππης ἐξεδίδοντο, καὶ οἱ Οὐβίοι³ διμοροί τε τοῖς Συγάμβροις οἰκοῦντες καὶ διάφοροι αὐτοῖς ὄντες ἐπεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, διέβη μὲν τὸν ποταμὸν*
- 5 *γεφυρώσας, εὑρών δὲ τούς τε Συγάμβρους ἐς τὰ ἔρυμνὰ ἀνακεκομισμένους καὶ τοὺς Σουήβους συστρεφομένους ώς καὶ βοηθήσοντάς σφισιν ἀνεχώρησεν ἐντὸς ἡμερῶν εἴκοσιν.*
- 49 *'Ο δὲ δὴ Ῥήνος ἀναδίδωσι μὲν ἐκ τῶν "Αλπεων τῶν Κελτικῶν,⁴ ὀλίγον ἔξω τῆς Ῥαιτίας, προχωρῶν δὲ ἐπὶ δυσμῶν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μὲν τὴν τε Γαλατίαν καὶ τοὺς ἐποικοῦντας αὐτήν, ἐν δεξιᾷ δὲ τοὺς Κελτοὺς ἀποτέμνεται, καὶ τελευτῶν ἐς τὸν ὠκεα-*
- 2 *νὸν ἐμβάλλει. οὗτος γάρ ὁ ὄρος, ἀφ' οὗ γε⁵ καὶ ἐς τὸ διάφορον τῶν ἐπικλήσεων ἀφίκοντο,⁶ δεῦρο ἀεὶ νομίζεται, ἐπεὶ⁷ τὸ γε πάνυ ἀρχαῖον Κελτοὶ*

¹ *ταραττομένους* R. Steph., *παραταττομένους* L.

² *ἐσβαλών* Leuncl., *ἐσβαλεῖν* L.

³ *οἱ Οὐβίοι* Leuncl., *εούβιοι* L.

⁴ *Κελτικῶν* Xyl., *κελτιβήρων* L.

⁵ *γε* H. Steph., *τε* L.

⁶ *ἀφίκοντο* H. Steph., *ἀφίκονται* L.

⁷ *ἐπεὶ* R. Steph., *ἐπὶ* L.

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promiscuously about. The cavalry was absent at the time, but as soon as they learned of the occurrence, B.C. 55 they immediately set out for their homes and retired among the Sugambri. He sent and demanded their surrender, not because he expected them to be given up, since the people beyond the Rhine were not so afraid of the Romans as to listen to anything of the sort, but in order that on this excuse he might cross that river also. For he was exceedingly anxious on his own part to do something that no one of his predecessors had ever equalled, and he also expected to keep the Germans¹ at a distance from Gaul by invading their territory. When, therefore, the horsemen were not given up, and the Ubii, who dwelt alongside the Sugambri and who were at variance with them, invoked his aid, he crossed the river by bridging it. But on finding that the Sugambri had betaken themselves into their strongholds and that the Suebi were gathering to come to their aid, he retired within twenty days.

The Rhine issues from the Celtic Alps, a little outside of Rhaetia, and proceeding westward, bounds Gaul and its inhabitants on the left, and the Germans¹ on the right, and finally empties into the ocean. This river has always down to the present time been considered the boundary, ever since these tribes gained their different names ; for very anciently

¹ Literally Celts ; see note on p. 269.

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έκάτεροι οι ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τοῦ ποταμοῦ οἰκοῦντες ὡνομάζοντο.

- 50 'Ο οὖν Καῖσαρ τόν τε 'Ρήνου πρώτος τότε 'Ρωμαίων διέβη, καὶ ἐς Βρεττανίαν μετὰ ταῦτα, τοῦ τε Πομπηίου καὶ τοῦ Κράσσου ὑπατεύοντων,
 2 ἐπεραιώθη. ἡ δὲ δὴ χώρα αὕτη ἀπέχει¹ μὲν τῆς ἡπείρου τῆς Βελγικῆς² κατὰ Μωρίνους σταδίους πεντήκοντα καὶ τετρακοσίους τὸ συντομώτατον, παρήκει δὲ παρά τε τὴν λοιπὴν Γαλατίαν καὶ παρὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ὀλίγου πᾶσαν, ἐς τὸ³ πέλαγος
 3 ἀνατείνουσα. καὶ τοὺς μὲν πάνυ πρώτοις καὶ Ἐλλήνων καὶ 'Ρωμαίων οὐδὲ ὅτι ἔστιν ἐγιγνώσκετο, τοῖς δὲ ἐπειτα ἐς ἀμφισβήτησιν εἴτε ἡπειρος εἴτε καὶ νῆσος εἴη ἀφίκετο· καὶ πολλοῖς ἐφ' ἔκάτερον, εἰδόσι μὲν οὐδὲν ἄτε μῆτ' αὐτόπταις μῆτ' αὐτηκόοις τῶν ἐπιχωρίων γενομένοις, τεκμαιρομένοις δὲ ὡς ἔκαστοι⁴ σχολῆς ἡ καὶ φιλολογίας εἶχον,
 4 συγγέγραπται. προϊόντος δὲ δὴ τοῦ χρόνου πρότερόν τε ἐπ' Ἀγρικόλου ἀντιστρατηγού καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ Σεουήρου αὐτοκράτορος νῆσος οὖσα σαφῶς ἐλήλεγκται.
 51 'Ες ταύτην οὖν τότε ὁ Καῖσαρ, ἐπειδὴ τά τε ἄλλα τὰ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἡσύχαζε καὶ τοὺς Μωρίνους προσεποιήσατο, ἐπεθύμησε διαβῆναι. καὶ τὸν μὲν διάπλουν καθ' ὃ μάλιστα ἐχρῆν μετὰ τῶν πεζῶν ἐποιήσατο, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἡ ἔδει προσέσχεν· οἱ γὰρ Βρεττανοὶ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοῦ προπυθόμενοι τὰς κατάρσεις ἀπάσας τὰς πρὸς τῆς ἡπείρου
 2 οὖσας προκατέλαβον. ἄκραν οὖν τινα προέχουσαν

¹ ἀπέχει Xyl. (and Xiph.), ἔχει L.

² Βελγικῆς Leuncl., βελτικῆς L.

³ ἐς τὸ Xyl., ἐς τε τὸ L.

⁴ ἔκαστοι R. Steph., ἔκάστοις L.

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both peoples dwelling on either side of the river B.C. 55
were called Celts.

Caesar, then, at this time was the first of the Romans to cross the Rhine, and later, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, he crossed over to Britain. This country is sixty miles¹ distant, by the shortest way, from the Belgic mainland, where the Morini dwell, and extends alongside the rest of Gaul and nearly all of Spain, reaching out into the sea. To the very earliest of the Greeks and Romans it was not even known to exist, while to their descendants it was a matter of dispute whether it was a continent or an island; and accounts of it have been written from both points of view by many who knew nothing about it, because they had not seen it with their own eyes nor heard about it from the natives with their own ears, but indulged in surmises according to the scholarly sect or the branch of learning to which they severally belonged. In the lapse of time, however, it has been clearly proved to be an island, first under Agricola, the propraetor, and now under the emperor Severus.

To this land, then, Caesar desired to cross, now that he had won over the Morini and the rest of Gaul was quiet. He made the passage with the infantry by the most desirable course, but did not select the best landing-place; for the Britons, apprised beforehand of his voyage, had secured all the landings on the coast facing the mainland. Accordingly, he sailed around a certain projecting headland, coasted

¹ Literally 450 stades; cf. note on p. 237. It is interesting to compare Caesar's estimate (*B.G.* v. 2, 3) of thirty miles.

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- περιπλεύσας ἐτέρωσε παρεκομίσθη· κάνταῦθα τοὺς προσμίξαντάς οἱ ἐς τὰ τενάγη ἀποβαίνοντι νικήσας, ἔφθη τῆς γῆς κρατήσας πρὸν τὴν πλείω συμβοήθειαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐκείνους
- 3 προσβαλόντας ἀπεώσατο. καὶ ἔπιπτον μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων (ἀρματηλάται τε γὰρ ὅντες καὶ ἵππης ῥαδίως τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, μηδέπω τοῦ ἵππικοῦ αὐτοῖς παρόντος, διέφυγον), ἐκπλαγέντες δὲ πρὸς τε τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου περὶ αὐτῶν ἀγγελλόμενα, καὶ ὅτι περαιωθῆναι τε ὅλως ἐτόλμησαν καὶ ἐπιβῆναι τῆς χώρας ἡδυνήθησαν, πέμπουσι πρὸς τὸν Καΐσαρα τῶν Μωρίνων τινάς, φίλων σφίσιν ὅντων, ἐπικηρυκευόμενοι. καὶ τότε μὲν
- 52 ὄμηρους αἰτήσαντι αὐτῷ δοῦναι ἡθέλησαν, πονησάντων δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπὸ χειμῶνος καὶ τῷ παρόντι ναυτικῷ καὶ τῷ ἀφικνουμένῳ καὶ μετέγνωσαν, καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ προφανοῦς οὐκ ἐπέθεντο αὐτοῖς (τὸ γὰρ στρατόπεδον ἴσχυρῶς ἐφυ-
- 2 λάσσετο), δεξάμενοι δέ τινας ὡς καὶ ἐς φιλίαν τὴν χώραν σφῶν πρὸς κομιδὴν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πεμφθέντας, αὐτούς¹ τε πλὴν ὀλίγων ἔφθειραν (ό γὰρ Καΐσαρ διὰ ταχέων τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπήμυνε) καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐρυμα αὐτῶν προσέβαλον. καὶ ἔπραξαν μὲν οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κακῶς ἀπήλλαξαν· οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐς ὁμολογίαν ἤλθον
- 3 πρὶν πολλάκις σφαλῆναι. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Καΐσαρ ἄλλως μὲν οὐκ εἶχε γνώμην σπείσασθαι σφίσιν· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ τε χειμῶν προσήγει, καὶ οὐχ ἰκανὴν τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν περιεβέβλητο ὥστε καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ πολεμῆσαι, ἢ τε κομιζομένη ἔσφαλτο, καὶ οἱ Γαλάται πρὸς τὴν ἀπουσίαν αὐτοῦ ἐνεωτέρισαν,

¹ αὐτοὺς Leuncl., τοὺς L.

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along on the other side of it, and disembarking there in the shoals, conquered those who joined battle with him and gained a footing on dry land before more numerous assistance could come, after which he repulsed this attack also. Not many of the barbarians fell, for their forces consisted of chariot-drivers and cavalry and so easily escaped the Romans whose cavalry had not yet arrived; but alarmed at the reports about them from the mainland and because they had dared to cross at all and had managed to set foot upon the land, they sent to Caesar some of the Morini, who were friends of theirs, to see about terms of peace. Upon his demanding hostages, they were willing at the time to give them; but when the Romans in the meantime began to encounter difficulties by reason of a storm which damaged both the fleet that was present and also the one on the way, they changed their minds, and though not attacking the invaders openly, since their camp was strongly guarded, they took some men who had been sent out to forage for provisions on the assumption that the country was friendly, and destroyed them all, save a few, to whose rescue Caesar came in haste. After that they assaulted the camp itself of the Romans. Here they accomplished nothing, but fared badly; they would not make terms, however, until they had been defeated many times. Indeed, Caesar would have had no thought of making peace with them at all, except that the winter was approaching and that he was not equipped with a sufficient force to continue fighting at that season, since the additional force coming to his aid had met with mishap, and also that the Gauls in view of his absence had begun an uprising; so he

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καὶ ἄκων αὐτοῖς συνηλλάγη, ὁμήρους καὶ τότε πλείους αἰτήσας μέν, λαβὼν δὲ ὀλίγους.

53 Καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν ἥπειρον ἀναπλεύσας τὰ ταραχθέντα καθίστατο, μηδὲν¹ ἐκ τῆς Βρεττανίας μήτε ἔαυτῷ μήτε τῇ πόλει προσκτησάμενος πλὴν τοῦ ἐστρατευκέναι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς² δόξαι. τούτῳ γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸς ἵσχυρῶς ἐσεμνύνετο καὶ οἱ οἴκοι Ῥωμαῖοι

2 θαυμαστῶς ἐμεγαλύνοντο· ἐμφανῆ τε γὰρ τὰ πρὶν ἄγνωστα καὶ ἐπιβατὰ τὰ πρόσθεν ἀνήκουστα ὁρῶντές σφισι γεγονότα, τὴν τε μέλλουσαν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλπίδα ώς καὶ παρούσαν ἕργῳ ἐλάμβανον, καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα καταπράξειν³ προσεδέχοντο ώς καὶ ἔχοντες ἡδη ἥγαλλοντο.

Καὶ οἱ μὲν διὰ ταῦτα ἱερομηνίας ἐπὶ εἴκοσιν 54 ἡμέρας ἀγαγεῖν ἐψηφίσαντο· ἐν φῷ δὲ ἐκεῖνα ἐγίγνετο, καὶ ἡ Ἰβηρία ἐκινήθη, διὸ καὶ τῷ Πομπηίῳ προσετάχθη. ἐπαναστάντες⁴ γάρ τινες καὶ Οὐακκαίους προστησάμενοι μάχη μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Νέπωτος τοῦ Μετέλλου, ἀπαράσκευοι ἔτ' ὅντες, ἡττήθησαν, 2 πολιορκοῦντι δ' αὐτῷ Κλουνίαν ἐπελθόντες ἀμείνους ἐγένοντο, καὶ ἐκείνην μὲν περιεποιήσαντο, ἐτέρωθι δὲ ἐσφάλησαν, οὐ μὴν ὥστε καὶ δι' ὀλίγου δουλωθῆναι. τῷ γὰρ πλήθει πολὺ τῶν ἐναντίων περιῆσαν, ὥστε τὸν Νέπωτα ἀγαπᾶν ἀν τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἀκινδύνως ἄγη.

55 Κατὰ δὲ δὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον καὶ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος, καίτοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν τε ἐπικουρίαν ἀπεψηφισμένων καὶ πρὸς τὰς δωροδοκίας τὰς ὑπ'⁵ αὐτοῦ γενομένας δεινῶς ἔτι καὶ τότε δια-

¹ μηδὲν Leuncl., μηδὲν μήτε L. ² αὐτοὺς Leuncl., αὐτὰς L.

³ καταπράξειν R. Steph., καταπρήξειν L.

⁴ ἐπαναστάντες Bk., προσαναστάντες L. ⁵ ὑπ' St., ἀπ' L.

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reluctantly concluded a truce with them, demanding many hostages this time also, but obtaining only a few.

B.C. 55

So he sailed back to the mainland and put an end to the disturbances. From Britain he had won nothing for himself or for the state except the glory of having conducted an expedition against its inhabitants ; but on this he prided himself greatly and the Romans at home likewise magnified it to a remarkable degree. For seeing that the formerly unknown had become certain and the previously unheard-of accessible, they regarded the hope for the future inspired by these facts as already actually realized and exulted over their expected acquisitions as if they were already within their grasp ; hence they voted to celebrate a thanksgiving for twenty days.

While this was taking place there was an uprising in Spain, which was consequently assigned to Pompey's care. Some tribes had revolted and put themselves under the leadership of the Vaccaeui. While still unprepared they were conquered by Metellus Nepos, but as he was besieging Clunia they assailed him, proved themselves his superiors, and won back the city ; elsewhere they were defeated, though not sufficiently to cause their early enslavement. In fact, they so far surpassed their opponents in numbers that Nepos was glad to remain quiet and not run any risks.

About this same time Ptolemy, although the Romans had voted not to assist him and were even now highly indignant at the bribery he had

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κειμένων, κατήχθη καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐκομίσατο.
2 ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο ὁ τε Πομπήιος καὶ ὁ Γαβίνιος·
τοσοῦτον γὰρ αἱ τε δυναστεῖαι καὶ αἱ τῶν χρημά-
των περιουσίαι καὶ παρὰ τὰ ψηφίσματα τά τε
3 τοῦ δήμου καὶ τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἵσχυσαν, ὥστε
ἐπιστείλας μὲν ὁ Πομπήιος τῷ Γαβινίῳ τῆς Συ-
ρίας τότε ἄρχοντι, στρατεύσας δὲ ἐκεῖνος, ὁ μὲν
τῇ χάριτι ὁ δὲ τῇ δωροληψίᾳ καὶ ἀκοντος αὐτὸν
τοῦ κοινοῦ κατήγαγον, μηδὲν μήτε ἐκείνου μήτε
4 τῶν τῆς Σιβύλλης χρησμῶν φροντίσαντες. καὶ
ἐκρίθη μὲν ὕστερον ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὁ Γαβίνιος, οὐχ
έλλω δὲ διὰ τε τὸν Πομπήιον καὶ διὰ τὰ χρήματα·
οὕτω γάρ που τὰ πράγματα τοῖς τότε Ρωμαίοις
συνεκέχυτο¹ ὥστε ἀπὸ πολλῶν ὧν ἐδωροδόκησε
σμικρὰ ἄττα τῶν τε ἀρχόντων τινὲς καὶ τῶν δικα-
στῶν παρ' αὐτοῦ λαβόντες οὕτε τοῦ προσήκουντός
τι προετίμησαν, καὶ προσέτι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους
κακουργεῦν ὑπὲρ² χρημάτων ἐξεδίδαξαν ὡς καὶ
5 τὴν τιμωρίαν ῥάδίως ἐξωνεῖσθαι δυναμένους. τότε
μὲν οὖν διὰ ταῦτα ἀφείθη, αὐθις δὲ ἐπὶ τε ἑτέροις
τισί, καὶ ὅτι πλέον ἡ μυρίας ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς μυριά-
δας ἥρπασε, κριθεὶς ἔλλω. καὶ ἐκείνῳ τε τούτῳ
παραδοξότατον συνέβη (τῇς τε γὰρ προτέρας δίκης
διὰ τὰ χρήματα ἀπελύθη, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις δι'
6 ἐκείνην ὅτι μάλιστα κατεδικάσθη³) καὶ τῷ Πομ-
πήιῳ, ὅτι τὸ μὲν πρότερον, καίτοι πόρρω που ὡν,
ἐρρύσατο τὸν Γαβίνιον διὰ τῶν ἑταίρων, τότε δὲ
ἐν τε τῷ προαστείῳ ὧν καὶ τρόπον τινὰ καὶ ἐν τῷ
δικαστηρίῳ αὐτῷ παρὼν οὐδὲν ἥνυσσεν.

¹ συνεκέχυτο Oddey, συνέχυτο L. ² ὑπὲρ Rk., ὑπὸ L.
³ κατεδικάσθη Rk., ἐδικάσθη L.

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employed, was nevertheless restored and got back his kingdom. Pompey and Gabinius accomplished this. So much power had official authority and abundant wealth as against the decrees of both the people and the senate, that when Pompey sent orders to Gabinius, then governor of Syria, and the latter made a campaign, the one acting out of kindness and the other as the result of a bribe, they restored the king contrary to the wish of the state, paying no heed either to it or to the oracles of the Sibyl. Gabinius was later brought to trial for this, but on account of Pompey's influence and the money at his command was not convicted. To such a state of confusion had affairs come with the Romans of that day, that when some of the magistrates and jurymen received from him but a very small part of the large bribes that he had received, they took no thought for their duty, and furthermore taught others to commit crimes for money, showing them that they could easily buy immunity from punishment. At this time, consequently, Gabinius was acquitted; but he was again brought to trial on some other charges—chiefly that he had plundered more than a hundred million [denarii] from the province—and was convicted. This was a matter of great surprise to him, seeing that by his wealth he had freed himself from the former suit, whereas he was now condemned for his wealth chiefly because of that suit. It was also a surprise to Pompey, because previously he had, through his friends, rescued Gabinius even at a distance, but now while in the suburbs of the city and, as you might say, in the very court-room, he accomplished nothing.

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- 56 Ἐσχε δὲ ὁδε. ὁ Γαβίνιος πολλὰ μὲν καὶ τὴν Συρίαν ἐκάκωσεν, ὥστε καὶ τῶν ληστικῶν, ἀ καὶ τότε ἡκμαζε, πολὺ πλείω σφίσι λυμήνασθαι, πάντα δὲ δὴ τὰ αὐτόθεν λήμματα ἐλάχιστα εἶναι νομίσας τὸ μὲν πρώτον ἐνόει¹ καὶ παρεσκευάζετο ως καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους τόν τε πλοῦτον αὐτῶν
- 2 στρατεύσων. τοῦ γὰρ Φραάτου ὑπὸ τῶν παίδων δολοφονηθέντος Ὄρωδῆς τὴν τε βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ διεδέξατο, καὶ Μιθριδάτην τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐκ τῆς Μηδίας, ἡς ἤρχεν, ἐξέβαλε. καὶ δις καταφυγὴν πρὸς τὸν Γαβίνιον ἀνέπεισεν αὐτὸν συμπράξαι οἱ
- 3 τὴν κάθοδον. ἐπεὶ μέντοι ὁ Πτολεμαῖος μετὰ τῶν τοῦ Πομπηίου γραμμάτων ἥλθε, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν αὐτῷ πολλὰ δὲ καὶ τῷ στρατῷ χρήματα τὰ μὲν ἥδη παρέξειν, τὰ δ' ἀν καταχθῆ δωσειν ὑπέσχετο, τά τε τῶν Πάρθων εἴασε καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον
- 4 ἡπείχθη, καίπερ ἀπαγορεύοντος μὲν τοῦ νόμου μήτε ἐς τὴν ὑπερορίαν τοὺς ἄρχοντάς τινων ἀποδημεῖν μήτε πολέμους ἀφ' ἔαυτῶν ἀναιρεῖσθαι, ἀπειρηκότος δὲ καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῆς τε Σιβύλλης μὴ καταχθῆναι τὸν ἄνδρα. ἀλλ' ὅσφ γὰρ ἐκεκώλυτο
- 5 ταῦτα, τόσῳ πλείονος αὐτὰ ἀπημπόλησε. καταλιπὼν οὖν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ Σισένναν τε τὸν οἰὸν κομιδῆ νέον ὄντα καὶ στρατιώτας μετ' αὐτοῦ πάνυ ὀλιγους, τὴν μὲν ἄρχὴν ἐφ' ἡς ἐτέτακτο τοῖς λησταῖς
- 6 ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξέδωκεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Παλαιστίνην ἐλθὼν τόν τε Ἀριστόβουλον (διαδρὰς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς Ρώμης ὑπετέραραττέ τι) συνέλαβε καὶ τῷ Πομπηίῳ ἐπεμψε, καὶ φόρον τοῖς Ιουδαίοις ἐπέταξε, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐνέβαλε.

¹ ἐνδει Χyl., ἐνδσει L.

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This was the way of it. Gabinius had harried Syria in many ways, even to the point of inflicting far more injury upon the people than did the pirates, who were flourishing even then. Still, he regarded all his gains from that source as mere trifles and was at first planning and preparing to make a campaign against the Parthians and their wealth. Phraates, it seems, had been treacherously murdered by his sons, and Orodes after succeeding to the kingdom had expelled Mithridates, his brother, from Media, which he was governing. The latter took refuge with Gabinius and persuaded him to assist in his restoration. However, when Pompey came with Pompey's letter and promised that he would furnish large sums both to him and the army, some to be paid at once, and the rest when he should be restored, Gabinius abandoned the Parthian project and hastened to Egypt. This he did notwithstanding the law forbade governors to enter territory outside their own borders or to begin wars on their own responsibility, and although the people and the Sibyl had declared that the man should not be restored. But the only restraint these considerations imposed was to lead him to sell his assistance for a higher price. He left in Syria his son Sisenna, a mere boy, and a very few soldiers with him, thus exposing the province to which he had been assigned more than ever to the pirates. He himself then reached Palestine, arrested Aristobulus, who had escaped from Rome and was causing some disturbance, sent him to Pompey, imposed tribute upon the Jews, and after this invaded Egypt.

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- 57 Ὡρχε δὲ τότε τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη, καὶ ἐπιεικές μὲν οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν . . ., καίτοι φοβουμένη τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, ἔπραξε, Σέλευκον δέ τινα, ώς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους τοῦ ποτε ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ἀνθήσαντος ὅντα, μεταπέμψασα ἄνδρα τε ἐπεγράψατο καὶ κοινωνὸν τῆς τε βασιλείας καὶ
 2 τοῦ πολέμου ἐποιήσατο. ὡς δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐν οὐδενὸς μοίρᾳ ὧν ἁωράτο, τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν, Ἀρχέλαιον δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀρχελάου τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Σύλλαν αὐτομολήσαντος, δραστήριόν τε ὅντα καὶ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τὴν δίαιταν ἔχοντα, ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐπηγάγετο.¹ ὁ γὰρ Γαβίνιος ἐδύνατο μὲν ἀρχόμενον τὸ δεινὸν παῦσαι (τὸν γὰρ Ἀρχέλαιον προῦποτοπήσας συνέλαβε, καὶ ἔμελλεν ἐκ τούτου μηδὲν ἔτερον ἔξειν), φοβηθεὶς δὲ μὴ καὶ ἐλάττω διὰ τοῦτο παρὰ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τῶν ὀμολογημένων οἱ χρημάτων, ώς οὐδὲν ἀξιόλογον πεποιηκώς, λάβοι, καὶ ἐλπίσας ἔτι καὶ πλείω πρός τε τὴν δεινότητα καὶ πρὸς τὴν δόξαν τὴν τοῦ Ἀρχελάου χρηματιεῖσθαι, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἄλλα παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου συχνὰ λαβών, ἐθελούντης αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ διαδράντα
 3 58 ἀφῆκε. καὶ οὕτως² ἐσ³ μὲν τὸ Πηλούσιον ἀφίκετο μηδενὸς ἐναντιουμένου, προϊὼν δὲ ἐντεῦθεν δίχα διηρημένῳ τῷ στρατῷ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ἀπαντήσαντάς οἱ τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐνίκησε, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ' αὐθις ἐν τε τῷ ποταμῷ ναυσὶ καὶ τῇ γῇ ἐκράτησεν οἱ γὰρ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς θρασύνασθαι μὲν πρὸς πάντα ἴκανώτατοι καὶ ἐκλαλῆσαι πᾶν ὅ τι ποτ' ἀν ἐπέλθῃ σφίσι προπετέστατοι πεφύκασι,
 2 πρὸς δὲ δὴ πόλεμον τά τε δεινὰ αὐτοῦ φλαυρότα-

¹ ἐπηγάγετο Rk., ὑπηγάγετο L. ² οὕτως Fabr., οὗτος L.

³ ἐσ Reim., ὡς L.

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Berenice was at this time ruling the Egyptians, B.C. 55 and though she feared the Romans, she took no steps suitable [to the emergency ?]; instead, she sent for one Seleucus who claimed to belong to the royal race that once had flourished in Syria, formally recognized him as her husband, and made him a partner in the kingdom and in the war. When he was seen to be held in no esteem, she had him killed and joined to herself on the same terms Archelaus, son of that Archelaus who had deserted to Sulla; he was an energetic man, living in Syria. Now Gabinius could have stopped the mischief in its beginning; for he had arrested Archelaus, who had already aroused his suspicion, and he seemed likely to have no further trouble from him. He was afraid, however, that this course might cause him to receive from Ptolemy less money than had been stipulated, on the ground that he had done nothing of importance, and he hoped that he could exact even a larger amount in view of the cleverness and renown of Archelaus; moreover he received much money besides from the prisoner himself, and so voluntarily released him, pretending that he had escaped. Thus he reached Pelusium without encountering any opposition; and while advancing from there with his army in two divisions he encountered and conquered the Egyptians on the same day, and after this vanquished them again on the river with his ships and also on land. For the Alexandrines are most ready to assume a bold front everywhere and to speak out whatever may occur to them, but for war and its terrors they are utterly useless. This is true in

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- τοί εἰσι, καίπερ ἐν ταῖς στάσεσι, πλείσταις δὴ καὶ μεγίσταις παρ' αὐτοῖς γνηνομέναις, διὰ φόνων τε ἀεὶ χωροῦντες καὶ τὸ ζῆν παρ' οὐδὲν πρὸς τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν τιθέμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥσπερ τι τῶν ἀρίστων ἡ ἀναγκαιοτάτων¹ τὸν ἐν αὐταῖς 3 ὅλεθρον διώκοντες.* *νικήσας οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ Γαβίνιος, καὶ ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέλαον φονεύσας, ἐγκρατής τε τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάσης παραχρῆμα ἐγένετο καὶ τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ αὐτὴν παρέδωκε.*
- Καὶ ὁ μὲν τήν τε θυγατέρα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς πρώτους καὶ πλουσιωτάτους, ἄτε καὶ χρημάτων 59 πολλῶν δεόμενος, ἀπέκτεινε· Γαβίνιος δὲ ἐκεῖνου μὲν οὕτω κατήγαγεν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ οἴκαδε περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐπέστειλεν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ αὐτάγγελός² σφισιν ὡν παρηνομήκει γένηται. ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἡν τηλικούτο πρᾶγμα κρυφθῆναι, εὐθύς τε αὐτὸ³ ὁ δῆμος ἐπύθετο, καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ Σύροι 2 πολλὰ τοῦ Γαβινίου, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ δεινῶς ὑπὸ τῶν ληστῶν κακωθέντες, κατεβόησαν, οὐ τε τελῶναι μὴ δυνηθέντες τὰ τέλη δι' αὐτοὺς ἐσπράξαι συχνὰ ἐπωφείλησαν, ὡργίζοντο καὶ γνώμας τε ἐποιοῦντο καὶ ἔτοιμως εἶχον κατα- 3 ψηφίσασθαι αὐτοῦ. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κικέρων τά τε ἄλλα ἴσχυρῶς ἐνῆγε, καὶ συνεβούλευέ σφισι τὰ Σιβύλλεια ἔπη αὐθις ἀναγνῶναι, προσδοκῶν ἐγγεγράφθαι τινὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς τιμωρίαν ἢν τι⁴ παρα- 60 βαθῆ.⁵ ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος ὃ τε Κράσσος ὑπάτευόν τε ἔτι, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔαυτῷ βοηθῶν, ὁ δὲ τήν τε ἐκείνου*

¹ ἡ ἀναγκαιοτάτων Bk., ἀναγκαιότατον L.

² αὐτάγγελος Xyl., αὐταὶ γέλος L. ³ αὐτὸ Rk., αὐτὸς L.

⁴ ἢν τι Bs., ὅτι L.

⁵ παραβαθῆ Bk., παρεβάνθη L.

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spite of the fact that in seditions, which with them
are very numerous and very serious, they always
become involved in slaughter, setting no value upon
life as compared with the rivalry of the moment, but
pursuing destruction in such quarrels as if it were
one of the best and dearest prizes. So Gabinius
conquered them, and after slaying Archelaus and
many others he promptly gained control of all Egypt
and handed it over to Ptolemy. The latter put to
death his daughter and also the foremost and richest
of the citizens, because he had need of much money.

Gabinius after restoring him in this fashion sent
no message home concerning what he had done, in
order that he might not be the one to announce his
own illegal acts. But it was not possible for an affair
of such magnitude to be concealed, and the people
straightway learned of it; for the Syrians cried out
loudly against Gabinius, especially since in his
absence they had been terribly abused by the pirates,
and the tax-gatherers, being unable to collect the
taxes on account of the marauders, were owing
numerous sums. Angered at this, the people
expressed their views and were ready to condemn
him. For Cicero attacked him vigorously and advised
them to read again the Sibylline verses, expecting
that there was contained in them some punishment
in case any of their injunctions should be violated.
Pompey and Crassus, now, were still consuls, and the
former acted as his own interests dictated, while
the latter was for pleasing his colleague and also

B.C. 55

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- χάριν καὶ ἄμα καὶ χρήματα παρὰ τοῦ Γαβινίου πεμφθέντα οἱ λαβών, ἐκ τε τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ διεδικαίουν, καὶ ἄλλα τε καὶ φυγάδα τὸν Κικέρωνα ἀποκαλοῦντες οὐδὲν ἐπεψήφισαν.
- 2 ὡς μέντοι ἐκεῖνοί τε ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπηλλάγησαν καὶ αὐτοὺς ὃ τε Δομίτιος ὁ Λουκιος καὶ Ἀππιος Κλαύδιος διεδέξαντο, γνώμαι αὐθις πολλαὶ ἐλέχθησαν, καὶ κατὰ τοῦ Γαβινίου αἱ πλείους ἐγένονται.
- 3 το· ὃ τε γὰρ Δομίτιος ἔχθρὸς τῷ Πομπηίῳ διά τε τὸ σπουδαρχῆσαι καὶ διὰ¹ τὸ παρὰ γνώμην αὐτοῦ ἀποδειχθῆναι ὡν, καὶ ὁ Κλαύδιος, καίπερ προσήκων οἱ, ὅμως² τοῖς τε πολλοῖς χαρίσασθαι τι ὑπὸ δημαρχαγίας ἐθελήσας, καὶ παρὰ τοῦ Γαβινίου δωροδοκήσειν, ἄν γέ τι συνταράξῃ,
- 4 προσδοκήσας, πάντα ἐπ'³ αὐτῷ ἐπραξαν. καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνο δεινῶς ἐπίεσεν,⁴ ὅτι προπεμφθέντα τινὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κράσσου ὑποστράτηγον ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ διαδοχὴ οὐκ ἐδέξατο, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἀθάνατον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν εἰληφὼς κατεύχεν αὐτήν. ἐδοξεν οὖν σφισι τὰ τῆς Σιβύλλης ἐπη ἀναγνωσθῆναι, καίπερ⁵ ἀντειπόντος⁶ τοῦ Πομπηίου.
- 61 Κάν τούτῳ ὁ Τίβερις, εἴτ' οὖν ὅμβρων ἄνω που ὑπὲρ τὴν πόλιν ἔξαισίων γενομένων, εἴτε καὶ σφοδροῦ πνεύματος ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης τὴν ἐκροήν αὐτοῦ ἀνακόφαντος, εἴτε καὶ μᾶλλον, ὡς ὑπωπτεύετο, ἐκ παρασκευῆς δαιμονίου τινός, τοσοῦτος⁷ ἐξαπιναίως ἐρρύη ὥστ' ἐν πᾶσι μὲν τοῖς πεδίοις
- ¹ διὰ R. Steph., δα L. ² ὅμως R. Steph., ὅπως L.
³ πάντα ἐπ' Bs. (ἐπ' already inserted by Bk.), τὰν L.
⁴ ἐπίεσεν Leuncl., ἐπεισεν L. ⁵ καίπερ Leuncl., διὰδ καίπερ L.
⁶ ἀντειπόντος Xyl., ἀνείποντος L.
⁷ τοσοῦτος Pflugk., τοσοῦτον L.

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soon received money sent him by Gabinius. Thus ^{B.C. 55} they openly justified his conduct, calling Cicero "exile" among other names, and would not put the question to a vote. When, however, they had laid down their office, and Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius became their successors, once more many opinions were expressed and the majority proved to be against Gabinius. Domitius was hostile to Pompey on account of the latter's canvass and because he had been appointed consul contrary to his wish; and Claudius, although a relative of Pompey's, still wished to play the game of politics and indulge the people, and furthermore he expected to get bribes from Gabinius, if he should cause any disturbance. So both worked in every way against him. There was a further fact that weighed strongly against him: he had not received a certain lieutenant sent ahead by Crassus to succeed him in the office, but held on to the position as if he had received it for all time. They decided, therefore, that the verses of the Sibyl should be read, in spite of Pompey's opposition.

Meantime the Tiber, either because excessive rains had occurred somewhere up the stream above the city, or because a violent wind from the sea had driven back its outgoing tide, or still more probably, as was surmised, by the act of some divinity, suddenly rose so high as to inundate all the lower levels in the

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- τοῖς ἐν τῷ ἀστει οὖσι πελαγίσαι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ
 2 τῶν μετεωροτέρων καταλαβεῖν.] αἴ τε οὖν οἰκίαι¹
 (ἐκ πλίνθων γὰρ συνφκοδομημέναι ἡσαν) διά-
 βροχοί τε ἐγένοντο καὶ κατερράγησαν, καὶ τὰ
 ὑποξύγια πάντα ὑποβρύχια ἐφθάρη. τῶν τε ἀν-
 θρώπων ὅσοι μὴ ἐφθησαν πρὸς τὰ πάνυ ὑψηλὰ
 ἀναφυγόντες, οἱ μὲν ἐν² ταῖς τέγαις³ οἱ δὲ καὶ
 ἐν ὄδοις ἐγκαταληφθέντες ἔξωλοντο. καὶ γὰρ αἱ
 λοιπαὶ οἰκίαι, ἃτε ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ δεινοῦ
 συμβάντος, σαθραί τε ἐγένοντο καὶ πολλοῖς⁴ τοῖς
 3 μὲν εὐθὺς τοῖς δὲ μετὰ τοῦτ' ἐλυμήναντο. οἱ⁵ οὖν
 'Ρωμαῖοι ἐπὶ τ' ἐκείνοις τοῖς παθήμασι λυπούμενοι,
 καὶ ἔτερα χαλεπώτερα ὡς καὶ διὰ τὴν τοῦ Πτο-
 λεμαίου κάθοδον ὄργην σφισι τοῦ δαιμονίου πε-
 ποιημένου προσδεχόμενοι, ἡπείγοντο καὶ ἀπόντα
 τὸν Γαβίνιον, ὡς καὶ ἡττόν τι, ἀν φθάσωσιν αὐτὸν
 4 ἀπολέσαντες, κακωθησόμενοι, θανατῶσαι. καὶ
 οὕτω γε ἐντόνως ἕσχον ὥστε, καίτοι μηδενὸς τοι-
 ούτου ἐν τοῖς Σιβυλλείοις χρησμοῖς εὑρεθέντος,
 ὅμως τὴν γερουσίαν πικρότατα καὶ τραχύτατα
 τούς τε ἄρχοντας καὶ τὸν δῆμον αὐτῷ χρήσασθαι
 προβούλευσαι.
- 62 Ἐν φῷ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο, χρήματα ὑπὸ τοῦ
 Γαβίνιον προπεμφθέντα οὐχ ὅπως ἀπόντα ἀλλ'⁶
 οὐδὲ ἐπανελθόντα⁷ δεινόν τι παθεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ γε
 ἐκείνοις ἐποίησε.⁸ καίτοι⁹ οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς αἰσχρῶς
 καὶ κακῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ συνειδότος διετέθη ὥστε καὶ
 χρόνιος ἐσ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀφικέσθαι καὶ νυκτὸς ἐσ

¹ οἰκίαι added by R. Steph., from Xiph.

² ἐν added by Leunc. ³ τέγαις R. Steph., τέγναις L.

⁴ πολλοῖς Reim., πολλοὶ L. ⁵ οἱ R. Steph., δ L.

⁶ ἀλλ' added by Xyl. ⁷ ἐπανελθόντα Rk., ἐπελθόντα L.

⁸ ἐποίησε St., ποιῆσαι L. ⁹ καίτοι Rk., καὶ L.

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city and to overwhelm many even of the higher B.C. 54 portions. The houses, therefore, being constructed of brick, became soaked through and collapsed, while all the animals perished in the flood. And of the people all who did not take refuge in time on the highest points were caught, either in their dwellings, or in the streets, and lost their lives. The remaining houses, too, became weakened, since the mischief lasted for many days, and they caused injuries to many, either at the time or later. The Romans, distressed at these calamities and expecting others yet worse, because, as they thought, Heaven had become angry with them for the restoration of Ptolemy, were in haste to put Gabinius to death even while absent, believing that they would be harmed less if they should destroy him before his return. So insistent were they that although nothing about punishment was found in the Sibylline oracles, still the senate passed a decree that the magistrates and populace should accord him the bitterest and harshest treatment.

While this was going on, money sent ahead by Gabinius caused him to suffer no serious penalty either while absent or upon his return, at least for this affair. And yet he was brought by his own conscience to such a wretched and miserable state that he long delayed coming to Italy, and entered the

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- τὴν πόλιν ἐσκομισθῆναι, ἔξω τε τῆς οἰκίας¹
- ~~2 συχναῖς πάνυ ἡμέραις μὴ τολμῆσαι φανῆναι.~~ τὰ
μὲν οὖν ἐγκλήματα πολλὰ ἦν, καὶ κατηγόρους οὐκ
ὁλίγους εἶχε, πρῶτον δ' οὖν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Πτολε-
μαίου καθόδου, ἄτε καὶ μεγίστου, ἐδικάσθη. καὶ
ὅ γε δῆμος σύμπας ώς εἰπεῖν πρός τε τὸ δικαστή-
ριον συνερρύη καὶ διασπάσασθαι πολλάκις αὐτὸν
ἡθέλησεν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι οὕθ' ὁ Πομπήιος παρῆν
καὶ ὁ Κικέρων δεινότατα αὐτοῦ κατηγόρησεν.
- ~~3 οὗτω δὲ αὐτῶν διακειμένων δμως ἀφείθη:~~ ² αὐτός
τε γάρ, ἄτε ἐπὶ τηλικούτοις κρινόμενος, ~~απληθῆ~~
χρήματα ἀνάλωσε, καὶ οἱ τοῦ Πομπήιου τοῦ τε
Καισαρος ἑταῖροι προθυμότατα αὐτῷ συνήραντο,
λέγοντες ἄλλον τέ τινα καιρὸν καὶ ἄλλον βασιλέα
πρὸς τῆς Σιβύλλης εἰρήσθαι, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον ὅτι
μηδεμία τῶν πραχθέντων τιμωρία ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσιν
αὐτῆς ἐνεγέγραπτο.
- ~~65~~ ¹Ο δ' οὖν δῆμος ὀλίγου μὲν καὶ τοὺς δικαστὰς
ἀπέκτεινε, διαφυγόντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπετήρει τὰ
λοιπὰ αὐτοῦ ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ἐποίησεν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις
2 γοῦν αὐτὸν ἀλῶναι. οἱ γὰρ λαχόντες περὶ αὐτῶν
κρίναι, τό τε πλῆθος ἄμα φοβηθέντες καὶ μηδὲν
μέγα παρὰ τοῦ Γαβινίου εὑρόμενοι (ώς³ γὰρ ἐπὶ⁴
τε βραχυτέροις εὐθυνόμενος καὶ προσδοκῶν καὶ
τότε κρατήσειν οὐ πολλὰ ἐδαπάνησε) κατεψηφί-
σαντο αὐτοῦ, καίτοι τοῦ τε Πομπήιου πλησίον
δόντος καὶ τοῦ Κικέρωνος συναγορεύοντος⁴ αὐτῷ.
- 3 ὁ γὰρ Πομπήιος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ σίτου πρόνοιαν,
ἐπειδὴ πολὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ διέφθαρτο, ἐκδη-
μῆσας ὥρμησε μὲν ώς καὶ ἐις τὸ πρότερον δικα-

¹ οἰκίας Leuncl., ιταλίας L.

² δμως ἀφείθη Rk., ἀφείθη L.

³ ὡς Bk., δ L.

⁴ συναγορεύοντος Xyl., ἀγορεύοντος L.

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city by night, and for a considerable number of days did not dare to appear outside of his house. For the complaints were many and he had an abundance of accusers. First, then, he was tried for the restoration of Ptolemy, as his greatest offence. Practically the whole populace surged into the court-house and often wished to tear him to pieces, particularly because Pompey was not present and Cicero accused him with all the force of his oratory. And yet, though this was their attitude, he was acquitted. For not only he himself, appreciating the gravity of the charges on which he was being tried, spent vast sums of money, but the associates of Pompey and Caesar also very willingly aided him, declaring that a different time and different king were meant by the Sibyl, and, most important of all, that no punishment for his deeds was contained in her verses.

The people accordingly were almost for putting the jurymen to death also, but, when they escaped, turned their attention to the remaining charges against him and caused him to be convicted on those at any rate. For the men who were chosen by lot to pass judgment on the charges both feared the people and likewise obtained but little from Gabinius; for he felt that he was being brought to book for minor matters only, and expecting to win this time also, he did not spend much. Hence they condemned him, even though Pompey was near at hand and Cicero acted as his counsel. For Pompey had been away from the city to provide for a supply of corn, since much had been ruined by the river, but hastened back to be present

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στήριον ἀπαντήσων (ἐν γὰρ τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ ἦν), ὑστερήσας δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἀπεχώρησεν ἐκ τοῦ 4 προαστείου πρὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνο τελεσθῆναι. καὶ μέντοι καὶ τοῦ δήμου ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου (τὴν γὰρ ἀρχὴν ἥδη τὴν τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου ἔχων οὐκ ἥδυνθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθεῖν) ἀθροισθέντος πολλὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Γαβινίου ἐδημηγόρησε, καὶ γράμματά τέ τινα παρὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πεμφθέντα ἀνέγνω, καὶ τοὺς δικαστὰς ἵκετευσε τόν τε Κικέρωνα οὐχ ὅπως κατηγορῆσαι ἐπ τοῦ ἐκώλυσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερδικῆσαι ἐπεισεν,¹ ὥστε καὶ ἐκ τούτου τὸ τοῦ αὐτομόλου ἔγκλημα καὶ ὄνομα ἐπὶ πλειόν οἱ αὐξῆθῆναι. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ὠφέλησε τι τὸν Γαβίνιον, ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν ἔφυγεν ἀλούς, ὡσπερ εἰπον, ὑστερον δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος κατήχθη.

64 Εν δε τῷ αὐτῷ τούτῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ τοῦ Πομπηίου γυνὴ θυγάτριόν τι τεκοῦσα ἀπέθανε καὶ αὐτὴν, εἴτε διαπραξαμένων τῶν τε ἐκείνου καὶ τῶν τοῦ Καίσαρος φίλων, ἡ καὶ ἄλλως πως χαρίσασθαι τινες αὐτοῖς ἐθελήσαντες συνήρπασαν, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἐπαίνων ἔτυχε, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ἀρείῳ πεδίῳ ἔθαψαν, καίτοι τοῦ Δομιτίου ἀνθίσταμένου καὶ λέγοντος ἄλλα τε καὶ ὅτι οὐχ ὄσίως ἐν τῷ Ἱερῷ τόπῳ ἄνευ τινὸς φηφίσματος θάπτοιτο.

65 Κάν τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Πομπτῖνος ὁ Γάιος τὰ ἐπινίκια τὰ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐπεμψεν· ἐς γὰρ ἐκεῖνο τοῦ χρόνου, μηδενός οἱ διδόντος αὐτά, ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου διέμεινε. καὶ τότε δὲ ἀν αὐτῶν ἥμαρτεν, εἰ μὴ ὁ Γάλβας ὁ Σέρουιος συστρατευσάμενος

¹ ἐπεισεν Reim., καὶ ἐπεισεν L.

BOOK XXXIX

at the first trial (for he was in Italy); and when B.C. 54 he missed that, he did not retire from the suburbs until the other also was finished. In fact when the people assembled outside the pomerium (since, as he already held the office of proconsul, he was not allowed to enter the city), he addressed them at length in behalf of Gabinius, and not only read to them a letter sent to him by Caesar in the man's behalf, but also besought the jurymen, and not only prevented Cicero from accusing him again but actually persuaded him to plead for him; as a result the charge and epithet of "turn-coat" was applied to the orator more than ever.¹ Gabinius, however, was not helped at all by Cicero, but was now convicted and exiled, as I have stated, though he was later restored by Caesar.

At this same time the wife of Pompey died, after giving birth to a baby girl. And whether by the arrangement of his friends and Caesar's or because there were some who wished in any case to do them a favour, they caught up the body, as soon as she had received proper eulogies in the Forum, and buried it in the Campus Martius. It was in vain that Domitius opposed them and declared among other things that it was sacrilegious for her to be buried in the sacred spot without a special decree.

At this time Gaius Pomptinus celebrated a triumph over the Gauls; for as no one granted him the right to hold it, he had up to that time remained outside the pomerium. And he would have missed it then, too, had not Servius Galba, a praetor, who had made

¹ Cf. xxxvi. 44, 2.

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αὐτῷ, κρύφα καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω στρατηγῶν τὴν ψῆφόν τισι (καίπερ οὐκ ἔξօν ἐκ τῶν νόμων πρὶν πρώτην ὥραν γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τι χρηματισθῆναι) ἔδωκε. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τῶν δημάρχων τινὲς ἀπολειφθέντες τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἐν γοῦν τῇ πομπῇ πράγματα αὐτῷ παρέσχουν, ὡστε καὶ σφαγὴς συμβῆναι.

BOOK XXXIX

the campaign with him, granted as praetor to certain persons secretly and just before dawn the privilege

B.C. 54

of voting—this, in spite of the fact that it is not permitted by law for any business to be brought before the people before the first hour. For this reason some of the tribunes, who had been left out of the assembly, caused him trouble in the procession, at any rate, so that there was some bloodshed.

BOOK XL

- Τάδε ένεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν
- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Βρεττανίαν διέπλευσεν.
 - β. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ὑποστρέψας ἀπὸ Βρεττανίας τοῖς Γαλάταις αὖθις ἐπολέμησεν.
 - γ. Ὡς Κράσσος Πάρθοις πολεμεῖν ἤρξατο.
 - δ. Περὶ Πάρθων.
 - ε. Ὡς Κράσσος ἡττηθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπώλετο.
 - ζ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ τὴν Γαλατίαν τὴν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπεις πᾶσαν κατεστρέψατο.
 - η. Ὡς Μίλων Κλώδιον ἀποκτείνας κατεδικάσθη.
 - θ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ καὶ Πομπήιος στασιάζειν ἤρξαντο.

Χρόνου πλῆθος τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Δομιτίου καὶ Ἀππίου Κλαυδίου ὑπατεῖας καὶ ἔλλα ἔτη τέτταρα, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε ἐγένοντο

- Γν. Δομίτιος Μ. νἱ. Καλουΐνος¹
- Μ. Οὐαλέριος . . . Μεσσάλας² ὑπ.
- Γν. Πομπήιος³ Γν. νἱ. Μάγνος τὸ ᾧ
- Κ. Καικίλιος Μέτελλος Σκιπίων Νασικοῦ νἱ. ὑπ.
- Σέρουιος⁴ Σουλπίκιος Κ. νἱ. Ῥοῦφος
- Μ. Κλαύδιος Μ. νἱ. Μάρκελλος
- Λ. Αἰμίλιος⁵ Μ. νἱ. Παῦλος
- Γ. Κλαύδιος Γ. νἱ. Μάρκελλος⁶ ὑπ.

[Ἐν μὲν δὴ τῇ Ῥώμῃ ταῦτα, τότε ἑπτακόσια ἔτη ἀγούση, ἐγένετο· ἐν δὲ δὴ τῇ Γαλατίᾳ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνων τοῦ Δομιτίου τοῦ Λουκίου⁷ καὶ τοῦ Κλαυδίου τοῦ Ἀππίου ὑπάτων τά τε

¹ Καλουΐνος Xyl., καλουινιος L. ² Μεσσάλας added by Xyl.

³ Γν. Πομπήιος added by Xyl. ⁴ Σέρουιος Xyl., σερπος L.

BOOK XL

The following is contained in the Fortieth of Dio's *Rome* :—

How Caesar for the second time sailed across to Britain
(chaps. 1-3).

How Caesar, returning from Britain, again engaged in war
with the Gauls (chaps. 4-11).

How Crassus began to carry on war with the Parthians
(chaps. 12, 13).

About the Parthians (chaps. 14, 15).

How Crassus was defeated by them and perished (chaps.
16-30).

How Caesar subjugated the whole of Transalpine Gaul
(chaps. 31-44).

How Milo killed Clodius and was condemned (chaps. 48 f., 54).

How Caesar and Pompey began to be at variance (chaps.
59-66).

Duration of time, the remainder of the consulship of
Domitius and Appius Claudius, together with four additional
years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls)
here enumerated :—

B.C.

53 Cn. Domitius M. F. Calvinus, M. Valerius . . . Messalla.

52 Cn. Pompeius Cn. F. Magnus (III), C. Caecilius Metellus
Scipio Nasicae F.

51 Servius Sulpicius Q. F. Rufus, M. Claudius M. F.
Marcellus.

50 L. Aemilius M. F. Paulus, C. Claudius C. F. Marcellus.

B.C. 54

THESE were the occurrences in Rome while the city
was passing through its seven-hundredth year. In
Gaul during the year of these same consuls, Lucius
Domitius and Appius Claudius, Caesar among other

⁵ Λ. Αἰμίλιος Xyl., δαιμιλίον L. ⁶ Line supplied by Xyl.

⁷ τοῦ Λουκίου Bk., αὐτοῦ λευκίου L.

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ἄλλα καὶ ναῦς ἐν μέσῳ τῶν τε σφετέρων τῶν
ταχειῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν τῶν φορτίδων, ὅπως ὡς
μάλιστα καὶ κουφίζωσι καὶ πρὸς τὸ κῦμα ἀντ-
έχωσιν, ἐπὶ τε τοῦ ξηροῦ ιστάμεναι μὴ λυμαί-
2 νωνται, παρεσκευάσατο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλόιμα
ἐγένετο,¹ ἐς τὴν Βρεττανίαν αὐθις ἐπεραιώθη,
πρόφασιν μὲν ὅτι μὴ πάντας τοὺς ὄμήρους σύς
ὑπέσχοντό οἱ ἐπεπόμφεσαν, νομίζοντες αὐτόν, ὅτι
διὰ κενῆς τότε ἀνεχώρησε, μηκέτ' αὐθίς σφων
πειράσειν, ποιησάμενος, ἔργῳ δὲ δεινῷς τῆς νήσου
ἔφιέμενος, ὥστε εἰ μὴ καὶ τοῦτο ἦν, πάντως ἀν-
3 ἄλλην τινὰ σκῆψιν εύρειν. κατῆρε τε οὖν ἔνθα
καὶ πρότερον, μηδενὸς ὑπό τε τοῦ πλήθους τῶν
νεῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ πολλαχόσε αἴμα αὐτὰς κατα-
σχεῖν τολμήσαντος ἀντιστῆναι, καὶ τὸ² ναύστα-
2 θμον εὐθὺς ἐκρατύνατο. οἱ οὖν βάρβαροι τὸν μὲν
πρόσπλουν αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἥδυνήθησαν διὰ ταῦτα
κωλῦσαι, δείσαντες δὲ μᾶλλον ἡ πρότερον, ἄτε
καὶ στρατῷ πλείονι αὐτοῦ ἐλθόντος, ἐς τὸ
λασιώτατον καὶ ἐς τὸ λοχμωδέστατον τῶν ἐγγὺς
2 χωρίων πάντα τὰ τιμιώτατα συνεφόρησαν, καὶ
αὐτὰ ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ ποιησάμενοι (τά τε γὰρ πέριξ
ξύλα ἔκοψαν, καὶ ἔτερα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς στοιχηδὸν ἐπι-
συνένησαν, ὥστε ἐν χαρακώματι τρόπου τινὰ
εἶναι) ἐπειτα τοὺς προνομεύοντας τῶν Ῥωμαίων
ἐλύπουν. καὶ δὴ καὶ μάχῃ τινὶ ἐν τῷ ψιλῷ ἡττηθέν-
τες ὑπήγαγόν σφας ἐκεῖσε κατὰ τὴν δίωξιν, καὶ
3 συχνοὺς ἀνταπέκτειναν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο χειμῶνος
αὐθις τὰς ναῦς αὐτῶν λυμηναμένους συμμάχους τε
προσμετεπέμψαντο καὶ ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸ νεώριον σφων

¹ ἐγένετο R. Steph., ἐγένοντο L.

² τὸ Rk., τὸν L.

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undertakings constructed ships of a style half-way between his own swift vessels and the native ships of burden, endeavouring to make them at once as light and as seaworthy as possible and capable of being left high and dry without injury. When the weather became fit for sailing, he crossed over again to Britain, giving as his excuse that the people of that country, thinking that he would never make trial of them again because he had once retired empty-handed, had not sent all the hostages they had promised ; but the truth of the matter was that he mightily coveted the island, so that he would certainly have found some other pretext, if this had not offered itself. He came to land at the same place as before, no one daring to oppose him because of the number of his ships and the fact that they approached many points on the shore at the same time ; and he straight-way got possession of the harbour. The barbarians, then, for the reason stated were unable to hinder his approach, and being more afraid than before, because he had come with a larger army, they carried away all their most valuable things into the most wooded and overgrown portions of the neighbouring country. After they had put them in safety by cutting down the surrounding wood and piling more upon it row after row until their goods were in a sort of stockade, they proceeded to annoy the Romans' foraging parties. Indeed, after being defeated in a certain battle on open ground they drew the invaders in pursuit to their retreat, and killed many in their turn. Soon after, when a storm had once more damaged the Romans' ships, the natives sent for allies and set out against their naval

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- ῶρμησαν, Κασουελλανὸν¹ τὸν τὰ πρῶτα τῶν² ἐν
 4 τῇ νήσῳ δυναστῶν φερόμενον προστησάμενοι. καὶ
 αὐτοῖς ἀπαντήσαντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὸ μὲν πρώτον
 ἐταράχθησαν τῇ τῶν ἀρμάτων σφῶν προσμίξει,
 ἐπειτα δὲ διστάμενοι, καὶ ἐκεῦνά τε παρεξιέντες
 καὶ τοὺς παραθέοντας ἐς τὰ πλάγια³ βάλλοντες,
 3 ἀνίσωσαν⁴ τὴν μάχην. καὶ τότε μὲν κατὰ χώραν
 ἀμφότεροι ἔμειναν· αὐθὶς δὲ οἱ βάρβαροι τοῦ μὲν
 πεζοῦ κρείττους γενόμενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς ἵππου
 κακωθέντες, πρὸς τε τὸν Ταμέσαν ἀνεχώρησαν,
 καὶ τὸν πόρον αὐτοῦ σταυροῖς, τοῖς μὲν ἐμφανέσι
 τοῖς δὲ καὶ ὑφύδροις, διαλαβόντες ηὐλίσαντο.
 2 ἐπειδὴ δὲ⁵ ἐκείνους τε ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ τε σταύρωμα
 προσβολῇ βιαίᾳ ἐκλιπεῖν ἡνάγκασε καὶ μετὰ
 τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐρύματος προσεδρείᾳ ἐξῆλασε,
 καὶ τοὺς προσβάλλοντάς σφῶν τῷ ναυστάθμῳ
 ἔτεροι ἀπεώσαντο, κατέδεισαν καὶ κατελύσαντο
 ὅμήρους τε δόντες καὶ φόρον ἐτήσιον ταξάμενοι.
- 4 Καὶ οὕτως ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀπῆρε παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς
 νήσου, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐγκατέλιπε στράτευμα ἐν αὐτῇ·
 ἐκεῦνό τε γὰρ κινδυνεύσειν ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ πῃ χειμά-
 ζον, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἀν ἐν καλῷ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀπὸ τῆς
 Γαλατίας ἀποδημῆσαι νομίζων, ἥγαπτησε τοῖς
 παροῦσι, μὴ⁶ καὶ μειζόνων ὀριγνώμενος καὶ περὶ
- 2 ἐκείνοις σφαλῇ. καὶ ἔδοξε καὶ τοῦτο ὄρθως
 πεποιηκέναι, ὥσπερ που καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ διεδειχθῇ·
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὕρμησεν ώς καὶ ἐκεῖ
 παραχειμάσων, οἱ Γαλάται, καίτοι φρουροὶς ώς
 ἔκαστοι πολλοὺς ἔχοντες, ὅμως ἐνεόχμωσαν, καὶ

¹ Κασουελλανὸν Reim., καὶ σουελλανὸν L.

² τῶν added by Leuncl. ³ πλάγια Rk., πλασια L.

⁴ ἀνίσωσαν Rk., ἀνέσωσαν L. ⁵ δὲ Rk., τε L.

⁶ μὴ added by R. Steph.

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arsenal itself, with Cassivellaunus, regarded as the foremost of the chiefs in the island, at their head. The Romans upon meeting them were at first thrown into confusion by the attack of their chariots, but later opened ranks, and by letting them pass through and then from the side hurling their weapons at the men as they rushed past, made the battle equal. For the time being both parties remained where they were. Later, however, the barbarians, after proving victorious over the infantry but being defeated by the cavalry, withdrew to the Thames, where they encamped after cutting off the ford by means of stakes, some visible and some under water. But Caesar by a powerful assault forced them to leave the stockade and later on by siege drove them from their fortress, while others repulsed a party of theirs that attacked the ships in the harbour. They then became terrified and made terms, giving hostages and agreeing to pay a yearly tribute.

Thus Caesar departed entirely from the island and left no body of troops behind in it; for he believed that such a force would be in danger while passing the winter in a foreign land and that it might be inadvisable for him to remain away from Gaul for any considerable period ; hence he was satisfied with his present achievements, in the fear that if he reached out for more, he might be deprived even of these. It seemed that here again he had done right, as was, indeed, proved by the event. For when he had gone to Italy, intending to winter there, the Gauls, though each nation contained many garrisons, nevertheless became restless and some of them

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τινες αὐτῶν καὶ φανερῶς ἐπανέστησαν. ὅπερ εἰ ἐν τῇ Βρεττανίᾳ καταμείναντος αὐτοῦ παρὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐγεγόνει, πάντα ἀν τὰ τῆδε ἐτετάρακτο.

5 Ἡρξαν δὲ τοῦ πολέμου τούτου Ἐβουρωνοί,¹ ἡγουμένου² σφίσιν Ἀμβιόριγος. καὶ ἔλεγον μὲν τῇ παρουσίᾳ τῶν Ῥωμαίων, ὃν³ ὁ τε Σαβῖνος καὶ Λούκιος Κόττας ὑποστράτηγοι ἦρχον, ἀχθόμενοι κεκινήσθαι· τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς ἐκείνων τε κατεφρόνησαν ὡς οὐχ ἰκανῶν ἀμῦναι σφᾶς ἐσομένων, καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα οὐκ ἥλπισαν διὰ ταχέων σφίσιν

2 ἐπιστρατεύσειν. ἐπῆλθόν τε οὖν αὐτοῖς μὴ προσδεχομένοις ὡς καὶ αὐτοβοεὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον αἱρήσοντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ διήμαρτον αὐτοῦ, πρὸς ἀπάτην ἐτράποντο. τῶν γὰρ χωρίων τὰ ἐπιτηδειότατα ὁ Ἀμβιόριξ προλογίσας ἥλθεν ἐξ ἐπικηρυκείας πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ὡς οὐχ ἐκὼν δὴ

3 πολεμήσας, καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν μεταγιγνώσκειν ἔφη, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους φυλάττεσθαι σφισι παρήνεσεν οὕτε γὰρ αὐτῷ πειθαρχεῖν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐκείνοις⁴ μέλλειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιθήσεσθαι. κάκ τούτου καὶ γνώμην αὐτοῖς ἔδωκε τὴν μὲν Ἐβουρωνίαν, ὡς καὶ κινδυνεύσουσιν⁵ ἀν καταμείνωσι, καταλιπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ συστρατιώτας τινὰς πέλας που χειμάζοντας ὡς

6 τάχιστα μεταστῆναι. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπείσθησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι εὐηργέτητο πολλὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ χάριν αὐτῷ ταύτην ἀντιδιδόναι⁶ ἐδόκει. συσκευασάμενοί τε

¹ Ἐβουρωνοί Xyl., ἐβουρων of L.

² ἡγουμένου R. Steph., ἡγούμενοι L.

³ ὃν supplied by Leuncl. ⁴ ἐκείνοις Xyl., ἐκείνους L.

⁵ κινδυνεύσουσιν Reim., κινδυνεύσωσιν L.

⁶ ταύτην ἀντιδιδόναι v. Herw., ταύτην ἀνταποδιδόναι Naber, τὰ ὑπεναντία διδόναι L.

BOOK XL

openly revolted. Now if this had happened while B.C. 54. he was staying in Britain through the winter season, all Gaul would have been in a turmoil.

This war was begun by the Eburones, under Ambiorix as chief. They claimed they had been roused to action because they were annoyed at the presence of the Romans, who were commanded by Sabinus and Lucius Cotta, lieutenants. The truth was, however, that they scorned those officers, thinking they would not prove competent to defend their men and not expecting that Caesar would quickly make an expedition against their tribe. They accordingly came upon the soldiers unawares, expecting to take the camp without striking a blow, and, when they failed of this, had recourse to deceit. For Ambiorix, after planting ambuscades in the most suitable spots, came to the Romans after sending a herald to arrange for a parley, and represented that he had taken part in the war against his will, and was himself sorry; but against the others he advised them to be on their guard, for his countrymen would not obey him and were intending to attack the garrison at night. Consequently he made the suggestion to them that they should abandon Eburonia, since they would be in danger if they remained, and should move on as quickly as possible to some of their comrades who were wintering near by. Upon hearing this the Romans believed him, especially as Ambiorix had received many favours from Caesar and seemed to be repaying his kindness in this way. They

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σπουδῇ εὐθὺς ἀφ' ἐσπέρας ἀφώρμησαν, καὶ ἐμπεσόντες ἐς τὰ λελοχισμένα δεινῶς ἐσφάλησαν.

- 2 ὅ τε γὰρ Κόττας παραχρῆμα μετὰ πολλῶν ἀπώλετο, καὶ τὸν Σαβίνον ὁ Ἀμβιόριξ μετεπέμψατο μὲν ὡς καὶ σώσων (οὗτε γὰρ τοῖς γιγνομένοις παρῆν, καὶ πιστὸς αὐτῷ καὶ τότε ἔτ' ἐδόκει εἶναι), συλλαβὼν δὲ δή, καὶ ἀποδύσας καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὴν ἑσθῆτα, κατηκόντισεν, ἐπιλέγων ἄλλα τε καὶ ὅτι τοιοίδε μέντοι ὅντες πῶς τηλικούτων ἡμῶν 3 ὅντων ἄρχειν ἐθέλετε; οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἔπαθον· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διέπεσον μὲν ἐς τὸ τάφρευμα ὅθεν ἀπανειστήκεσαν,¹ ἐπεὶ δὲ οἵ τε βάρβαροι καὶ ἐκεῖ προσέμεξαν καὶ οὗτ' ἀμύνασθαι αὐτοὺς οὔτε διαφυγεῖν ἡδυνήθησαν, ἀλλῆλους ἀπέκτειναν.

- 7 Γενομένου δὲ τούτου ἄλλοι τέ τινες τῶν πλησιοχώρων ἀπέστησαν καὶ Νέρουιοι, καίτοι Κυίντου Κικέρωνος παρ' αὐτοῖς χειμάζοντος· ἀδελφὸς δὲ τοῦ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου ἦν, ὑποστρατηγῶν τῷ Καίσαρι, καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἀμβιόριξ προσλαβὼν 2 συνέβαλε τῷ Κικέρωνι· καὶ ἀγγώμαλα ἀγωνισάμενος, καὶ τινας καὶ ζῶντας ἐκών, ἀπατῆσαι μέν πῃ καὶ ἐκεῖνον ἐπεχείρησε, μὴ δυνηθεὶς δὲ ἐς τε πολιορκίαν αὐτὸν κατέστησε, καὶ διὰ ταχέων ὑπό τε τῆς πολυχειρίας καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἐμπειρίας, ἦν ἐκ τῆς συστρατείας ἦν μετὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπεποίητο ἐκέκτητο, καὶ τινα καὶ παρὰ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐκάστων² μαθών, καὶ ἀπεσταύρωσε καὶ 3 ἀπετάφρευσεν. ἐγίγνοντο μὲν γὰρ καὶ μάχαι, οἷα ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ εἰκὸς ἦν, συχναί, καὶ ἀπώλλυντο πολὺ πλείους τῶν βαρβάρων ἄτε καὶ πλείους

¹ ἀπανειστήκεσαν Dind., ἀπανεστήκεσαν L.

² ἐκάστων St., ἀντὶ ἐκάστων L.

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hastily packed up their belongings, and setting out just after nightfall, fell into the ambush, where they suffered a terrible reverse. Cotta with many others perished immediately. Sabinus was sent for by Ambiorix under the pretext of saving him, for the Gallic leader was not present at the ambush and at that time was still thought to be trustworthy ; on his arrival, however, Ambiorix seized him, stripped him of his arms and clothing, and then struck him down with his javelin, uttering boastful words over him, such as these : " How can such creatures as you wish to rule us who are so great ? " This was the fate that these men suffered. The rest managed to break through to the camp from which they had set out, but when the barbarians assailed that, too, and they could neither repel them nor escape, they killed one another.

After this event some others of the neighbouring tribes revolted, among them the Nervii, though Quintus Cicero, a brother of Marcus Cicero and lieutenant of Caesar, was wintering in their territory. Ambiorix added them to his force and engaged in battle with Cicero. The contest was close, and after capturing some prisoners alive the chieftain tried to deceive him also in some manner, but being unable to do so, besieged him. Thanks to his large force and the experience which he had gained from his service with the Romans, together with information that he obtained from the individual captives, he quickly managed to enclose him with a palisade and ditch. There were numerous battles, as was natural in such a situation, and far larger numbers of the barbarians perished, because there were more of

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- οὗτες οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ αὐτὸλ μὲν ὑπὸ¹ τῆς περιουσίας τοῦ στρατοῦ οὐδὲ ἐν αἰσθήσει τοῦ φθειρομένου σφῶν ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαῖοι μήτε ἄλλως πολλοὶ οὗτες καὶ ἐλάττους ἀεὶ γιγνόμενοι ῥᾳδίως περι-
 8 εστοιχίσθησαν. κινδυνεύοντων οὖν αὐτῶν ἀλῶναι (οὔτε γὰρ τὰ τραύματα θεραπεύειν ἀπορίᾳ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔδύναντο, οὔτε τὴν τροφὴν ἀφθόνως, ἅτε ἐν ἀδοκήτῳ πολιορκίᾳ, εἰχον· οὐδὲ ἐπήμυνέ τις αὐτοῖς, καίτοι πολλῶν οὐκ ἀπωθεν χειμαζόντων· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι τὰς ὁδοὺς ἀκριβῶς φυλάσσοντες πάντας τοὺς ἐκπεμπομένους σφῶν συνελάμβανον κἀν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτῶν ἐφόνευον)
 2 Νέρουιός τις εὐνοϊκῶς σφισιν ἔξ εὐεργεσίας ἔχων, καὶ τότε σὺν τῷ Κικέρωνι πολιορκούμενος, δοῦλόν τινα ἑαυτοῦ διάγγελον αὐτῷ παρέσχεν· ἐκ τε γὰρ τῆς σκευῆς καὶ ἐκ τῆς φωνῆς τῆς ἐπιχωρίας ἡδυνήθη λαθεῖν συγγενόμενος τοῖς πολεμίοις ὡς καὶ ἔξ αὐτῶν ὧν καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀποχωρήσας.
 9 Μαθὼν οὖν ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ γιγνόμενον (οὐδέπω δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπεληλύθει, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἐν ὁδῷ ἦν) ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς χειμαδίοις, δι' ὧν διήσει, στρατιώτας παραλαμβάνων ἡπείγετο. κἀν τούτῳ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ φθάσῃ ὁ Κικέρων ἀπογνώσει τῆς βοηθείας δεινόν τι παθὼν ἦ καὶ συνθέμενος, προ-
 2 ἐπεμψεν ἵππέα. τῷ μὲν γὰρ οἰκέτῃ τῷ τοῦ² Νερουίου, καίτοι πεῖραν ἔργῳ τῆς εὐνοίας αὐτοῦ λαβών, οὐκ ἐπίστευσε, μὴ καὶ τοὺς πατριώτας ἐλεήσας μέγα τι κακόν σφας ἐξεργάσηται· ἐκ δὲ δὴ τῶν συμμάχων ἵππέα τὴν τε διάλεκτον αὐτῶν

¹ ὑπὸ R. Steph., τερὶ L. ² τοῦ added by R. Steph.

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them. They, however, by reason of the multitude of their army did not feel their loss at all, whereas the Romans, who were not numerous in the first place, kept continually growing fewer and were hemmed in without difficulty. They were unable to care for their wounds through lack of the necessary appliances, and did not have a large supply of food, because they had been besieged unexpectedly. No one came to their aid, though many were wintering at no great distance; for the barbarians guarded the roads with care and caught all who were sent out and slaughtered them before the eyes of their friends. Now when they were in danger of being captured, a Nervian who was friendly to them, as the result of kindness shown him and was at this time besieged with Cicero, furnished a slave of his to send as a messenger through the lines. Because of his dress and his speech, which was that of the natives, he was able to mingle with the enemy as one of their number without attracting notice, and afterwards went his way.

In this way Caesar, who had not yet returned to Italy but was still on the way, learned of what was taking place, and turning back, he took with him the soldiers in the winter establishments through which he passed, and pressed rapidly on. Meanwhile, being afraid that Cicero, in despair of assistance, might suffer disaster or even capitulate, he sent a horseman on ahead. For he did not trust the servant of the Nervian, in spite of having received an actual proof of his good will, fearing that he might pity his countrymen and work the Romans some great evil; so he sent a horseman of the allies who knew the

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εἰδότα καὶ τῇ στολῇ τῇ ἐκείνων σκευασθέντα
 3 ἔπειμψε. καὶ ὅπως γε μηδ' αὐτός τι μήτ' οὖν ἐθε-
 λουτὴς μήτ' ἄκων ἔξείπη, οὕτε τι αὐτῷ ἐξελάλησε,
 καὶ τῷ Κικέρωνι πάνθ' ὅσα ἡβουλήθη ἐλληνιστὶ
 ἐπέστειλεν, ἵνα καὶ τὰ γράμματα ἀλφ., ἀλλ'
 ἀσύνετά γε καὶ τότε τοῖς βαρβάροις ὅντα μηδέν
 σφας ἐκδιδάξῃ. εἰώθει δὲ καὶ ἄλλως, ὅπότε τι δι'
 ἀπορρήτων τινὶ ἐπέστελλε, τὸ τέταρτον ἀεὶ στοι-
 χεῖον ἀντὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἀντεγγράφειν, ὅπως ἀν
 4 ἄγνωστα τοῖς πολλοῖς ἢ τὰ γραφόμενα. ὁ δὲ οὖν
 ἵππεὺς ἦλθε μὲν πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρα-
 τόπεδον, μὴ δυνηθεὶς δὲ ἐγγύθεν αὐτῷ προσμίξαι
 συνέδησε τὰ γράμματα ἀκοντίφ, καὶ ὡς ἴεις¹ αὐτὸς
 ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους πρὸς πύργουν ἔξεπίτηδες προσ-
 ἐπηξε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Κικέρων οὕτω τὴν πρόσοδον τοῦ
 Καίσαρος μαθὼν ἀνεθάρσησε καὶ προθυμότερον
 10 διεκαρτέρησεν· οἱ δὲ δὴ βάρβαροι ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν
 τὴν ἐπικουρίαν αὐτοῦ ἡγνόησαν (υγκτοπορῶν γὰρ
 ἐπειτα τὰς ἡμέρας ἐν ἀφανεστάτοις χωρίοις ηὐλί-
 ζετο, ὅπως ἀπροσδοκῆτοις ὅτι μαλιστα αὐτοῖς
 προσμίξῃ), ὥφε δέ ποτε ἐκ τῆς τῶν πολυορκου-
 μένων περιχαρείας ὑποτοπήσαντες αὐτὴν προσκό-
 πους ἔπειμψαν, καὶ μαθόντες παρ' αὐτῶν πλησιά-
 ζοντα ἥδη τὸν Καίσαρα ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς
 2 καὶ ἀνελπίστῳ οἱ προσπεσούμενοι. προμαθὼν οὖν
 τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνος τὴν τε οὔκτα κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινε, καὶ
 ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω χωρίον τι ἐρυμνὸν προκαταλαβὼν
 ἐνταῦθα ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτῳ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο τοῦ
 καὶ μετ' ὀλίγων εἶναι δοκεῖν καὶ ἐκ τῆς πορείας
 πεπονήσθαι τὴν τε ἔφοδόν σφων δεδιέναι, κὰκ τού-
 του καὶ ἐς αὐτὸς τὸ μετέωρον αὐτοὺς ὑπαγαγέσθαι.²

¹ ὡς ἴεις Polak, ὕστες L. ² ὑπαγαγέσθαι Reim., ἀπαγαγέσθαι L.

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dialect of the Eburones and was dressed in their garb. B.C. 54

And in order that even he might not reveal anything, voluntarily or involuntarily, he gave him no verbal message and wrote to Cicero in Greek all that he wished to say, in order that even if the letter were captured, it should even so be meaningless to the barbarians and afford them no information. In fact, it was his usual practice, whenever he was sending a secret message to any one, to substitute in every case for the proper letter of the alphabet the fourth letter beyond, so that the writing might be unintelligible to most persons. Now the horseman reached the camp of the Romans, but not being able to come close up to it, he fastened the letter to a javelin, and acting as if he were hurling it against the enemy, fixed it purposely in a tower. Thus Cicero learned of the approach of Caesar, and so took courage and held out more zealously. But the barbarians for a long time knew nothing of the assistance Caesar was bringing; for he journeyed by night, bivouacking by day in very obscure places, in order that he might fall upon them as unexpectedly as possible. But they finally grew suspicious because of the excessive cheerfulness of the besieged and sent out scouts; and learning from them that Caesar was already drawing near, they set out against him, thinking to attack him while off his guard. He learned of it in time and remained where he was that night, and just before dawn took up a strong position. There he encamped seemingly in the utmost haste, for the purpose of appearing to have only a few followers, to have suffered from the journey, and to fear an attack from them, and so in this manner to draw them to the higher ground.

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3 καὶ ἔσχεν οὕτως· καταφρονήσαντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ διὰ ταῦτα πρός τε τὸ ὄρθιον προσέβαλον καὶ μεγάλως ἐπταισαν, ὥστε μηκέτ' ἀντιπολεμῆσαι.

11 Οὕτω μὲν οὖν τότε καὶ ἐκεῖνοι¹ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες ἔχειρώθησαν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ δι' εὔνοίας τοῖς Ἀρμαίοις ἡσαν. οἱ γοῦν Τρήσουηροι φοβηθέντες, ἐπειδήπερ² τοὺς παρ' ἑκάστοις πρώτους³ ὁ Καῖσαρ μεταπέμπων ἐκόλαζε, μὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ δίκην δῶσιν, 2 ἐξεπολεμώθησαν αὐθις αὐτοῖς, Ἰνδουτιομάρου⁴ σφᾶς ἀναπείσαντος, καὶ συναποστήσαντες καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν τὰ αὐτὰ δεδιότων ἐπεστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν Λαβιῆνον τὸν Τίτον ἐν Ἀρμοῖς δύτα, καὶ ἐπεξελθόντων σφίσι παρὰ δόξαν τῶν Ἀρμαίων ἐφθάρησαν.

Ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ Γαλατίᾳ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἔχείμασεν ὡς καὶ ἀκριβῶς σφασ καταστήσασθαι δυνησόμενος. ὁ δὲ δὴ Κράσσος ἐπιθυμήσας τι καὶ αὐτὸς δόξης τε ἅμα καὶ κέρδους ἔχόμενον πρᾶξαι, ἐπειτ' ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τοιοῦτό τι εἶδεν δύν (αὐτοὶ τε γὰρ ἡσύχαζον, καὶ οἱ πρόσθε προσπολεμήσαντές σφισιν οὐδὲν ὑπ' ἀδυνασίας⁵ παρεκίνουν), ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους ἐπεστράτευσε, μήτε ἔγκλημά τι αὐτοῖς ἐπιφέρων μήτε τοῦ πολέμου οἱ ἐψηφισμένου· αὐτούς τε γὰρ παμπλουσίους ἦκουεν δύτας, καὶ τὸν Ὁρώδην εὐάλωτον ἄτε καὶ νεοκατάστατον εἶναι προσεδόκησε.

2 τόν τε οὖν Εὐφράτην ἐπεραιώθη, καὶ προῆλθεν ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας, φέρων τε αὐτὴν καὶ

¹ ἐκεῖνοι Xyl., ἐκεῖνος L. ² ἐπειδήπερ Reim., ἐπειδὴ πρὸς L.

³ πρώτους supplied by Reim.

⁴ Ἰνδουτιομάρου Reim. (as L in chap. 31, 2), ἵνδουτιομάρου L.

⁵ ὑπ' ἀδυνασίας Bk., ὑπὸ δυναστείας L.

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And thus it turned out; for in their contempt of him because of this move they charged up hill, and met with so severe a defeat that they carried on the war against him no longer. B.C. 54

In this way both they and all the rest were at that time subdued; but they did not feel kindly toward the Romans. At any rate, the Treveri, when Caesar was sending for the principal men of each tribe and punishing them, became afraid that they, too, might have to pay the penalty; and upon the advice of Indutiomarus, they began war against the Romans once more; and they led some others who feared the same treatment to revolt and made an expedition against Titus Labienus, who was among the Remi, but they were destroyed when the Romans made an unexpected sally.

These were the events that took place in Gaul, and Caesar wintered there, thinking that he would be able to bring the Gauls under strict control. But Crassus, desiring for his part to accomplish something that involved glory and at the same time profit, and seeing that no such thing was possible in Syria, where the people themselves were quiet, and those who had formerly warred against the Romans were by reason of their powerlessness causing no disturbance, made a campaign against the Parthians. He had no complaint to bring against them nor had the war been assigned to him; but he heard that they were exceedingly wealthy and expected that Orodes would be easy to capture, because he was but newly established. Therefore he crossed the Euphrates and advanced far into Mesopotamia, devastating and ravaging the country. For since his

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- πορθῶν· τῆς γὰρ διαβάσεως αὐτοῦ ἀδοκήτου τοῖς
 βαρβάροις γενομένης οὐδεμίᾳ ἀκριβὴς φυλακὴ
 αὐτῆς καθειστήκει, ὥστε ταχὺ μὲν ὁ¹ Σιλάκης² ὁ
 τότε τῆς χώρας ἐκείνης σατραπεύων ἡττήθη τε
 περὶ Ἰχνίας, τεῦχός τι οὕτω καλούμενον, ἵππεῦσιν
 ὀλίγοις μαχεσαμένος, καὶ τρωθεὶς ἀπεχώρησεν
 αὐτάγγελος³ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῆς ἐπιστρατείας αὐτοῦ
- 13 γενησόμενος, ταχὺ δὲ καὶ ὁ Κράσσος τά τε φρούρια
 καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰς Ἑλληνίδας μάλιστα, τάς τε
 ἄλλας καὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον ὀνομασμένον, προσε-
 ποιήσατο· τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 τῶν συστρατευσάντων σφίσιν Ἑλλήνων ἀποικοι
 πολλοί, . . .⁴ βίᾳ ἀχθόμενοι καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους
 ὡς καὶ φιλέλληνας πολλὰ ἐλπίζοντες, οὐκ ἀκου-
- 2 σίως μεθίσταντο· πλὴν τε ὅτι οἱ⁵ Ζηνοδοτίου
 οἰκήτορες μετέπεμψάν τινας αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ μετα-
 στησόμενοι, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔνδον ἐγένοντο, ἀπέλαβόν
 τε αὐτοὺς καὶ διέφθειραν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀνέ-
 στησαν, οὐδὲν ἄλλο δεινὸν οὔτε ἐπραξεῖ τότε
- 3 Κράσσος οὔτε ἐπαθεῖ. πάντως δὲ κἀν⁶ τὰ λοιπὰ
 χωρία τὰ ἐντὸς τοῦ Τίγριδος ὅντα ἐκεχείρωτο, εἰ
 τῇ τε ἑαυτοῦ ὄρμῇ καὶ τῇ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐκπλήξει
 πρὸς πάντα ὄμοιώς ἐκέχρητο, καὶ προσέτι καὶ
 κατὰ χώραν χειμάσας ἐν φρουρῷ αὐτὰ ἀκριβεῖ
- 4 ἐπεποίητο. νῦν δὲ ἐλῶν ὅσα ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς ἡδυνήθη
 λαβεῖν, οὔτε τι τῶν λοιπῶν οὔτ' αὐτῶν ἐκείνων
 ἐφρόντισεν, ἄλλὰ τῇ τε ἐν τῇ Μεσοποταμίᾳ δια-
 τριβῇ ἀχθεσθεὶς καὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ῥαστώνης

¹ ταχὺ μὲν δ Kidd, ταλυμένος L.

² Σιλάκης (Σιλλακῆς) Xyl., ειλακῆς L.

³ αὐτάγγελος Leuncl., αὐτὸν ἄγγελος L.

⁴ Lacuna recognized by Bk., who supplied τῇ τῶν βαρβάρων.

⁵ δτι οἱ Reim. and Bk., οἱ τε L. ⁶ κἀν St., καὶ L.

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crossing was unexpected by the barbarians no careful guard of the ford had been kept. Consequently Silaces, then satrap of that region, was quickly defeated near Ichnae, a fortress so named, after contending with a few horsemen ; and being wounded, he retired to report personally to the king the Romans' invasion. Crassus, on his side, quickly won over the garrisons and especially the Greek cities, among them one named Nicephorium. For colonists in great numbers, descendants of the Macedonians and of the other Greeks who had campaigned in Asia with them, readily transferred their allegiance to the Romans, since they were oppressed by the violence [of the barbarians (?)], and placed strong hopes in the invaders, whom they regarded as friends of the Greeks. The inhabitants of Zenodotium, however, on the pretence that they also were going to revolt, sent for some of the invaders, and then, when they were within the town, arrested and killed them, for which act they were driven from their homes. Apart from this Crassus neither inflicted nor received any serious harm at that time. He certainly would have subdued also the other regions this side of the Tigris, if he had followed up the advantage of his own quick attack and the barbarians' panic consistently in all respects, and also if he had wintered where he was, keeping strict watch of affairs. As it was, he captured only such places as he could seize by sudden assault and paid no heed to the rest nor even to the places conquered, but vexed by the delay in Mesopotamia, and longing for the indolence

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ἐπιθυμήσας παρέσχετο¹ τοῖς Πάρθοις καιρὸν παρασκευάσασθαι καὶ τοὺς ἐγκαταλειφθέντας ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ στρατιώτας κακῶσαι.

- 14 Αὕτη μὲν ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοὺς πολέμου ἐγένετο· οἰκούσι δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τήγριδος τὸ μὲν πολὺ τείχη καὶ φρούρια, ἥδη δὲ καὶ πόλεις, ἄλλας τε καὶ Κτησιφῶντα, ἐν ᾧ καὶ βασίλεια² ἔχουσι. τὸ γὰρ γένος σφῶν ἦν μέν 2 που καὶ παρὰ τοῖς πάλαι βαρβάροις, καὶ τό γε ὄνομα τοῦτο καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν Περσικὴν βασιλείαν εἶχον· ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν αὐτοί τε ἐν μέρει χώρας βραχεῖ ὕκουν καὶ δυναστείαν ὑπερόριον οὐκ ἐκέκτηντο, ἐπεὶ δὲ³ ἡ τε τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχὴ κατελύθη καὶ τὰ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἥκμασεν, οἵ τε τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρού διάδοχοι στασιάσαντες ἄλλοι ἄλλα⁴ ἀπετέμοντο καὶ βασιλείας ἴδιας κατεσκευάσαντο, 3 ἔς τε τὸ μέσον τότε πρῶτον ὑπὸ Ἀρσάκου τινὸς ἀφίκοντο, ὅθενπερ καὶ οἱ ἔπειτα βασιλεύσαντες αὐτῶν Ἀρσακίδαι ἐπωνομάσθησαν, καὶ εὐτυχῆσαντες τὴν τε πλησιόχωρον ἐκτήσαντο πᾶσαν καὶ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν σατραπείας κατέσχον, τελευτῶντες δὲ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον καὶ τῆς δόξης καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως ἔχώρησαν ὥστε καὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τότε τε ἀντιπολεμῆσαι καὶ δεῦρο ἀεὶ ἀντίπαλοι νομίζε- 4 σθαι. εἰσὶ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλως ἰσχυροὶ τὰ πολέμα, μεῖζον δ' ὅμως ὄνομα, καίτοι μήτε τῶν Ῥωμαίων τι παρηρημένοι καὶ προσέτι καὶ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἔστιν ἢ προέμενοι, ἔχουσιν, ὅτι μηδέπω δεδούλωνται, ἄλλα καὶ νῦν ἔτι⁵ τοὺς πολέμους τοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς,

¹ παρέσχετο Bk., παρέσχε τε L.

² βασίλεια Leuncl., βασιλέα L. ³ ἐπεὶ δὲ Leuncl., ἐπειδὴ L.

⁴ ἄλλοι ἄλλα Bk., ἄλλοι ἄλλῃ L. ⁵ ἔτι Rk., ἔτι L.

BOOK XL

of Syria, he afforded the Parthians time to prepare B.C. 54 themselves and to harass the soldiers left behind in their country.

This was the beginning of the war of the Romans against the Parthians. These people dwell beyond the Tigris, for the most part in forts and garrisons, but also in a few cities, among them Ctesiphon, in which they have a royal residence. Their race was in existence among the ancient barbarians and they had this same name even under the Persian kingdom; but at that time they inhabited only a small portion of the country and had acquired no dominion beyond their own borders. But when the Persian rule had been overthrown and that of the Macedonians was at its height, and when the successors of Alexander had quarrelled with one another, cutting off separate portions for themselves and setting up individual monarchies, the Parthians then first attained prominence under a certain Arsaces, from whom their succeeding rulers received the title of Arsacidae. By good fortune they acquired all the neighbouring territory, occupied Mesopotamia by means of satrapies, and finally advanced to so great glory and power as to wage war even against the Romans at that time, and ever afterward down to the present day to be considered a match for them. They are really formidable in warfare, but nevertheless they have a reputation greater than their achievements, because, in spite of their not having gained anything from the Romans, and having, besides, given up certain portions of their own domain, they have not yet been enslaved, but even to this day hold their own in the wars they wage.

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15 ὁσάκις ἀν συνενεχθῶσι, διαφέρουσι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ τε γένους καὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς τε ἴδιότητος τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων αὐτῶν πολλοῖς τε εἴρηται καὶ ἐγὼ οὐκ ἐν γνώμῃ ποιοῦμαι συγγράψαι· τῇ δὲ δὴ ὅπλίσει καὶ τῇ τῶν πολέμων διαχειρίσει (τούτων γὰρ ὁ ἔξετασμὸς τῷδε τῷ λόγῳ, ὅτι καὶ ἐς χρείαν αὐτῶν ἀφικνεῖται, προσήκει) τοιᾶδε χρῶνται.
 2 ἀσπίδι μὲν οὐδὲν νομίζουσιν, ἵπποτοξόται δὲ καὶ κοντοφόροι,¹ τὰ πολλὰ κατάφρακτοι, στρατεύονται. πεζοί τε ὄλιγοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ἀσθενέστεροι, τοξόται δ' οὖν καὶ ἐκεῖνοι πάντες εἰσίν. ἔκ τε γὰρ παίδων ἀσκοῦνται, καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ἡ τε
 3 χώρα αὐτοῖς συναίρεται πρὸς ἀμφότερα. αὕτη τε γὰρ πεδιὰς ὡς πλήθει οὖσα ἀρίστη² τε ἵππους τρέφειν ἔστι καὶ ἐπιτηδειοτάτη καθιππεύεσθαι· ἀγέλας γοῦν ὅλας καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις, ὥστ' ἄλλοτε ἄλλοις ἵπποις χρῆσθαι καὶ πόρρωθέν τε ἔξαπιναίως ἐπελαύνειν καὶ μακράν ποι ἐξ αἰφνι-
 4 δίου ἀποχωρεῖν, ἐπάγονται· καὶ ὁ³ οὐρανὸς ὁ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν, ἔπροτατός τε ὧν καὶ ἱκμάδα οὐδὲ ἐλαχίστην ἔχων, ἐντονωτάτας⁴ σφίσι τὰς τοξείας πλήν τοῦ πάνυ χειμῶνος παρέχεται. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὴν ὥραν ἐκείνην οὐδαμῆ στρατεύονται. τῷ δὲ δὴ λοιπῷ ἔτει δυσμαχώτατοι ἐν τε τῇ σφετέρᾳ καὶ
 5 ἐν τῇ ὁμοιοτρόπῳ εἰσί· τόν τε γὰρ ἥλιον φλογωδέστατον δύντα ἀνέχονται τῇ συνηθείᾳ, καὶ τῆς ὀλιγότητος τῆς τε δυσχερείας τοῦ ποτοῦ πολλὰ ἀλεξιφάρμακα ἀνευρήκασιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐκ τούτου μὴ χαλεπῶς τοὺς ἐς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν

¹ κοντοφόροι Val., ἀκοντοφόροι L.

² ἀρίστη Bk., δαστη L. ³ δ added by R. Steph.

⁴ ἐντονωτάτας Reim. from Xiph., ἐντονώτατα L.

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against us, whenever they become involved in them. B.C. 54
Now about their race and their country and their peculiar customs many have written, and I have no intention of describing them. But I will describe their equipment of arms and their method of warfare ; for the examination of these details properly concerns the present narrative, since it has come to a point where this knowledge is needed. The Parthians make no use of a shield, but their forces consist of mounted archers and pikemen, mostly in full armour. Their infantry is small, made up of the weaker men ; but even these are all archers. They practise from boyhood, and the climate and the land combine to aid both horsemanship and archery. The land, being for the most part level, is excellent for raising horses and very suitable for riding about on horse-back ; at any rate, even in war they lead about whole droves of horses, so that they can use different ones at different times, can ride up suddenly from a distance and also retire to a distance speedily ; and the atmosphere there, which is very dry and does not contain the least moisture, keeps their bow-strings tense, except in the dead of winter. For that reason they make no campaigns anywhere during that season ; but the rest of the year they are almost invincible in their own country and in any that has similar characteristics. For by long experience they can endure the sun's heat, which is very scorching, and they have discovered many remedies for the dearth of drinking-water and the difficulty of securing it, so that for this reason also they can

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- έσβάλλοντας ἀμύνεσθαι. ἔξω γὰρ ἐκείνης ὑπὲρ τὸν Εὐφράτην μάχαις μέν τισι καὶ καταδρομαῖς
 6 αἰφνιδίοις ἥδη ποτὲ ἵσχυσάν τι, πολεμῆσαι δέ τισιν ἀπαυστὶ καὶ¹ διαρκῶς οὐ δύνανται, καὶ ἐς ἄλλοτριωτάτην σφίσι καὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατάστασιν ἀπαρτῶντες,² καὶ μήτε σίτου μήτε μισθοφορᾶς παρασκευὴν³ ποιούμενοι.
- 16 Τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰ τῶν Πάρθων ἐστίν, ἐσβαλόντος⁴ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν τοῦ Κράσσου ὡσπερ εἱρηται, ὁ Ὁρώδης ἐπεμψε μὲν καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῦνον ἐς τὴν Συρίαν πρέσβεις, τῆς τε ἐσβολῆς αἰτιώμενος καὶ τὰς αἰτίας τοῦ πολέμου πυνθανόμενος, ἐπεμψε δὲ πρὸς τε τὰ⁵ ἑαλωκότα τά τε μεθεστηκότα
- 2 Σουρήναν σὺν στρατῷ αὐτὸς γὰρ τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ τῇ τοῦ Τιγράνου ποτὲ γενομένῃ διενοεῖτο ἐπιστρατεῦσαι, ὅπως ὁ Ἀρταβάζης ὁ τοῦ Τιγράνου παῖς ὁ τότε αὐτῆς βασιλεύων μηδεμίαν τοῖς Ρωμαίοις, ἄτε καὶ περὶ τῇ οἰκείᾳ δεδιώς, βοήθειαν
- 3 πέμψῃ. ὁ οὖν Κράσσος ἐκείνῳ τε ἐν Σελευκείᾳ (ἐστι δὲ πόλις ἐν τῇ Μεσοποταμίᾳ, πλεῖστον τὸ Ἐλληνικὸν καὶ νῦν ἔχουσα) τὰς αἰτίας τοῦ πολέμου ἐρεῖν ἔφη· καὶ αὐτῷ τῶν Πάρθων τις ἐς τὴν χεῖρα τὴν ἀριστερὰν τοῖς τῆς ἑτέρας δακτύλοις κρούσσας εἶπεν ὅτι “θᾶσσον ἐντεῦθεν τρίχες ἀναφύσονται⁶ ἢ σὺ ἐν Σελευκείᾳ γενήσῃ.”
- 17 Καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ χειμὼν ἐν ὦ Γναῖός τε Καλουῖνος⁷

¹ ἀπαυστὶ καὶ Rk., ἀπαυτίκα L.

² ἀπαρτῶντες Bk., ἀπαρτῶνται L.

³ μισθοφορᾶς παρασκευὴν Reim., μισθοφόρα σκεύη L.

⁴ ἐσβαλόντος R. Steph., ἐσβάλλοντος L.

⁵ τὰ added by Leuncl.

⁶ ἀναφύσονται Bk., ἀναφύσουσι L.

⁷ Καλουῖνος H. Steph., καλουίνιος L.

BOOK XL

easily repel the invaders of their land. Outside of this district beyond the Euphrates they have once or twice gained some success in pitched battles and in sudden incursions, but they cannot wage an offensive war with any nation continuously and without pause, both because they encounter an entirely different condition of land and sky and because they do not lay in supplies of food or pay. Such is the Parthian state.

When Crassus had invaded Mesopotamia, as has been stated, Orodes sent envoys to him in Syria to censure him for the invasion and to ask the causes of the war; at the same time he sent Surenas with an army to the captured and revolted districts. For he had it in mind to lead an expedition in person against that part of Armenia which had once belonged to Tigranes, in order that Artabazes, the son of Tigranes, the king of the land at that time, should send no assistance to the Romans through fear for his own land. Now Crassus said that he would tell him in Seleucia the causes of the war; this is a city in Mesopotamia which even at the present day has a very large Greek population. And one of the Parthians, striking the palm of his left hand with the fingers of the other, exclaimed: "Sooner will hair grow here than you shall reach Seleucia."

And when the winter set in, in which Gnaeus

B.C. 53

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καὶ Οὐαλέριος Μεσσάλας ὑπάτευσαν ἐνέστη,¹ πολ-
 λὰ μὲν καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τέρατα τότε ἐγένετο·
 καὶ γὰρ βύαι καὶ λύκοι ὥφθησαν, οἵ τε κύνες
 περιφοιτῶντες ὡρύοντο,² καὶ ἀγάλματα τὰ μὲν
 2 ἕδρωσε τὰ δὲ ἐκεραυνώθη, τάς τε ἀρχὰς τὸ μέν τι
 φιλονεικίᾳ, τὸ δὲ δὴ πλεῖστον ὑπὸ τε τῶν ὁρνίθων
 καὶ ὑπὸ διοσημιῶν μόλις ποτὲ τῷ ἐβδόμῳ μηνὶ³
 ἀπέδειξαν· ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνα μὲν οὐδὲν σαφὲς διεδήλου
 ἐς ὃ τι τελευτήσει· τά τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἀστει ἐταράτ-
 τετο καὶ οἱ Γαλάται ἐκινήθησαν αὐθις, πρὸς τε
 τοὺς Πάρθους οὐδὲ εἰδότες πω δύπω³ συνερράγε-
 3 σαν· τῷ δὲ δὴ Κράσσω τὸν Εὐφράτην κατὰ τὸ
 Ζεῦγμα (οὗτῳ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου
 στρατείας τὸ χωρίον ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι ταύτη ἐπεραιώθη,
 κέκληται) διαβαίνοντι καὶ προφανῆ καὶ εὔσύμ-
 18 βολα συνηνέχθη. ὁ γὰρ ἀετὸς ὠνομασμένος (ἔστι
 δὲ νεώς μικρός, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ ἀετὸς χρυσοῦς ἐνίδρυ-
 ται· καθίσταται τε ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου
 στρατοπέδοις, καὶ οὐδαμόσε ἐκ τῶν χειμαδίων, πλὴν
 2 εἴ ποι σύμπας ὁ στρατὸς ἔξιοι, κινεῖται· καὶ αὐτὸν
 εἰς ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ δόρατος μακροῦ,⁴ ἐς ὁξὺ τὸν στύρακα
 ἀπηγμένου ὥστε καὶ ἐς τὸ δάπεδον καταπήγυνυσθαι,
 φέρει)—τούτων οὖν τῶν ἀετῶν εἰς οὐκ ἡθέλησε
 τὸν Εὐφράτην αὐτῷ τότε συνδιαβῆναι, ἀλλὰ ἐν τῇ
 γῇ ἐνέσχετο ὥσπερ ἐμπεφυκώς, πρὶν δὴ πολλοὶ
 3 περιστάντες βίᾳ αὐτὸν ἀνέσπασαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν καὶ
 ἄκων ἐπηκολούθησε, σημεῖον δέ τι τῶν μεγάλων,
 τῶν τοῖς ἴστοις ἐοικότων καὶ φοινικᾶ γράμματα

¹ ἐνέστη supplied by Rk., space of some eight letters left in L. ² ἐκνυζόντο Polak, ἡκίζοντο L.

³ εἰδότες πω δύπω Bs., εἰδότες . . . πῶς L.

⁴ μακροῦ Leuncl., from Xiph., μικροῦ L.

BOOK XL

Calvinus and Valerius Messalla became consuls, many portents occurred even in Rome itself. Owls and wolves were seen, the dogs prowled about and whined, some sacred statues exuded sweat and others were struck by lightning. The offices, partly through rivalry but chiefly by reason of the omens and portents, were with difficulty filled at last in the seventh month. Those signs, however, gave no clear indication as to what the event would be; for affairs in the city were in a turmoil, the Gauls had risen again, and, though the Romans knew not how as yet, they had become involved in war with the Parthians. But to Crassus signs that were both evident and easy to interpret appeared as he was crossing the Euphrates at Zeugma, a place so called from the campaign of Alexander, because he crossed at this point. One portent had to do with the so-called "eagle" of the army. It is a small shrine and in it perches a golden eagle. It is found in all the enrolled legions, and it is never moved from the winter-quarters unless the whole army takes the field; one man carries it on a long shaft, which ends in a sharp spike so that it can be set firmly in the ground. Now one of these eagles was unwilling to join him in his passage of the Euphrates at that time, but stuck fast in the earth as if rooted there, until many took their places around it and pulled it out by force, so that it accompanied them quite reluctantly. But one or the large flags, that resemble sails, with purple letters upon them to

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ἐπ' αὐτοῖς¹ πρὸς δήλωσιν τοῦ τε στρατοῦ καὶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ σφιν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος ἔχόντων, ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ἀπὸ τῆς γεφύρας περιτραπὲν ἐνέπεσε. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ὑπὸ πνεύματος ὅντος σφοδροῦ ἐγένετο·

4 ὁ δὲ δὴ Κράσσος καὶ τάλλα τὰ ἴσομήκη οἱ συντεμών, ὅπως βραχύτερα καὶ ἐκ τούτου καὶ βεβαιότερα φέρειν εἴη, προσεπηνέξησε τὰ τέρατα. καὶ γὰρ ὄμιχλη ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ τοῦ ποταμοῦ διαβάσει τοσαύτη τοῖς στρατιώταις περιεχύθη ὥστε περὶ τε ἀλλήλοις αὐτοὺς σφαλῆναι καὶ μηδὲν τῆς

5 πολεμίας, πρὶν ἐπιβῆναι αὐτῆς, ἵδεν· καὶ τὰ διαβατήρια τά τε ἀπόβαθρά σφισι δυσχερέστατα ἐγένετο. κάν τούτῳ ἄνεμός τε πολὺς ἐπέπεσε καὶ κεραυνοὶ κατέσκηψαν, ἢ τε γέφυρα, πρὶν πάντας αὐτοὺς διελθεῖν, διελύθη. καὶ ἦν γὰρ τὰ γιγνόμενα οὐα² πάντα τινὰ καὶ τῶν πάνυ ἀγνωμόνων τε καὶ ἀσυνέτων ἐκδιδάξαι ὅτι κακῶς ἀπαλλάξουσι καὶ οὐκ ἀνακομισθήσονται, φόβος καὶ κατήφεια ἐν τῷ

19 στρατοπέδῳ ἐγένετο δεινή. ὁ οὖν Κράσσος παραμυθούμενος αὐτούς εἰπεν ὅτι “μὴ καταπλήττεσθε, ἄνδρες στρατιώται, εἰ ἡ γέφυρα διέφθαρται, μηδὲ οἴεσθε ἐκ τούτου χαλεπόν τι ἐπισημαίνεσθαι·

2 ἐγὼ γὰρ ὑμῖν αὐτὸς ἐπομνὺς λέγω ὅτι δι' Ἀρμενίας τὴν ἐπάνοδον ποιήσασθαι ἔγνωκα.” ἐκ μὲν δὴ οὖν τούτου ἐθάρσυνε, νῦν δὲ προσεπειπών τινα ἔφη, μέγα ἀναβοήσας, “θαρσεῖτε· οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἡμῶν 3 ἐντεῦθεν ἐπανήξει.” ἀκούσαντες γὰρ τοῦθ' οἱ στρατιώται οἰωνόν τέ σφισιν οὐδενὸς τῶν ἄλλων ἦττω γεγονέναι ἐνόμσαν καὶ ἐς ἀθυμάν πλείω κατέπεσον, ὥστε μηδὲν ἔτι μηδὲ τῶν λοιπῶν αὐτοῦ παραινέσεων φροντίσαι, δι' ὧν τὸν τε βάρβαρον

¹ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς Rk., ἐπ' αὐτῆς L. ² οὐα Oddey, οἱ L.

BOOK XL

distinguish the army and its commander-in-chief, B.C. 53 was overturned and fell from the bridge into the river. This happened in the midst of a violent wind. Then Crassus had the others of equal length cut down, so they might be shorter and hence steadier to carry; but he only increased the prodigies. For at the very time of crossing the river so great a fog enveloped the soldiers that they fell over one another and could see nothing of the enemy's country until they set foot upon it; and the sacrifices both for crossing and for landing proved most unfavourable. Meanwhile a great wind burst upon them, bolts of lightning fell, and the bridge collapsed before they had all passed over. The occurrences were such that any one, even the most indifferent and uninstructed, would interpret them to mean that they would fare badly and not return; hence there was great fear and dejection in the army. Now Crassus, trying to encourage them, said: "Be not alarmed, soldiers, because the bridge has been destroyed nor think because of this that any disaster is portended. For I declare to you upon oath that I have decided to make my return march through Armenia." By this he would have emboldened them, had he not added in a loud voice the words: "Be of good cheer; for none of us shall come back this way." When they heard this, the soldiers deemed that it had been an omen for them as great as the others, and they fell into greater discouragement; and so it was that they paid no heed to the remainder of his exhortation, in which he belittled

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- έφαύλιξε καὶ τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐνεκωμίαζε, χρή-
 4 ματά τε αὐτοῦς ἐδίδου καὶ γέρα ἐπηγγέλλετο. ἀλλὰ
 καὶ ὡς εἴποντο, καὶ οὕτε ἀντεῖπεν οἱ οὐδεὶς οὕτ'
 ἀντέπραξε, τάχα μὲν καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου, ἥδη δὲ καὶ
 ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ μήτε τι βουλεῦσαι μήτε πρᾶ-
 ἔαι σωτήριον δυνάμενοι. πάντα γοῦν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα,
 καθάπερ ὑπὸ δαιμονίου τινὸς κατακεκριμένοι, καὶ
 ταῖς γυνώμαις καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἐσφάλλοντο.
- 20 Μέγιστον δὲ ὅμως αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἀβγαρος¹ ὁ Ὁρ-
 ροηνὸς ἐλυμήνατο· ἔνσπονδος γὰρ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις
 ἐπὶ τοῦ Πομπήιου γενόμενος ἀνθείλετο τὰ τοῦ
 Βαρβάρου. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν καὶ ὁ Ἀλχαυδόνιος ὁ
 Ἀράβιος ἐποίησε· πρὸς γὰρ τὸ ἵσχυρὸν ἀεὶ μεθί-
 2 στατο. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἀπέστη,
 καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο οὐ δυσφύλακτος ἦν· ὁ δὲ Ἀβγαρος
 ἐφρόνει μὲν τὰ τοῦ Πάρθου, ἐπλάττετο δὲ τῷ
 Κράσσῳ φιλικῶς ἔχειν, καὶ χρήματά τε ἀφειδῶς
 αὐτῷ ἀνήλισκε, καὶ τά τε βουλεύματα αὐτοῦ
 πάντα καὶ ἐμάνθανε καὶ ἐκείνῳ διήγειλε, καὶ
 προσέτι εἰ μέν τι χρηστόν σφων ἦν, ἀπέτρεπεν
 3 αὐτόν, εἰ δὲ ἀσύμφορον, ἐπέσπερχε. καὶ δὴ καὶ
 τοιόνδε τι τελευτῶν ἔπραξε. τοῦ γὰρ Κράσσου
 πρὸς Σελεύκειαν ὄρμῆσαι διανοούμενον, ὥστε
 ἐκεῖσέ τε ἀσφαλῶς παρά τε τὸν Εὐφράτην καὶ
 δι' αὐτοῦ τῷ τε στρατῷ καὶ τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις κομι-
 σθῆναι, καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν (προσποιήσεσθαι γάρ
 σφας ἄτε καὶ Ἐλληνας ῥᾳδίως ἥλπιζεν) ἐπὶ
- 4 Κτησιφῶντα μὴ χαλεπῶς περαιωθῆναι, τούτου
 μὲν ὡς καὶ χρονίου ἐσομένου ἀμελῆσαι αὐτὸν
 ἐποίησε, τῷ δὲ δὴ Σουρήνᾳ ὡς καὶ ἐγγὺς καὶ μετ'
- 21 ὀλίγων ὅντι συμμῖξαι ἔπεισε. καὶ μετὰ τούτο

¹ Ἀβγαρος Bs., Αβγαρος L (here and in following chapters).

BOOK XL

the barbarian and glorified the Roman state, offered them money and announced prizes for valour. Still, even as it was, they followed and no one said a word or did anything to oppose him, partly, perhaps, out of regard for the law, but also because by this time they were terrified and could neither plan nor carry out any measures of safety. At any rate, in all else that they did also, as if predestined to ruin by some divinity, they were helpless in both mind and body.

R.C. 53

Nevertheless, the greatest injury was done them by Abgarus of Osroëne. For he had pledged himself to peace with the Romans in the time of Pompey, but now chose the side of the barbarians. The same was done by Alchaudonius, the Arabian, who always attached himself to the stronger party. The latter, however, revolted openly, and hence was not hard to guard against; but Abgarus, while favouring the Parthian cause, pretended to be well disposed toward Crassus. He spent money for him unsparingly, learned all his plans and reported them to the foe, and further, if any of them was advantageous for the Romans, he tried to divert him from it, but if disadvantageous, urged him forward. At last he was responsible for the following occurrence. Crassus was intending to advance to Seleucia so as to reach there safely with his army and provisions by proceeding along the banks of the Euphrates and on its stream; accompanied then by the people of that city, whom he hoped to win over easily, because they were Greeks, he would cross without difficulty to Ctesiphon. Abgarus caused him to give up this course, on the ground that it would take a long time, and persuaded him to assail Surenas, because the latter was near by and had only a few men. Then,

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παρασκευάσας τὸν μὲν ὅπως ἀπόληται τὸν δ' ὅπως κρατήσῃ¹ (συνεχῶς γὰρ προφάσει κατα- σκοπῆς τῷ Σουρῆνᾳ συνεγίνυετο), ἐξήγαγε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀφροντιστοῦντας ὡς ἐπὶ νίκην ἔτοιμον, καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ ἔργῳ συνεπέθετο.

- 2 Ἐπράχθη δὲ ὁδε. οἱ Πάρθοι τὸ πλεῖον τοῦ στρατοῦ σφων ἀποκρύψαντες (ἢ γὰρ² χώρα ἀνώμαλός τέ πη ἦν καὶ δένδρα εἰχεν) ἀπήντησαν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις. ἵδων οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ Κράσσος, οὐκ ἔκεινος ἀλλ' ὁ νεώτερος (πρὸς γὰρ τὸν πατέρα ἐκ τῆς 3 Γαλατίας παρῆν), καὶ καταφρονήσας σφῶν ὡς καὶ μόνων, ἀντεξίγαγε τῷ ἵππικῷ, καὶ τραπομένους ἔξεπίτηδες αὐτοὺς ἐπιδιώκων ὡς καὶ κρατῶν ἀπήχθη³ πολὺ ἀπὸ⁴ τῆς φάλαγγος, κάνταυθα 22 περιστοιχισθεὶς κατεκόπη. γενομένου δὲ τούτου οἱ πεζοὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων οὐκ ἀπετράποντο μέν, ἀλλὰ καὶ προθύμως τοῖς Πάρθοις, ὡς καὶ τιμωρήσοντες αὐτῷ, συνέμιξαν· οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἀξιόν σφων οὐδὲν ἐκ τε τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τρόπου τῆς μάχης αὐτῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀβγάρου 2 ἐπιβουλευθέντες, ἐποίησαν. εἴτε γὰρ συνασπίσαι γνοίησαν⁵ ὡς καὶ τῇ πυκνότητι τῆς τάξεώς σφων τὰ τοξεύματα αὐτῶν ἐκφευξόμενοι, προσπίπτοντές σφισιν οἱ κοντοφόροι ρύμῃ τοὺς μὲν κατέβαλλον, τοὺς δὲ πάντως γοῦν ἐσκεδάνυνταν· εἴτε καὶ διασταίειν ὅπως τούτο γε ἐκκλίνοιεν,⁶ ἐτοξεύοντο. 3 καὶ τούτῳ πολλοὶ μὲν καὶ ἔξ αὐτῆς τῆς προσελάσεως τῶν κοντοφόρων ἐκπληγητόμενοι ἔθνησκον, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππέων ἐγκαταλαμβανό-

¹ κρατήσῃ R. Steph., κρατήσει L.

² γὰρ Rk., τε L.

⁴ กับ Xyl., บีบ

⁶ Εκκλήσιες H. S.

- ERKALDOLEH H. S.

³ ἀπήχθη Turn., ὑπήχθη L.

⁵ γνοίησαν Bk., ξγνώσαν L.

τερφ., ἐκκλίνειν L.

• • • • •

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when he had arranged matters so that the invader B.C. 53 should perish and the other should conquer (for he was continually in the company of Surenas, on the pretext of spying), he led out the Romans in their heedlessness to what he represented as a victory in their very hands, and in the midst of the action joined in the attack against them.

It came about in this way. The Parthians confronted the Romans with most of their army hidden ; for the ground was uneven in spots and wooded. Upon seeing them Crassus—not the commander, but the younger Crassus, who had come to his father from Gaul—felt scornful of them, since he supposed them to be alone, and so led out his cavalry against them, and when they turned purposely to flight, pursued them, thinking the victory was his ; thus he was drawn far away from the main army, and was then surrounded and cut down. When this had taken place, the Roman infantry did not turn back, but valiantly joined battle with the Parthians to avenge his death. Yet they accomplished nothing worthy of themselves because of the enemy's numbers and tactics, and particularly because Abgarus was plotting against them. For if they decided to lock shields for the purpose of avoiding the arrows by the closeness of their array, the pikemen were upon them with a rush, striking down some, and at least scattering the others ; and if they extended their ranks to avoid this, they would be struck with the arrows. Hereupon many died from fright at the very charge of the pikemen, and many perished hemmed in by

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- μενοι ἐφθείροντο· ἄλλοι τοῖς κοντοῖς ἀνετρέποντο¹
- 4 ή καὶ ἀναπειρόμενοι ἐφέροντο. τά τε βέλη καὶ πυκνὰ καὶ πανταχόθεν ἅμα αὐτοῖς ἐμπίπτοντα συχνοὺς μὲν καιρίᾳ² πληγῇ κατέβαλλε,³ συχνοὺς δὲ ἀπομάχους εἰργάζετο, πᾶσι δ' ἀσχολίαν ἔνεποίει· ἐσ τε γὰρ τοὺς ὁφθαλμούς σφων ἐσπετόμενα καὶ πρὸς τὰς χεῖρας τό τε ἄλλο σῶμα πᾶν καὶ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων χωροῦντα τήν τε προφυλακὴν αὐτῶν ἀφηρεῖτο, καὶ γυμνοῦσθαι⁴ σφας πρὸς τὸ
- 5 ἀεὶ τιτρώσκον⁵ ἡνάγκαξεν, ὥστε ἐν φ τις τόξευμα ἐφυλάττετο ή καὶ ἐμπαγὲν ἐξηρεῖτο,⁶ πλείω τραύματα ἄλλα ἐπ' ἄλλοις⁷ ἐλάμβανε. κακ τούτου ἀπορον μέν σφισι κινηθῆναι, ἀπορον δὲ καὶ ἀτρεμίζειν ἦν· οὕτε γὰρ ἀσφάλειαν οὐδέτερον αὐτοῖς εἶχε, καὶ τὸν ὅλεθρον ἀμφότερα ἐπέφερε, τὸ μὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἐδύναντο,⁸ τὸ δὲ ὅτι ῥάον ἐτιτρώσκοντο.
- 23 Καὶ ταῦτα μέν, ἕως⁹ ἔτι¹⁰ πρὸς μόνους τοὺς ἐμφανεῖς πολεμίους¹¹ ἐμάχοντο, ἐπασχον· ὁ γὰρ Ἀβγαρος οὐκ εὐθὺς αὐτοῖς ἐπεχείρησεν· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἐπέθετο, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Ὁρροηνοὶ αὐτοὶ τε ὅπισθεν ἐσ τὰ γυμνὰ ἀπεστραμμένους¹² σφᾶς ἐπαιον καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ῥάον φονεύειν παρεῖχον. τὴν γὰρ τάξιν, ὅπως ἀντιπρόσωποι αὐτοῖς γένωνται, ἐξελίξαντες ὅπισθέν σφων τοὺς Πάρθους 2 ἐποιήσαντο. αὐθίς τε οὖν πρὸς αὐτοὺς μετεστρά-

¹ ἀνετρέποντο H. Steph., ἀνετράποντο L.

² καιρίᾳ Xyl., κεραλαι L. ³ κατέβαλλε Xyl., ἀπέβαλλε L.

⁴ γυμνοῦσθαι Leuncel., γυμνούς τε L.

⁵ τιτρώσκον Toup, τιτρωσκόμενον L.

⁶ ἐξηρεῖτο Rk., γρεῖτο L. ⁷ ἐπ' ἄλλοις Oddey, ἐν πολλοῖς L.

⁸ ἐδύναντο R. Steph., ἐδύνοντο L. ⁹ ἕως St., ὡς L.

¹⁰ ἔτι Xyl., ἔτι L. ¹¹ πολεμίους Leuncel., πολέμους L.

¹² ἀπεστραμμένους Rk., ἀπεστραμμένους L.

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the horsemen. Others were knocked over by the pikes or were carried off transfixed. The missiles falling thick upon them from all sides at once struck down many by a mortal blow, rendered many useless for battle, and caused distress to all. They flew into their eyes and pierced their hands and all the other parts of their body and, penetrating their armour, deprived them of their protection and compelled them to expose themselves to each new missile. Thus, while a man was guarding against arrows or pulling out one that had stuck fast he received more wounds, one after another. Consequently it was impracticable for them to move, and impracticable to remain at rest. Neither course afforded them safety but each was fraught with destruction, the one because it was out of their power, and the other because they were then more easily wounded.

This was what they suffered while they were fighting only against the enemies in sight ; for Abgarus did not immediately make his attempt upon them. But when he, too, attacked, thereupon the Osroëni themselves assailed the Romans on their exposed rear, since they were facing the other way, and also rendered them easier for the others to slaughter. For the Romans, in altering their formation, so as to be facing them, put the Parthians behind them. Again they wheeled round to face the Parthians,

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φησαν, καὶ πάλιν αὐθις πρὸς ἐκείνους, εἴτα πρὸς τούτους. κἀκ τοῦ τοιούτου μᾶλλον ἐπιταραχθέντες, ἄτε καὶ συνεχῶς δεῦρο κάκεῖσε μεθιστάμενοι καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἀεὶ τιτρῶσκον ἀποβλέπειν ἀναγκαζόμενοι, τοῖς τε ξίφεσι τοῖς σφετέροις περιέπιπτον καὶ 3 πολλοὶ καὶ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων ἀπώλοντο. τέλος δὲ ἐστενὸν οὕτω κατεκλείσθησαν, ἀναγκαζόμενοι, τῶν πολεμίων ἀεὶ σφισι πανταχόθεν ἅμα προσπιπτόντων, ταῖς τῶν παραστατῶν ἀσπίσι τὰς γυμνώσεις σφῶν προστέλλειν, ὥστε μηδὲ κινηθῆναι ἔτι δυνηθῆναι. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ τὴν στάσιν βεβαίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν νεκρῶν εἰχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ἐκείνοις 4 ἀνετρέποντο. τό τε καῦμα καὶ τὸ δίψος (μεσοῦντός τε γὰρ τοῦ θέρους καὶ ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο) καὶ ὁ κονιορτός (ὅπως γὰρ ὅτι πλεῖστος αἱροιτο, πάντες σφᾶς οἱ βάρβαροι περιίππευον) δεινῶς τοὺς λοιποὺς συνήρει, καὶ συχνοὶ καὶ ὑπὸ 24 τούτων ἄτρωτοι ἔπεσον. καν πασσυδὶ ἀπώλοντο, εἰ μὴ οἵ τε κοντὸν τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ μὲν ἀπεστράφησαν οἱ δὲ ἐκλάσθησαν, καὶ αἱ νευραὶ τῇ συνεχείᾳ τῆς βολῆς ἐρράγησαν, τά τε βέλη ἐξετοξεύθη, καὶ τὰ ξίφη πάντα ἀπημβλύνθη, τό τε μέγιστον οἱ 2 ἄνδρες αὐτοὶ φουεύοντες ἐξέκαμον. οὕτω γὰρ δή (καὶ γὰρ¹ νὺξ ἐγίγνετο καὶ πόρρω ποι ἀφιππεῦσαι αὐτοὺς ἐχρῆν) ἀπεχώρησαν· οὐδέποτε γὰρ πλησίοι οὐδὲ τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις στρατοπεδεύονται διὰ τὸ μηδεμιὰ ταφρείᾳ χρῆσθαι καὶ διὰ τό, ἃν τις ἐπέλθῃ σφίσιν ἐν τῷ σκότῳ,² ἀδύνατοι μὲν τῇ ἵππῳ ἀδύνατοι δὲ καὶ τῇ τοξείᾳ ἴσχυρίσασθαι 3 εἶναι. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ζῶντά τινα τῶν Ρωμαίων τόθ' εἶλον· ἐστῶτάς τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις

¹ γὰρ added by Reim.

² σκότῳ Xyl., σκότῳ L.

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then back again to face the Osroëni, then to face B.C. 58 the Parthians once more. Thrown into still greater confusion by this course, because they were continually turning this way and that and were forced to face the enemy that was wounding them at the time, they fell upon their own swords and many were even killed by their comrades. Finally, as the enemy continually assaulted them from all sides at once, and they were compelled to protect their exposed parts by the shields of those who stood beside them, they were shut up in so narrow a place that they could no longer move. Indeed, they could not even get a sure footing by reason of the number of corpses, but kept falling over them. The heat and thirst (it was midsummer and this action took place at noon) and the dust, of which the barbarians raised as much as possible by all riding around them, told fearfully upon the survivors, and many succumbed from these causes, even though unwounded. And the Romans would have perished utterly, but for the fact that some of the pikes of the barbarians were bent and others were broken, while the bowstrings snapped under the constant shooting, the missiles were exhausted, the swords all blunted, and, most of all, that the men themselves grew weary of the slaughter. Under these conditions, then, the assailants retired, for night was coming on and they were obliged to ride off to a distance. For they never encamp near even the weakest forces, because they use no intrenchments, and because, if any one attacks them in the darkness, they are unable to employ their cavalry or their archery to advantage. However, they captured no Roman alive at that time; for seeing them standing

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όρωντες, καὶ μήτε τινὰ ἐκεῖνα ἀπορριπτοῦντα μήτ' αὐτὸν φεύγοντα αἰσθανόμενοι, ἵσχυειν τε ἔτι σφᾶς ἐνόμισαν καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν αὐτῶν ἐπιλαβέσθαι.

- 25 Οὗτος δὲ τε Κράσσος καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι γε ἡδυνήθησαν ἐς τὰς Κάρρας¹ ὥρμησαν, βεβαίους σφίσιν ὑπὸ τῶν καταμεινάντων ἔνδον Ῥωμαίων τηρηθείσας· πολλοὶ γάρ δὴ τῶν τετρωμένων μήτε βαδίσαι οἷοί τε ὅντες μήτ' ὄχημάτων εὐποροῦντες ἢ καὶ ποδηγέτας ἔχοντες (ἀγαπητῶς γάρ οἱ λοιποὶ ἔαντοὺς ἀνέφερον) κατὰ χώραν ἔμειναν. καὶ ἐκείνων τε οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων ἢ καὶ ἑαυτοὺς καταχρησάμενοι, οἱ δὲ ἔάλωσαν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ.² καὶ τῶν διαδεδρακότων³ συχνοὶ μὲν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ προλιπόντων⁴ σφᾶς τῶν σωμάτων, συχνοὶ δὲ καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο⁵ ἐφθάρησαν, θεραπείας παραχρῆμα 3 ἀκριβοῦντος μὴ δυνηθέντες τυχεῖν. ὁ γὰρ Κράσσος ἀθυμήσας οὐδὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀσφαλῶς ἔθετο⁶ ὑπομεῖναι δυνήσεσθαι ἐνόμισεν, ἀλλὰ δρασμὸν εὐθὺς ἐβουλεύσατο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὐχ οἶόν τε ἦν αὐτῷ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἔξιόντι μὴ οὐ καταφώρῳ⁷ γενέσθαι, ἐπεχείρησε μὲν νυκτὸς ἀποδρᾶναι, προδοθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς σελήνης, πανσελήνου οὔσης, οὐκ ἔλαθεν. 4 προσέμεινάν τε οὖν μέχρι τῶν ἀσελήνων νυκτῶν, καὶ οὕτως ἄραντες δή,⁸ οἴα ἐν σκότῳ καὶ ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ καὶ προσέτι καὶ πολεμίᾳ γῆ φόβῳ τε ἴσχυρῷ,⁹ ἐσκεδάσθησαν, καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἀλόντες ἡμέρας γενομένης ἀπώλοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὴν Συρίαν

¹ Κάρρας Xyl., Κάρρας L.

² ἔάλωσαν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Tigr., ἔάλων τῇ ἐτέρᾳ L.

³ διαδεδρακότων Polak, ἔαλωκότων L.

⁴ προλιπόντων Tigr., προέλιπον L.

⁵ καταφώρῳ H. Steph., καταφόρῳ L.

⁶ δὴ Reim., δὲ L.

⁷ ἴσχυρῷ R. Steph., ἴσχυρῷ L.

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upright in their armour and perceiving that no one either threw away his weapons or fled, they supposed b.c. 58
they still had some strength, and feared to lay hold of them.

So Crassus and all the rest who could set out for Carrhae, which had been kept loyal to them by the Romans who remained behind within the walls. But many of the wounded remained on the field, being unable to walk and lacking vehicles or even guides, since the others had been glad enough merely to drag themselves away. Some of them died of their wounds or by making away with themselves, and others were captured the next day. And of those who had escaped many perished on the road, as their strength gave out, and many later because they were unable to obtain proper care immediately. For Crassus, in his discouragement, believed he could not hold out safely even in the city any longer, but planned flight at once. And since it was impossible for him to go out by day without being detected, he undertook to escape by night, but failed to secure secrecy, being betrayed by the moon, which was at its full. The Romans accordingly waited for moonless nights, and setting out thus, in darkness and in a land at once strange and hostile, and in overpowering fear, they became scattered. And some were caught when it became day and lost their lives, others got

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- μετὰ Κασσίου Λογγίνου τοῦ ταμίου διεσώθησαν·
 5 ἄλλοι τῶν ὄρῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Κράσσου λαβόμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ως καὶ δι' ἐκείνων ἐς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν φευξόμενοι.
- 26 Γνοὺς δέ τοῦτο ὁ Σουρήνας, καὶ φοβηθεὶς μὴ μεταστάντες ποι αὐθίς σφισι προσπολεμῶσι, προσβαλεῖν μὲν πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἄφιππα ὅντα οὐκ ἡθέλησεν (όπλῖταί τε γὰρ ὅντες καὶ ἔξ ύπερδεξίων μαχόμενοι, καὶ τι καὶ¹ ἀπονοίας ὑπ' ἀπογνώσεως ἔχοντες, οὐ ράδιοι προσμῆξαι οἱ ἐγένοντο), πέμπει δέ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐς σπουδὰς δῆθέν σφας προκαλούμενος, ἐφ' ὃ τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Εὐφράτου 2 πᾶσαν ἐκλίπωσι.² καὶ αὐτῷ ὁ Κράσσος οὐδὲν ἐνδοιάσας ἐπίστευσεν· ἐν τε γὰρ ἀκμῇ τοῦ δέους ὡν καὶ ὑπ' ἐκπλήξεως τῆς τε ἴδιας ἄμα καὶ τῆς δημοσίας συμφορᾶς τεθολωμένος, καὶ προσέτι καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας τήν τε ὁδὸν ὡς πολλὴν καὶ τραχεῖαν ὀκνοῦντας καὶ τὸν Ὁρώδην φοβουμένους ορῶν,
 3 οὐδὲν τῶν δεόντων προϊδέσθαι ἡδυνήθη. ἐτοίμου³ οὖν αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὰς σπουδὰς γενομένου ὁ Σουρήνας οὐκ ἡθέλησε δι' ἐτέρων σπείσασθαι, ἀλλ' ὅπως αὐτὸν μετ' ὀλίγων ἀπολαβὼν συλλάβῃ, αὐτῷ 4 ἐκείνῳ ἔφη βούλεσθαι ἐς λόγους ἐλθεῖν. κάκ τουτον δόξαν σφίσιν ἐν τῷ μεταιχμίῳ⁴ μετ' ἵσων ἀνδρῶν ἐκατέρωθεν συμβαλεῖν ἀλλήλοις, ὃ τε Κράσσος ἐς τὸ δυμαλὸν ὑποκατέβη, καὶ ὁ Σουρήνας ἵππον αὐτῷ δῶρον, ἵνα δὴ θᾶσσον πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀφίκηται, ἔπειμψε. καὶ οὕτω διαμέλλοντα τὸν Κράσσον, καὶ βουλευόμενον ὃ τι ποιήσῃ, συναρ-
- 27

¹ καὶ Reim., καὶ δι' L. ² ἐκλίπωσι Bk., ἐκλείπωσι L.

³ ἐτοίμου R. Steph., ἐτοίμους L.

⁴ μεταιχμίῳ Turn., μεταιχμῷ L.

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safely away to Syria in the company of Cassius B.C. 53 Longinus, the quaestor, and still others, with Crassus himself, gained the mountains and prepared to escape through them into Armenia.

Surenas, learning this, was afraid that if they should escape anywhere they might make war on them again, but still he was unwilling to assail them on the higher ground, which was inaccessible to horses ; for as they were heavy-armed men, fighting from higher ground, and felt also a touch of frenzy because of despair, contending with them was not easy. So he sent to them, inviting them to agree to a truce on condition of their abandoning all territory east of the Euphrates ; and Crassus, without hesitation, trusted him. For he was in the very extremity of fear, and was distraught by the terror of the calamity that had befallen both himself and the state ; and seeing, moreover, that the soldiers shrank from the journey, which they thought long and arduous, and that they feared Orodes, he was unable to foresee anything that he ought. Now when he declared himself ready for the truce, Surenas refused to negotiate it through others, but in order to get him off with only a few followers and seize him, he said that he wished to hold a conference with the commander personally. Thereupon they decided to meet each other in the space between the two armies with an equal number of men from each side. So Crassus descended to the level ground and Surenas sent him a present of a horse, to make sure of his coming to him more quickly ; and while Crassus even then delayed and considered what he should

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- πάσαντες οι βάρβαροι βίᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβαλον.¹ καὶ τούτῳ ἀντιλαμβανομένων αὐτοῦ τῶν Ὀρμαίων ἔστι τε χεῖράς σφισιν ἥλθον, καὶ τέως μὲν ἴσοπαλεῖς ἐγύγνουντο, ἐπειτα δὲ προσβοηθησάντων
- 2 τινῶν αὐτοῖς ἐπεκράτησαν· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι ἔν τε τῷ πεδίῳ ὅντες καὶ προπαρεσκευασμένοι ἐφθησαν τοὺς ἄνω Ὀρμαίους ἀμύναντες σφίσι. καὶ οὖτε τε ἄλλοι ἐπεσον καὶ ὁ Κράσσος, εἴτ' οὖν ὑπὸ τῶν σφετέρων τινὸς ὅπως μὴ ζωγρηθῆ, εἴτε καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπειδὴ κακῶς ἐτέτρωτο, ἐσφάγγη.
- 3 καὶ ἐκείνῳ μὲν τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο, καὶ αὐτοῦ χρυσὸν ἔστι τὸ στόμα οἱ Πάρθοι, ὡς γέ τινες λέγουσιν, ἐνέτηξαν ἐπισκώπτοντες· οὗτω γὰρ δὴ περὶ τὰ χρήματα, καίτοι πολυχρήματος ὡν, ἐσπουδάκει ὥστε καὶ² ὡς πένητας οἰκτείρειν τοὺς μὴ δυναμένους στρατόπεδον ἐκ καταλόγου οἰκοθεν θρέψαι.³
- 4 τῶν δὲ δὴ στρατιωτῶν τὸ μὲν πλεῖον διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν ἔστι τὴν φιλίαν ἀπέφυγε, τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἔστι τοὺς πολεμίους ἔάλω.
- 28 Οἱ δὲ δὴ Πάρθοι τότε μὲν οὐ περαιτέρω τοῦ Εὐφράτου προεχώρησαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ πᾶσαν ἀνεκτήσαντο· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἔστι τὴν Συρίαν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐν πλήθει τινί, ὡς μήτε στρατηγὸν μήτε στρατιώτας ἔχονταν, ἐνέβαλον· ἀφ' οὗπερ Κάσσιος⁴ ῥαδίως αὐτούς, ἅτε μὴ πολ-
- 2 λοὺς ὄντας, ἀπεώσατο. οὗτος γὰρ ἐν μὲν ταῖς Κάρραις τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν τὴν αὐτοκράτορα αὐτῶν ἡγεμονίαν μίσει τοῦ Κράσσου διδόντων, καὶ

¹ ἀνέβαλον Xyl., ἀνέλαβον L.

² ὥστε καὶ supplied by Leuncl. (ἥστε) and Xyl. (ὡς καὶ).

³ θρέψαι v. Herw., θρέψειν L.

⁴ Κάσσιος R. Steph., from Χίψ., κράσσος L., and so just below.

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do, the barbarians took him forcibly and threw him B.C. 53 on the horse. Meanwhile the Romans also laid hold of him, came to blows with the others, and for a time held their own ; then aid came to the barbarians, and they prevailed ; for their forces, which were in the plain and had been made ready beforehand brought help to their men before the Romans on the high ground could to theirs. And not only the others fell, but Crassus also was slain, either by one of his own men to prevent his capture alive, or by the enemy because he was badly wounded. This was his end. And the Parthians, as some say, poured molten gold into his mouth in mockery ; for though a man of vast wealth, he had set so great store by money as to pity those who could not support an enrolled legion from their own means, regarding them as poor men. Of the soldiers the majority escaped through the mountains to friendly territory, but a part fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Parthians at this time did not advance beyond the Euphrates, but won back the whole country east of it. Later they also invaded Syria, though not in great numbers, because the province had neither general nor soldiers ; and for this reason Cassius easily thrust them out, since they were not many in number. For when at Carrhae the soldiers through hatred of Crassus had offered him the supreme command over themselves, and Crassus himself on B.C. 52

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

προσέτι καὶ αὐτοῦ¹ ἐκείνου ἐθελοντὶ διὰ τὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς μέγεθος ἐπιτρέποντος, οὐκ ἐδέξατο, τότε δὲ καὶ ἀνάγκη τῆς Συρίας ἐν τε τῷ παρόντι καὶ
 3 μετὰ ταῦτα προέστη. οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι οὐκ ἀπέσχοντο αὐτῆς, ἀλλὰ χειρὶ αὐθις μείζονι, Πακόρου μὲν ὄνόματι, τοῦ νιέος τοῦ Ὁρώδου, ἔργῳ δέ (παῖς γὰρ ἦτι ἐκείνος ἦν) Ὁσάκου ἡγουμένου σφίσιν, ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Ἀντιοχείας ἥλθον,
 4 πᾶσαν τὴν ἐν ποσὶ χειρούμενοι. καὶ ἐλπίδα εἶχον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ καταστρέψεσθαι,² μήτε τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀξιομάχω τινὶ δυνάμει παρόντων, καὶ τῶν δῆμων τῇ τε ἐκείνων δεσποτείᾳ ἀχθομένων καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἄτε καὶ γείτονας καὶ συνήθεις σφίσιν ὄντας
 29 ἀποκλινόντων. ἀμαρτόντες δὲ τῆς Ἀντιοχείας (ὅτε γὰρ Κάσσιος ἵσχυρῶς αὐτοὺς ἀπεκρούσατο, καὶ ἐκείνοις ἀδύνατοι πολιορκῆσαι τι ἡσαν) ἐπ' Ἀντιγόνιαν ἐτράποντο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ τό τε προάστειον αὐτῆς σύμφυτον ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἐθάρσησαν, ἀλλ’
 2 οὐδὲ ἡδυνήθησαν ἐσ αὐτὸ ἐσελάσαι, ἐνενόησαν μὲν τά τε δένδρα κόφαι καὶ τὸ χωρίον πᾶν ψιλῶσαι, ὅπως καὶ θαρσούντως καὶ ἀσφαλῶς τῇ πόλει προσμίξωσι, μὴ δυνηθέντες δέ (ὅ τε γὰρ πόνος πολὺς ἐγίγνετο καὶ ὁ χρόνος ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο, ὅ τε Κάσσιος τοὺς ἀποσκεδανυμένους σφῶν ἐλύπει) ἀπανέστησαν ὡς καὶ ἐπ’ ἄλλο τι ἐπιστρατεύσοντες.³ καὶ τούτῳ ὁ Κάσσιος ἔστι τε τὴν οδὸν διῆς ἡς ἀποπορεύεσθαι ἔμελλον ἐλόχισε, κἀνταῦθα ἐπιφανείς σφισι μετ’ ὀλίγων ἔστι δίωξιν αὐτοὺς ὑπηράγετο, καὶ περιστοιχισάμενος ἄλλους τε καὶ

¹ αὐτοῦ St., παρ' αὐτοῦ L.

² καταστρέψεσθαι Turn., καταστρέψασθαι L.

³ ἐπιστρατεύσοντες R. Steph., ἐπιστρατεύοντες L.

BOOK XL

account of the greatness of the disaster had voluntarily allowed it, he had not accepted the command ; now, however, he took charge of Syria perforce, both for the time being and subsequently. For the barbarians would not keep away from it, but made another campaign with a larger band, nominally under the leadership of Pacorus, the son of Orodes, though actually under that of Osaces, since the other was still a child. They came as far as Antioch, subduing the whole country before them. And they had hopes also of subjugating what remained, since the Romans were not at hand with a force fit to cope with them, and the districts were fretting under Roman rule and were ready to turn to the invaders, as to neighbours and people of kindred ways. But when they failed to take Antioch, since Cassius effectively repulsed them and they were unable to carry on a siege, they turned to Antigonea. And since the neighbourhood of this city was overgrown with timber, and they did not dare, nay were not even able to penetrate this with cavalry, they formed a plan to cut down the trees and lay bare the whole place, so that they might approach the town with confidence and safety. But finding themselves unable to do this, because the task was a great one and their time was spent in vain, while Cassius harassed those of them who scattered abroad, they retired with the intention of proceeding against some other place. Meanwhile Cassius set an ambush on the road along which they were to depart, and confronting them there with a few men, he induced them to pursue, and then surrounding them, killed a number, including

B.C. 52

B.C. 51

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

τὸν Ὄσάκην ἀπέκτεινε. τελευτήσαντος δ' ἐκείνου πᾶσαν τὴν Συρίαν ὁ Πάκορος ἔξελιπε, καὶ οὐδὲ αὐθίς ποτε ἐσ αὐτὴν ἐσέβαλεν.

- 30 "Αμα δὲ οὗτος ἀνεκεχωρήκει καὶ ὁ Βίθουλος ἄρξων τῆς Συρίας ἀφίκετο, καίπερ ἐψηφισμένου μηδένα μήτε στρατηγὸν μήθ' ὑπατον μήτε εὐθὺς μήτε πρὸ πέμπτου ἔτους ἐσ τὰς ἔξω ἡγεμονίας ἔξιέναι, ἵνα μὴ διὰ τούτο σπουδαρχοῦντες στα-
- 2 σιάζωσι. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ τὸ ὑπήκοον διήγαγε, τοὺς δὲ δὴ Πάρθους ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἔτρεψε· Ὁρνοδαπάτην¹ γάρ τινα σατράπην ἀχθόμενον τῷ Ὁρώδῃ προσποιησάμενος, ἀνέπεισε δι' ἀγγέλων τὸν τε Πάκορον βασιλέα στήσασθαι καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνον μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατεῦσαι.
- 3 Ο μὲν οὖν πόλεμος οὗτος, ὃ τε τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ ὁ τῶν Πάρθων,² τετάρτῳ ἔτει ἀφ' οὐ ἥρξατο,³ ἐπὶ τε Μάρκου Μαρκέλλου⁴ καὶ ἐπὶ Σουλπικίου
- 31 Ρούφου ὑπάτων, ἐπαύσατο· ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ τὰ ἐν τῇ Γαλατίᾳ ταραχθέντα αὐθίς μάχαις κατέλαβε, πολλὰ πάνυ τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν ὑποστρατήγων πράξας,
- 2 ὡν ἐγὼ τὰ ἀξιολογώτατα διηγήσομαι μόνα. ὁ γὰρ Ἀμβιόριξ τοὺς Τρησουρίους χαλεπῶς ἔτι⁵ καὶ τότε τῷ τοῦ Ἰνδουτιομάρου θανάτῳ ἔχοντας παραλαβὼν τά τε αὐτόθεν ἐπὶ πλείον συνέστησε, καὶ παρὰ τῶν Κελτῶν μισθοφορικὸν μετεπέμψατο.
- 3 Βουληθεὶς οὖν ὁ Λαβιῆνος, πρὶν ἐκείνους ἐπελθεῖν, συμμῖξαι σφισι, προενέβαλεν ἐσ τὴν τῶν Τρησουρίων χώραν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ μὴ ἡμύνοντο τὴν

¹ Ὁρνοδαπάτην Βι., δρνοδαπάντη L.

² ὅ τε . . . Πάρθων regarded by v. Herw. as a gloss.

³ ἥρξατο Reini., ἥρξαντο L.

⁴ Μαρκέλλου Xyl., μαρκελλίνου L. ⁵ ἔτι R. Steph., ἐπει L.

BOOK XL

Osaces. Upon the latter's death Pacorus abandoned B.C. 51 all Syria and never invaded it again.

He had scarcely retired when Bibulus arrived to govern Syria. His coming, to be sure, was in violation of a decree, intended to prevent rivalry for office with its consequent strife, that no praetor or consul should either immediately or at any time within five years go abroad to govern a province. He administered the subject territory in peace, and turned the Parthians against one another. For after winning the friendship of Ornodapates, a satrap, who had a grudge against Orodes, he persuaded him through messengers to set up Pacorus as king, and with him to conduct a campaign against the other.

So this war between the Romans and Parthians came to an end in the fourth year after it had begun, and while Marcus Marcellus and Sulpicius Rufus were consuls. In that same period Caesar by battle again gained control of Gallic affairs, which had become disturbed. Of the numerous exploits performed either by himself alone or through his lieutenants I will relate only the most important. Ambiorix, after joining to himself the Treveri, who at this time were still angry over Indutiomarus' death, had formed a greater conspiracy in that quarter and sent for a mercenary force from the Germans. Now Labienus, wishing to join battle with them before these recruits should arrive, promptly invaded the country of the Treveri. And when the latter did not defend themselves, as they B.C. 53

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- ἐπικουρίαν ἀναμένοντες, ἀλλὰ ποταμὸν τινα διὰ
μέσου ποιησάμενοι ἡσύχαζον, συνεκάλεσε τοὺς
στρατιώτας, καὶ ἐδημηγόρησε τοιάδε ἀφ' ὧν τούς
τε σφετέρους καταπλήξειν καὶ ἐκείνους...¹ ἔμελλε,
 4 χρῆναι τέ σφας ἔλεγε, πρὶν τοὺς Κελτοὺς αὐτοῖς
ἔπαμύναι, πρός τε τὸν Καίσαρα καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλὲς
ἀποχωρῆσαι, ἐσήμηνέ² τε εὐθὺς συσκευάσασθαι.
 5 καὶ ἔξανέστη οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον, προσδοκήσας
ἔσεσθαι τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι
ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα (ἥν γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐπιμελές, καὶ
δι' αὐτό γε τοῦτο καὶ φανερῶς ἐλέχθη) δεδιέναι³
τε αὐτὸν ὅντως καὶ φυγὴν ὡς ἀληθῶς ποιεῖσθαι
ἐπίστευσαν, καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν σπουδῇ διαβάντες
θυμῷ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐχώρουν, ὡς τάχους ἔκαστος εἶχε.
 6 καὶ οὕτως ὁ Λαβιῆνος ὑπέστη τέ σφας ἐσκε-
δασμένους, καὶ τοὺς πρώτους ἐκπλήξας ῥαδίως
καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς δι' αὐτῶν ἐκείνων ἐτρέψατο.
κάκ τούτου φευγόντων τέ σφων τεταραγμένως καὶ
ἀλλήλοις ἐμπιπτόντων καὶ πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν
ῳθουμένων πολλοὺς ἀπέκτεινε.
- 32 Διαφυγόντων τε καὶ ὡς συχνῶν, ὁ Καῖσαρ τῶν
μὲν ἄλλων οὐδένα λόγον ἐποιεῖτο, τὸν δὲ Ἀμ-
βιόριγα διαδιδράσκοντα ἄλλοτε ἄλλῃ καὶ πολλὰ
κακουργοῦντα καὶ ζητῶν καὶ διώκων πράγματα
ἔσχε. καὶ ἐκείνου μὲν οὐδένα τρόπον λαβεῖν
ἡδυνήθη, ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοὺς Κελτοὺς ὡς καὶ τοὺς
Τρηηούροις βοηθῆσαι ἐθελήσαντας ἐστράτευσε.
 2 καὶ ἐπραξε μὲν οὐδὲ τότε οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ
ταχέων φόβῳ τῶν Σουήβων ἐπαινεχώρησεν, ἔδοξε
δὲ⁴ οὖν αὐθις τὸν Ρήνον διαβεθηκέναι, καὶ τῆς τε

¹ Lacuna recognized by Leuncl. ² ἐσήμηνέ Bk., σημῆναι L.
³ δεδιέναι Rk., διέναι L. ⁴ ἔδοξε δ' Rk., έδοξεν L.

BOOK XL

were awaiting the reinforcements, but put a river B.C. 53

between the two armies and remained quiet, Labienus assembled his soldiers and addressed them in such words as were likely to alarm his own men and [encourage] the foe, declaring that they must withdraw to Caesar and safety before the Germans should come to the aid of the enemy ; and he immediately gave the signal to pack up the baggage. Not much later he actually set out on the march, expecting the very result that occurred. For the barbarians heard of his speech, for they were very diligent in such matters and it was for just that reason, indeed, that it had been delivered publicly, and they thought he was really afraid and truly taking to flight. Hence they hastily crossed the river and eagerly advanced against the Romans, as fast as each one could. Thus Labienus met their attack while they were scattered, and after terrifying the foremost easily routed the rest by means of these first fugitives. Then, as they were fleeing in disorder, falling over one another and crowding toward the river, he killed many of them.

Many escaped even as it was, but Caesar took no account of these, except in the case of Ambiorix. This man, by escaping now to one place and now to another and doing much injury, caused Caesar trouble in seeking and pursuing him. When he was unable to catch him in any way, he made an expedition against the Germans, alleging that they had wished to help the Treveri. On this occasion likewise he accomplished nothing, but retired rapidly through fear of the Suebi ; yet he gained the reputation of having crossed the Rhine

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- γεφύρας μόνα τὰ προσεχῆ τοῖς βαρβάροις ἔλυσε,
καὶ φρούριον ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὡς καὶ ἀεὶ διαβησείων¹
- 3 ὡκοδόμησε. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ὁργὴ τὴν τοῦ Ἀμ-
βιόριγος διάφευξιν φέρων, τὴν πατρίδα αὐτοῦ
καίτοι μηδὲν νεωτερίσασαν διαρπάσαι² τοῖς βου-
λομένοις ἐπέτρεψε, προεπαγγεῖλας σφίσιν αὐτὸ-
τοῦθ', ὅπως ὅτι πλεῖστοι συνέλθωσιν· ὅθενπερ
πολλοὶ μὲν Γαλάται πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ Σύγαμβροι
- 4 πρὸς τὰς ἀρπαγὰς ἥλθον. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἀπέχρησε³
τοῖς Συγάμβροις τὰ ἐκείνων λήσασθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
αὐτοῖς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπέθεντο· τηρήσαντες γάρ
σφας πρὸς σίτου κομιδὴν ἀπιόντας ἐπεχείρησαν
τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῶν, κάν τούτῳ προσβοηθησάν-
των σφῶν, ἐπείπερ ἥσθοντο, συχνοὺς ἐφόνευσαν.
- 5 καὶ οἱ μὲν φοβηθέντες διὰ τοῦτο τὸν Καίσαρα
οἴκαδε σπουδῇ ἀνεχώρησαν· ἐκεῖνος⁴ δὲ τούτων
μὲν οὐδενός,⁵ διά τε τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ διὰ τὸ τὰ ἐν
τῇ Ῥώμῃ στασιάζεσθαι, οὐδεμίᾳν τιμωρίαν ἐποιή-
σατο, τοὺς δὲ δὴ στρατιώτας πρὸς τὰ χειμάδια
διαπέμψας αὐτός τε ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, πρόφασιν
μὲν τῆς ἐκεῖ Γαλατίας ἔνεκα, τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς ὅπως
ἐγγύθεν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει δρωμένοις ἐφεδρεύῃ,
ἀπῆλθεν.
- 33 Κάν τούτῳ οἱ Γαλάται αὐθις ἐνεόχμωσαν.
Ἀρουερνοὶ γὰρ ἥγουμένου σφῶν Οὐερκιγγετόριγος
ἀπέστησαν, καὶ τούς τε⁶ Ῥωμαίους, ὃσους ἐν τε
ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐν τε τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν εὑρον, πάντας
ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν συμμαχίδα αὐτῶν χωρή-

¹ διαβησείων Dind., διαβασείων L.

² διαρπάσαι Bs., διαρπάσειν L.

³ ἀπέχρησε R. Steph., ἀπεχώρησε L.

⁴ ἐκεῖνος Reim., ἐκείνοις L.

⁵ οὐδενός Reim., οὐδὲν L. ⁶ τε Rk., γε L.

BOOK XL

again, and of the bridge he destroyed only the portions near the barbarians, constructing upon it a guard-house, as if he might at any time have a desire to cross. Then, in anger at the successful flight of Ambiorix, he permitted that chieftain's country, although it had been guilty of no rebellion, to be plundered by any who wished. He gave public notice of this in advance, so that as many as possible might assemble; hence many Gauls and many Sugambri came for the plunder. Now it did not suffice the Sugambri to make spoil of Gallic territory, but they even attacked the Romans themselves. They watched until the Romans were absent securing provisions and then made an attempt upon their camp; and when the soldiers, perceiving it, came to the rescue, they killed a good many of these. Then, becoming afraid of Caesar as a result of this affair, they hurriedly withdrew homeward; but he inflicted no punishment upon any of them because of the winter and the turmoil in Rome, but after dismissing the soldiers to their winter-quarters, went himself to Italy on the plea of looking after Cisalpine Gaul, but really in order that he might watch from close at hand the events that were taking place in the city.

Meantime the Gauls rebelled again. The Arverni under the leadership of Vercingetorix revolted, killed all the Romans they found in their cities and their country, and proceeding against the tribes in alliance with the foreigner, bestowed favours upon such as

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

*σαντες τοὺς μὲν συναποστῆναι σφισιν ἐθελή-
σαντας περιεῖπον, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐκακούργουν.*

- 2 *μαθὼν οὖν ταῦθ' ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀνεκομίσθη,¹ καὶ
καταλαβὼν αὐτοὺς ἐς Βιτούριγας² ἐσβεβληκότας
ἐκείνοις μέν (οὐ γάρ πω πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται αὐτοῦ
παρῆσαν) οὐκ ἐπήμυνεν, ἐς δὲ δὴ τὴν Ἀρουερίδα
ἀντεμβαλὼν ἐπανήγαγεν οἰκαδε τοὺς πολεμόους
καὶ (οὐ γὰρ ἐδόκει πω ἀξιόμαχος αὐτοῖς εἶναι)*
- 34 *προαπεχώρησεν. αὖθις οὖν ἐκεῖνοι πρὸς τε τοὺς
Βιτούριγας² ἐπανῆλθον,³ καὶ πόλιν αὐτῶν Ἀουα-
ρικὸν⁴ ἐλόντες ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐν αὐτῇ ἀντέσχον.
ὕστερον δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πολιορκούμενοι—
τό τε γὰρ τεῖχος δυσπρόσιτον ἦν, τῇ μὲν ἐλῶν
δυσδιαβάτων τῇ δὲ ποταμοῦ ρόῳδους αὐτὸ περι-
έχοντος, καὶ αὐτοὶ παμπληθεῖς ὅντες τάς τε
προσβολάς σφιν ῥαδίως ἀπεκρούοντο, καὶ ἐπεξ-
2 *ιοντες πολλὰ αὐτοὺς ἐλύπουν. καὶ τέλος τά τε
πέριξ πάντα, οὐχ ὅπως ἄγροὺς ἢ κώμας, ἀλλὰ
καὶ πόλεις ἀφ' ὧν ὡφελίαν τινὰ ἔσεσθαι σφισι
προσεδόκων, κατέφλεξαν, εἴ τέ τι παρὰ τῶν πόρ-
ρωθεν συμμάχων ἐκομίζετο αὐτοῖς, ἥρπαζον, ὥστε
πολιορκεῦν τὴν πόλιν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους δοκοῦντας**
- 3 *τὰ τῶν πολιορκουμένων πάσχειν, πρὶν δὴ ὑετός
τε λάβρος καὶ πνεῦμα μέγα προσβάλλουσί πη
αὐτοῖς ἐπιγενόμενον (ό⁵ γὰρ χειμῶν ἐνειστήκει)
πρώτους μὲν ἐκείνους ἀπῆλασε καὶ ἐς τὰς σκηνὰς
ἐπανήγαγεν, ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐς τὰς
οἰκίας κατέκλεισεν. ἀπελθόντων γὰρ αὐτῶν ἀπὸ
τῶν ἐπάλξεων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι προσέβαλον ἐξαίφνης*

¹ ἀνεκομίσθη Reim., ἐκομίσθη L.

² Βιτούριγας Bk., Ιουρτούριγας L.

³ ἐπανῆλθον R. Steph., ἐπανῆλθεν L.

⁴ Ἀουαρικὸν Leuncl., εὐάκον L. ⁵ δ Bk., δ τε L.

BOOK XL

had been willing to join their revolt, and injured the rest. Caesar on learning this returned and found that they had invaded the territory of the Bituriges. He made no attempt to help the latter, since not all his soldiers were at hand as yet, but by invading the Arvernian country in his turn drew the enemy home again, whereupon he retired in good season, not deeming himself yet a match for them. They accordingly went back to the Bituriges, captured Avaricum, a city of theirs, and held out in it for a long time; for the wall was hard to approach, being bordered on one side by almost trackless swamps and on the other by a river with a swift current. When, therefore, they were later besieged by the Romans, their great numbers made it easy for them to repel the assaults, and they also made sallies, inflicting many injuries. Finally they burned up everything in the vicinity, not only fields and villages, but also cities from which they thought assistance could come to their enemies, and if anything was being brought to these from allies at a distance, they seized it for booty. Therefore the Romans, while appearing to besiege the city, were really suffering the fate of the besieged; this continued until a furious rain and great wind sprang up (the winter having now set in) during their attack on a point in the wall, which first drove the assailants back, making them seek shelter in their tents, and then shut up the barbarians also in their houses. When they had retired from the battlements, the Romans suddenly attacked again, while there were

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- 4 αὐθις αὐταῖς ἐρήμοις ἀνδρῶν οὕσαις· καὶ πύργον τινὰ παραχρῆμα, πρὸν καὶ αἰσθέσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους τῆς παρουσίας σφῶν, ἐλόντες ἔπειτα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ οὐ χαλεπώς ἔχειρώσαντο, καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν πᾶσαν διηρπασαν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πάντας ὄργῃ τῆς τε προσεδρείας καὶ τῆς ταλαιπωρίας ἔσφαξαν.
- 35 Πράξας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐπεστράτευσε. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πολεμούμενοι τὰς γεφύρας οἱ λοιποὶ Ἀρουερνοὶ προεκεκρατήκεσαν δι' ὧν διαβῆναι αὐτὸν ἐχρῆν, ἀπορήσας δπως περαιωθῆ, ἐπιπαρῆλθεν ἐπὶ πολὺ παρὰ τὴν ὅχθην,¹ εἴ πως ἐπιτηδείου τινὸς χωρίου ὥστε πεζῇ δι'
- 2 αὐτοῦ τοῦ ὕδατος διελθεῖν λάβοιτο. κακὸν τούτου ἐν τε ὑλώδει τινὶ καὶ ἐν συσκίῳ τόπῳ γενόμενος τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τὸ πλεῖον προέπεμψε, μακρὰν² ἐκτεταμένη τάξει κελεύσας αὐτοὺς προϊέναι, ὥστε καὶ πάντας σφᾶς ἐνταῦθα 3 εἶναι δοκεῖν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἐρρωμενεστάτων ὑπέμεινε, καὶ ξύλα τε ἔτεμε καὶ σχεδίας ἐποίησε καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν διέβη τὸ ρεῦμα, τῶν βαρβάρων πρός τε τοὺς ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν πορευομένους τὸν νοῦν ἔχόντων καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα μετ' αὐτῶν εἶναι 4 λογιζομένων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τούς τε προεληλυθότας νυκτὸς ἀνεκαλέσατο, καὶ διαβιβάσας αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως τῆς μὲν χώρας ἐκράτησε, τῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἐς Γεργονίαν³ συγκαταφυγόντων καὶ ἐκεῖσε πάντα τὰ τιμιώτατά σφισι συγκομισάντων πλεῖστον πόνον μάτην αὐτοῖς προσεδρεύων ἔσχε. τότε γὰρ φρούριον ἐπί τε λοφου καρτεροῦ ἦν καὶ
- 36

¹ δχθην R. Steph., δχθαν L. ² μακρὰν Reim., μακρᾶ L.

³ Γεργονίαν (Γεργονίαν) Leuncl., γοργοθενίαν L.

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no men there; and capturing a tower forthwith, ^{B.C. 52} before ever the enemy became aware of their presence, they then without difficulty got possession of the remaining works, plundered the whole city, and in anger at the siege and their hardships slew all the people.

After accomplishing this Caesar made an expedition into their territory. Now the rest of the Arverni, in view of the war being made upon them, had already secured possession of the bridges which he must cross; and he, being in doubt how he should get across, proceeded a considerable distance along the bank to see if he could find any place suitable for crossing on foot through the stream itself. At length he reached a wooded and shady place, from which he sent ahead the baggage and most of his army, bidding them go forward with their line extended over a great distance, so that all his troops might appear to be in that one division. He himself with the best troops remained behind, and cutting down timber and constructing rafts, he crossed the stream by means of these while the barbarians still had their attention fixed on those marching on ahead, supposing that Caesar was among them. After this he called back the advance party by night, transferred them across in the same way, and conquered the country. The people fled in a body to Gergovia, carrying thither all their most valued possessions, and Caesar had a great deal of toil to no purpose in besieging them. For their fort was on a strong hill and was protected by mighty walls;

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- τείχεσιν ἵσχυρῶς ἐκεκράτυντο, καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι πέριξ αὐτὸ πάντα τὰ μετέωρα κατειληφότες περιεφρούρουν, ὡστε καὶ μένειν αὐτοῖς κατὰ χώραν ἀσφαλῶς ὑπάρχειν καὶ ἐπικαταθέουσι πλεονεκτεῖν
- 2 τὰ πλείω. ἐν τε γὰρ πεδίῳ ὁ Καΐσαρ ηὔλιζετο (οὐ γὰρ εὐπόρησεν ἔχυροῦ χωρίου), καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν οὗτε προεγίγνωσκεν¹ . . ., οἱ δὲ δὴ βάρβαροι, ὡς καὶ ὑπερδεξίων κρατοῦντες,² τό τε στρατόπεδον αὐτοῦ κατεθεώντο καὶ ταῖς καταδρομαῖς ἐπικαίροις
- 3 ἔχρωντο. εἴ τέ πη περαιτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ προχωρήσαντες ἀνεκόπτοντο,³ δι' ὀλίγου αὐθις ἐντὸς τῆς ἐπικρατείας σφῶν ἐγίγνοντο· οἱ γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι οὐδένα τρόπου, ἐφ' ὅσον οὖτε λίθοι καὶ τὰ ἀκόντια
- 4 ἐξικνεῖτο, πελάσαι τοῖς χωρίοις ἐδύναντο. ὁ οὖν Καΐσαρ, ἐπειδὴ ὁ τε χρόνος ἄλλως ἀναλούτο, καὶ πολλάκις καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸ τὸ ὅρθιον, ἐφ' οὐ τὸ πόλισμα ἦν, προσβαλὼν μέρους μέν τινος ἐκράτησεν αὐτοῦ ὡστε καὶ ἐντειχίσασθαι τι ράω τε⁴ ἐκεῖθεν τὴν ἐπὶ τάλλα ἔφοδον ποιεῖσθαι, τὸ δ'
- 5 ὅλον ἀπεκρούετο, καὶ τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν συχνοὺς ἀπέβαλε καὶ ἐκείνους ἀλήπτους ἐώρα ὅντας, τά τε τῶν Αἰδούων ἐν τούτῳ ἐκινήθη, καὶ προσέτι καὶ πρὸς τούτους ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ κακῶς οἱ καταλειφθέντες ἀπῆλλαξαν, ἀνέστη.
- 37 Οἱ γὰρ Αἰδουοι κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ταῖς τε ὁμολογίαις ἐνέμειναν καὶ ἐπικουρίας αὐτῷ ἔπειταν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἄκοντες ἐπολέμησαν, ἀπατησάντων σφᾶς ἄλλων τε καὶ Λιταουίκου. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὐκ ἔπειθεν αὐτοὺς ἄλλως τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, διεπράξατο

¹ προεγίγνωσκεν Leuncl., προσεγίγνωσκεν L.

² κρατοῦντες Bs., δύτες L.

³ ἀνεκόπτοντο Rk., ἀνέκοπτον L. ⁴ τε Bk., γε L.

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and the barbarians were keeping guard over it, after B.C. 52 seizing all the high ground around, so that they could both safely remain in position, and, if they charged down, would usually have the advantage. For Caesar, in default of a strong position, was encamped in the plain, and never knew beforehand . . . ; but the barbarians, in possession of the heights, could look down upon his camp and kept making opportune charges. And if they ever advanced farther than was fitting and were beaten back, they quickly got within their own lines again ; for the Romans could not in any way come near enough to the places for their stones and javelins to reach their mark. So Caesar's time was being spent to no purpose ; to be sure, after frequent assaults against the very height upon which the fortress was located, he did capture a certain portion of it, so that he could wall it in and advance more easily from there against the rest of it, yet on the whole he was being repulsed. He lost a number of his soldiers and saw that the enemy could not be captured ; moreover, there was at this time an uprising among the Aedui, and while he was absent attending to them, the men left behind fared badly. All these considerations led Caesar to raise the siege.

The Aedui at first lived up to their agreement and sent him assistance, but later they went to war, although reluctantly, being deceived by Litavicus and others. This man, being unable in any other way to persuade them to adopt this course,

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προσταχθῆναι οἱ πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα ἀπαγαγεῖν

2 *τινας ἐπὶ συμμαχίᾳ δῆθεν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὥρμησε μὲν*
ώς καὶ τοῦτο ποιήσων, προπέμψας δὲ ἵππεας, καὶ
κελεύσας τισὶν αὐτῶν ἐπανελθοῦσιν εἰπεῖν ὅτι οἱ
τε¹ συμπεμφθέντες σφίσι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρὰ
τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις σφῶν ὅντες συνειλημμένοι τε ὑπ’
αὐτῶν εἰσὶ καὶ ἀπολόλαστι, προσπαράξυνε τοὺς
στρατιώτας δημητροήσας ἀκόλουθα τοῖς ἀγγέλοις.

3 *καὶ οὕτως αὐτοί τε ἐπανέστησαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους*
συμμετέστησαν.² καὶ τότε μέν (ό γὰρ Καῖσαρ ὡς
τάχιστα τοῦτ’ ἤσθετο, τούς τε Αἰδούνους οὓς εἶχε
καὶ ἐδόκει πεφονευκέναι ἐπεμψεν αὐτοῖς, ὥστε
φανεροὺς πᾶσι ζῶντας γενέσθαι, καὶ τῷ ἵππικῷ

38 *έφέσπετο) μετενόησαν καὶ συνηλλάγησαν αὐθις*
δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρὸς τε τῇ Γεργοονίᾳ τῇ³ τοῦ
Καίσαρος ἀπουσίᾳ πταισάντων, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο
παντάπασιν ἀπ’ αὐτῆς ἀποχωρησάντων, ἐφοβή-
θησαν οἱ τὴν τε ἐπανάστασιν πράξαντες καὶ
νεωτέρων ἀεὶ πραγμάτων ἐφιέμενοι μὴ⁴ σχολά-

2 *ζοντες . . . ποιήσωνται, καὶ ἐνεόχμωσαν. μαθόντες*
δὲ τοῦθ’ οἱ συστρατεύοντες⁵ αὐτῶν τῷ Καίσαρι
ἥτήσαντο ἐπιτραπῆναι σφισιν οἰκαδε ἀπελθεῖν,
ὑποσχόμενοι πάντα καταστήσειν. καὶ οὕτως ἀφε-
θέντες πρὸς τε Νοονιοδουνόν,⁶ ἔνθα τά τε χρήματα
καὶ τὸν σῖτον ὁμήρους⁷ τε πολλοὺς οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι

¹ οἱ τε added by Rk., following Leuncl. (οἱ).

² συμμετέστησαν R. Steph., συμμέτεσαν L.

³ Γεργοονίᾳ τῇ supplied by Leuncl. and Rk.

⁴ μὴ added here by Rk., after σχολάζοντες by Leuncl.

⁵ συστρατεύοντες Melber, στρατεύοντες L.

⁶ Νοονιοδουνόν Leuncl., νοονιοδουνον L.

⁷ ὁμήρους R. Steph., ὁμόρους L.

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managed to get himself appointed to convey some men to Caesar ostensibly to serve as the latter's allies. He did, indeed, set out as if to fulfil this mission, but sent ahead some horsemen bidding some of them return and say that their companions and the rest of their men in the camp of the Romans had been arrested by the latter and put to death. He then further excited the wrath of the soldiers by delivering a speech in keeping with the messengers' report. In this way the Aedui themselves rose and induced the others to revolt with them. As soon as Caesar became aware of this, he sent to them the Aedui whom he had and was thought to have slain, so that they might be seen by all to be alive, and followed on with his cavalry. On this occasion, then, they repented and became reconciled ; but when later the Romans, by reason of Caesar's absence, were defeated at Gergovia and entirely withdrew from that place, those who had caused the uprising and were ever eager for revolution feared that [the Romans might take vengeance upon them], now that they were free to do so, and consequently they rebelled. And members of their tribe who were campaigning with Caesar, when they learned of this, asked him to allow them to return home, promising that they would put everything in order. Released on these conditions, they came to Noviodunum, where the Romans had deposited their money and grain and many hostages, and with the

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- κατετέθειντο,¹ ἥλθον, καὶ τούς τε φρουροὺς αὐτῶν, συναιρομένων² σφίσι τῶν ἐπιχωρίων, μὴ προσδεχομένους ἔφθειραν, καὶ ἐν κράτει πάντων αὐτῶν 3 ἐγένοντο. καὶ ἐκείνην τε τὴν πόλιν ἐπίκαιρον οὖσαν κατέπρησαν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ὄρμητήριον αὐτὴν τοῦ πολέμου ποιήσωνται, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν Αἰδούων προσαπέστησαν. ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ ἐπεχείρησε μὲν παραχρῆμα ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεῦσαι, μὴ δυνηθεὶς δὲ διὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Λίγρουν³ ἐπὶ 4 Λίγγονας ἐτράπετο. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐδέ ἐκεῖ κατώρθωσεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Λαβιῆνος τὴν νῆσον τὴν ἐν τῷ Σηκουανῷ ποταμῷ οὖσαν, τούς τε προκινδυνεύσαντας ἐν⁴ τῇ ἡπείρῳ κρατήσας καὶ τὴν διάβασιν πολλαχῆ ἄμα κατά τε τὸν ρόῦν καὶ ἀνάπαλιν, ὅπως μὴ καθ' ἐν περαιούμενος κωλυθῆ, ποιησάμενος, κατέσχε.
- 39 Πρὶν δὲ τοῦτο γενέσθαι, καταφρονήσας ὁ Οὔερκιγγετόριξ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐξ ὧν ἐπταίκει ἐπ' Ἀλλόβριγας ἐστράτευσε. κἀν τούτῳ ὄρμήσαντα αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ βοηθήσοντά σφισιν, ἀπέλαβεν ἐν Σηκουανοῖς γενόμενον καὶ ἐνεκυκλώσατο, οὐ μέντοι κακόν τι εἰργάσατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶν τούναντίον τούς τε Ῥωμαίους ἡνάγκασεν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι ἀπογνώσει τῆς σωτηρίας, καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπό τε τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ θράσους ἐπταισε, καὶ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Κελτῶν 2 τῶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις συμμαχούντων ἐσφάλη· ταῖς τε γὰρ ὄρμαις ἀπληστοι δύτες καὶ τοῖς⁵ σώμασι τὴν τόλμαν προσεπισχυρίσαντες διέρρηξαν τὴν περίσχεσιν. εὑρὼν δὲ δὴ τὸ εὕρημα τοῦτο ὁ Καῖσαρ

¹ κατετέθειντο Bk., κατέθειντο L.

² συναιρομένων R. Steph., συναιραμένων L.

³ Λίγρου Leunc., αἴγρου L. ⁴ ἐν added by Bk.

⁵ ἀπληστοι δύτες καὶ τοῖς Rk., ἀπλήστοις L.

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B.C. 52

aid of the natives destroyed the garrisons, which were looking for no hostile act, and gained possession of everything there. And they burned down the city, because of its advantageous situation, to prevent the Romans from making it a base for the war, and next they caused the remainder of the Aedui to revolt. Caesar, therefore, attempted to march against them at once, but being unable to do so, on account of the river Liger, he turned his attention to the Lingones ; and he did not meet with success there either. Labienus, however, occupied the island in the river Sequana after conquering its defenders on the nearer bank and sending his troops across at many points at once, both down and up stream, in order that he might not be hindered if he attempted the crossing at one spot.

But before this happened, Vercingetorix, filled with contempt for Caesar because of the latter's reverses, had marched against the Allobroges. And intercepting the Roman general, who had thereupon set out to aid them, when he was among the Sequani, he surrounded him, but did him no harm ; on the contrary, he compelled the Romans to be brave through despair of safety, whereas he himself failed by reason of his numbers and audacity. His defeat was due in part to the Germans who were acting as allies of the Romans ; for with their unquenchable enthusiasm and their mighty bodies which added strength to their daring they succeeded in breaking through the enclosing ranks. Having met with this good fortune, Caesar did not give ground, but

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οὐκ ἀνήκεν, ἀλλ' ἐς Ἀλεσίαν τοὺς διαφυγόντας
αὐτῶν κατακλείσας ἐπολιόρκει.

- 40 Κάν τούτῳ ὁ Οὐερκυγγετόριξ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
τοὺς ἵππεας, πρὶν παντελῶς ἀποτειχισθῆναι, ἔξ-
πεμψε, τῆς τε τροφῆς τῶν ἵππων ἔνεκα (οὐ γὰρ
ἡν) καὶ ὅπως ἐς τὰς πατρίδας ἔκαστοι σφων κομι-
σθέντες τά τε ἐπιτήδεια καὶ ἐπικουρίαν αὐτῷ
2 ἀγάγωσιν. ἐπεὶ δ' οὗτοί τε ἐχρόνιζον καὶ τὰ σιτία
σφᾶς ἐπιλείπειν ἤρξατο, τούς τε παῖδας καὶ τὰς
γυναῖκας καὶ¹ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς ἀχρειοτάτους ἔξ-
βαλεν,² ἐλπίσας μάτην ὅτι ἡ καὶ ἔκεινοι πρὸς τῶν
Ῥωμαίων τῆς λείας ἔνεκα σωθήσονται, ἡ οἵ γε
λοιποὶ ταῖς τροφαῖς αὐτῶν ἐπὶ πλεῦνον χρησάμενοι
3 περιγενήσονται. ὁ γὰρ Καΐσαρ ἄλλως μὲν οὐδ'
αὐτὸς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, ὥστε καὶ ἑτέρους τρέφειν,
εὐπόρει· τοῖς δ' οὖν³ πολεμίοις ἴσχυροτέραν τὴν
σιτοδείαν ἐπανελθόντων αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδι τοῦ πάντως
σφᾶς καταδεχθήσεσθαι, ποιήσειν νομίσας πάντας
4 αὐτοὺς ἀπεώσατο. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὕτως ἐν τῷ μέσῳ
τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, μηδετέρων σφᾶς
δεχομένων, οἰκτρότατα ἀπώλοντο· ἡ δὲ ἐπικουρία
τῶν τε ἵππεων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ὑπ' αὐτῶν
ἀχθέντων ἐπῆλθε μὲν οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν τοῖς βαρ-
βάροις, ἵππομαχία δὲ δὴ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τῇ βοη-
5 θείᾳ. . . . καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο πειράσαντες νυκτὸς διὰ
τῶν περιτειχισμάτων ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθεῖν ἴσχυ-
ρῶς ἐπόνησαν.⁴ τάφρους τε γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι
κρυπτὰς ἐν τοῖς ἵππασίμοις ἐπεποιήκεσαν καὶ
σκόλοπας ἐς αὐτὰς ἐνεπεπήχεσαν,⁵ πάντα ἐπι-

¹ καὶ supplied by R. Steph.

² ἔξεβαλεν R. Steph., ἔξεβαλον L. ³ δ' οὖν Pflugk, γοῦν L.

⁴ ἐπόνησαν H. Steph., ἐποίησαν L.

⁵ ἐνεπεκήχεσαν Dind., ἐμπεκήχεσαν L.

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shut up and besieged in Alesia such of the foe B.C. 52 as escaped.

Now Vercingetorix had at first, before he had been entirely cut off by the wall, sent out the cavalry to get fodder for the horses, as there was none on hand, and in order to let them disperse, each to his native land, and bring thence provisions and assistance. But as these delayed and food supplies began to fail the besieged, he thrust out the children and the women and the most useless among the rest, hoping either that the outcasts would be saved as booty by the Romans or else that those left in the town might survive by enjoying for a longer time the supplies that would have belonged to their companions. But he hoped in vain, for Caesar did not have sufficient food himself to feed others; and believing, moreover, that by returning the expelled he could make the enemy's lack of food more severely felt (for he expected that they would of course be received again), he forced them all back. Now these perished most miserably between the city and the camp, because neither party would receive them. As for the relief looked for, the horsemen and the others they were bringing reached the barbarians before long, but these were then [defeated (?)] in a cavalry battle, as the Romans with the aid [of the Germans (?)] . . . Thereupon they tried to enter the city by night through the wall of circumvallation, but met with dire disaster; for the Romans had dug secret pits in the places which were passable for horses and had fixed stakes in them, afterward making the whole

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- πολῆς τῷ ἄλλῳ¹ τῷ πέριξ χωρίῳ ὁμοιώσαντες,
 6 ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ τοὺς ἵππους ὅτι μάλιστα
 ἀπερισκέπτως ἐστιν αὐτὰ ἐμπεισόντας σφαλῆναι. οὐ
 μέντοι καὶ ἐνέδοσαν πρὸν ἐκ παρατάξεως αὐθις²
 πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς τειχίσμασιν αὐτοί τε ἄμα καὶ οἱ
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπεξελθόντες πταῖσαι.
- 41 'Ο δ' οὖν Οὐερκιγγετόριξ ἡδυνήθη μὲν ἐκφυγεῖν
 (οὗτε γὰρ ἔάλω καὶ ἄτρωτος ἦν), ἐλπίσας δ', ὅτι
 ἐν φιλίᾳ ποτὲ τῷ Καίσαρι ἐγεγόνει, συγγνώμης
 παρ' αὐτοῦ τεύξεσθαι, ἥλθε πρὸς αὐτὸν μὴ ἐπι-
 κηρυκευσάμενος, καὶ καθημένῳ οἱ ἐπὶ βήματος
 ἔξαίφνης ὕφθη, ὥστε καὶ ταραχθῆναι τινας· ἄλ-
 λως τε γὰρ περιμήκης ἦν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις δεινῶς
 2 ἐνέπρεπεν· ἡσυχίας δ' οὖν γενομένης εἰπε μὲν οὐ-
 δέν, πεσὼν δὲ ἐστιν τῷ τε χείρε πιέσας³ ἐδεῖτο.⁴
 ταῦτα τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις οἰκτον τῇ τε τῆς προτέρας
 αὐτοῦ τύχης ἀναμνήσει καὶ τῷ τῆς παρούσης
 ὅψεως περιπαθεῖ ἐνέβαλεν ὁ δὲ δὴ Καΐσαρ αὐτό-
 τε αὐτῷ τοῦτο, δι' ὃ μάλιστα σωθήσεσθαι προσε-
 3 δόκησεν, ἐπεκάλεσε (τῆς γὰρ φιλίας τὴν ἀντίταξιν
 ἀντιθεὶς χαλεπωτέραν τὴν ἀδικίαν αὐτοῦ ἀπέφηνε),
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὗτε ἐν τῷ παραχρῆμα αὐτὸν ἥλέ-
 ησεν ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ἐν δεσμοῖς ἔδησε, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπι-
 νίκια μετὰ τοῦτο πέμψας ἀπέκτεινε.
- 42 Τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ὑστερον ἐγένετο, τότε δὲ τοὺς
 μὲν ὁμολογίᾳ τῶν λοιπῶν προσέθετο, τοὺς δὲ καὶ
 μάχῃ κρατήσας ἐδουλώσατο. οἵ τε γὰρ Βελγικοὶ⁵

¹ τῷ ἄλλῳ Rk., τῶν ἄλλων L. ² αὐθις Bk., ἀρθεὶς L.

³ πιέσας Reim. (from two late MSS.), ποιήσας L.

⁴ ἐδεῖτο Dind., ἐδέετο L.

⁵ Βελγικοὶ Leuncl., βελτικοὶ L.

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resemble on the surface the surrounding ground ; thus B.C. 52 horse and man, falling into them absolutely without warning, came to grief. The men did not give up, however, until they had arrayed themselves once more beside the very walls and had been defeated along with the people from the city who came out to fight.

Now Vercingetorix might have escaped, for he had not been captured and was unwounded ; but he hoped, since he had once been on friendly terms with Caesar, that he might obtain pardon from him. So he came to him without any announcement by herald, but appeared before him suddenly, as Caesar was seated on the tribunal, and threw some who were present into alarm ; for he was very tall to begin with, and in his armour he made an extremely imposing figure. When quiet had been restored, he uttered not a word, but fell upon his knees, with hands clasped in an attitude of supplication. This inspired many with pity at remembrance of his former fortune and at the distressing state in which he now appeared. But Caesar reproached him in this very matter on which he most relied for his safety, and by setting over against his claim of former friendship his recent opposition, showed his offence to have been the more grievous. Therefore he did not pity him even at the time, but immediately confined him in bonds, and later, after sending him to his triumph, put him to death.

This, however, was a later occurrence. At the time B.C. 51 mentioned he gained some of the remaining foes by capitulation and enslaved others after conquering them in battle. The Belgae who lived near by had

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- οἱ πλησιόχωροι,¹ Κόμμιόν τινα Ἀτρέβαν προστη-
σάμενοί σφων, ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀντέσχον, καὶ δύο
τε ἵππομαχίαις ἀγχώμαλί πῃ² ἡγωνίσαντο, καὶ
τρίτη πεζομαχίᾳ ἰσοπαλεῖ³ τὸ πρῶτον συνενε-
χθέντες ἔπειτα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἵππικοῦ κατὰ νότου
σφίσιν ἀνελπίστως προσπεσόντος⁴ ἐτράπησαν.
- 2 καὶ τούτου τό τε στρατόπεδον τῆς υπέρτος οἱ περι-
λιπεῖς ἔξειπον, καὶ διελθόντες ὑλην τινὰ ἐκείνην
τε ἐνέπρησαν καὶ τὰς ἀμάξις μόνας ὑπελίποντο,⁵
ὅπως τῶν πολεμίων διά τε ταύτας καὶ διὰ τὸ πῦρ
χρονισάντων φθάσωσιν ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλὲς ἀποχωρή-
3 σαντες. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπιτυχεῖς τῆς ἐλπίδος ἐγέ-
νοντο· οἱ γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι ὡς τάχιστα τῆς φυγῆς
αὐτῶν ἥσθοντο, ἐπεδίωξάν σφας, καὶ ἐντυχόντες
τῷ πυρὶ τὰ μὲν κατέσβεσαν τὰ δὲ καὶ διέκοψαν,
καὶ τινες καὶ διὰ μέσης τῆς φλογὸς δραμόντες
κατέλαβον αὐτοὺς ἀπροσδόκητοι καὶ παμπληθεῖς
- 43 ἐφόνευσαν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου τῶν μὲν ἄλλων τινὲς
ώμολόγησαν, ὁ δὲ Ἀτρέβας διαφυγὼν οὐδὲ ὡς
ἥσυχασεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Λαβιῆνον ἐπεχείρησεν
- 2 ἐνεδρεῦσαι ποτε. ἡττηθεὶς δὲ τῇ μάχῃ ἀνεπείσθη
μὲν ἐς λόγους αὐτῷ ἐλθεῖν, πρὶν δὲ ἡ ὄτιοῦν συμ-
βῆναι τρωθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπιστίᾳ
τοῦ μὴ ἀν ἀκριβῶς εἰρηνῆσαι διέφυγε, καὶ χαλε-
πὸς αὐθις αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο, μέχρις οὖν ἀπογνούς τὰ
πράγματα τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις τοῖς συνοῦσίν οἱ ἀκέ-
ραιοιν τὴν ἄδειαν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς σφετέροις ἔπραξεν,
αὐτὸς⁶ δὲ ἐαυτῷ τὸ μηδέποτε, ὡς γέ τινες φασιν,⁷

¹ πλησιόχωροι R. Steph., πλησιοχώροι L.

² πῃ Rk., τε L. ³ ἰσοπαλεῖ Bs., ἰσοπάλῳ L.

⁴ προσπεσόντος R. Steph., προσπεσόντες L.

⁵ ὑπελίποντο Bs., ὑπελείποντο L.

⁶ αὐτὸς R. Steph., αὐτοὺς L. ⁷ φασιν added by Bs.

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put at their head Commius, an Atrebatican, and ^{B.C. 51} resisted for a long time. They fought two indecisive cavalry battles and the third time in an infantry battle, although at first they held their own, they were later turned to flight when attacked unexpectedly in the rear by the cavalry. After this the remainder abandoned the camp by night, and as they were passing through a wood set fire to it, leaving behind only their waggons, in order that the enemy might be delayed by these and by the fire, and they themselves might thus reach safety. Their hope, however, was not realized. For the Romans, as soon as they were aware of their flight, pursued them and on encountering the fire they extinguished it in places or hewed their way through the trees, and some even ran through the midst of the flames ; thus they came upon the fugitives without warning and slaughtered great numbers. Thereupon some of the others came to terms, but the Atrebatican, who escaped, would not remain quiet even then. He undertook at one time to ambush Labienus, but after being defeated in battle was persuaded to hold a conference with him. Before any terms were made, however, he was wounded by one of the Romans, who surmised that it was not his real intention to make peace ; but he escaped and again proved troublesome to them. At last, despairing of his project, he secured for his associates unconditional amnesty for all their acts, and pardon for himself, as some say, on the condition of his never appearing again

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- 3 ἐς δῆψιν μηδενὸς Ῥωμαίου ἐλθεῖν. ἐκεῖνοί τε οὖν οὗτοι κατελύσαντο, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ μετὰ τοῦτο, οἱ μὲν ἑκούσιοι οἱ δὲ καὶ καταπολεμηθέντες, ἔχειρώθησαν, καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ Καῖσαρ καὶ φρουρᾶς καὶ δικαιώσεσι χρημάτων τε ἐσπράξεσι καὶ φόρων ἐπιτάξεσι τους μὲν ἐταπείνωσε τοὺς δὲ ἡμέρωσε.
- 44 Ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἐπί τε Λουκίου Παύλου καὶ ἐπὶ Γατού Μαρκέλλου ὑπάτων ἐτελευτήθη, ὃ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ τῶν μὲν Γαλατῶν ἔνεκα καὶ τοῦ χρόνου τοῦ πρὸς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν αὐτοῦ δοθέντος ἐκ τε τῆς Γαλατίας ἀπαλλαγῆναι καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπανακομισθῆναι ὥφειλεν ἐκεῖνός¹ τε γὰρ ἐπ' ἔξοδῳ ἦν καὶ ὁ πόλεμος ἐπέπαυτο, καὶ οὐδεμίᾳν ἔτ' εὐπρεπῆ σκῆψιν πρὸς τὸ μὴ οὐ τά τε στρατόπεδα ἀφεῖναι καὶ ἵδιωτεῦσαι εἶχεν.
- 2 ἐπεὶ δὲ τά τε ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἐστασιάζετο, καὶ ὁ Κράσσος ἐτεθνήκει, ὃ τε Πομπήιος ἐν τε δυνάμει αὐθις, ἅτε τρίτον ὑπατευκώς καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ πέντε ἄλλα ἔτη δοθῆναι οἱ διαπεπραγμένοις, ἐγένετο, καὶ αὐτῷ οὐκέτ' οἰκείως,
- 3 ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ παιδίου, ὅπερ που καὶ μόνον ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ αὐτοὺς² κατεῖχε, τετελευτηκότος, διέκειτο,³ ἐφοβήθη μὴ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ψιλωθεὶς ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχθροις γένηται, καὶ οὐ διῆκεν αὐτούς.
- 45 Ἐν γὰρ δὴ τοῖς αὐτοῖς τούτοις ἔτεσιν ἄλλα τε ἐν τῇ πόλει στασιώδῃ πολλὰ κάν ταῖς ἀρχαιρεσίαις μάλιστα ἐγένετο, ὥστε μόλις ἐβδόμῳ μηνὶ τόν τε Καλουΐνον καὶ τὸν Μεσσάλαν ὑπάτους ἀποδει-
- 2 χθῆναι· καὶ οὐδ' ἀν τότε ἥρεθησαν, εἰ μὴ Κύιντος

¹ ἐκεῖνός Leuncl., εἰκός L. ² αὐτοὺς R. Steph., αὐτοῦ L.

³ διέκειτο supplied by Rk.

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within sight of any Roman. So these foes became B.C. 51 reconciled on these terms, and later the rest were subdued, some voluntarily and some when conquered in war; and Caesar by means of garrisons and punishments and levies of money and assessments of tribute humbled some of them and tamed others.

Thus these wars came to an end in the consulship B.C. 50 of Lucius Paulus and Gaius Marcellus. It was now time for Caesar, in view of the subjugation of the Gauls and the period for which his command had been assigned him, to leave Gaul and return to Rome. For his term was about to expire, the war had ceased, and he had no longer any plausible excuse for not disbanding his troops and returning to private life. But affairs in the city at this time were in a state of turmoil, Crassus was dead, and Pompey had again come to power, since he had been consul for the third time and had managed to have the government of Spain granted to him for five years longer; moreover, he no longer was on intimate terms with Caesar, especially now that the child, who alone had kept them on friendly terms, had died.¹ Caesar was therefore afraid that if he were deprived of his soldiers he might fall into the power of Pompey and of his other enemies, and so did not dismiss them.

During these same years many tumults had occurred B.C. 58 in the city, especially in connection with the elections, so that it was not until the seventh month that Calvinus and Messalla were appointed consuls. And not even then would they have been chosen, had not

¹ Cf. *xxxix*, 64.

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- τε Πομπήιος ὁ Ἱροῦφος ἐστὶ τὸ δεσμωτήριον ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς, καίτοι τοῦ τε Σύλλου θυγατριδοῦς ὧν καὶ δημαρχῶν, ἐνεβλήθη, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς κακουργήσαί τι ἐθελήσασιν ἐψηφίσθη, τῷ τε Πομπηίῳ ἡ πρὸς αὐτοὺς βοήθεια ἐνεχειρίσθη.
- 3 ἔστι μὲν γὰρ ὅτε καὶ οἱ ὅριθες τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας ἐπέσχον, οὐ βουλόμενοι τοῖς μεσοβασιλεῦσι γενέσθαι· μάλιστα δὲ οἱ δήμαρχοι, τὰ πράγματα τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει διέποντες ὥστε καὶ τὰς πανηγύρεις καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν ποιεῖν, ἐκώλυον τὰς λοιπὰς ἀρχὰς αἴρεθῆναι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ
- 4 ὁ Ἱροῦφος ἐστὶ τὸ οἰκημα ἐσέπεσε. καὶ οὗτος μὲν τὸν Φαουώνιον ἀγορανομοῦντα ἐστὶ αὐτὸν ὕστερον ἀπό τινος οὐ μεγάλης αἰτίας, ἵνα δὴ κοινωνὸν τῆς ἀτιμίας λάβῃ, κατέθετο· πάντες δὲ οἱ δήμαρχοι ἄλλας τε σκήψεις ἐμποδίους ἐσέφερον, καὶ χιλιάρχους ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων, δύος πλείους ἄρχοντες ὥσπερ ποτὲ ἀποδεικνύωνται, καθί-
- 5 στασθαι¹ ἐσηγοῦντο. ἐπειδὴ τ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἐπείσθη, δικτάτορα γοῦν τὸν Πομπήιον λεχθῆναι δεῖν ἔφασκον. καὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτῃ διέτριψαν· ἐκεῖνός τε γὰρ ἀπεδήμει, καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων οὕτε ψηφίσασθαι τις αὐτό (πρὸς γὰρ τὴν τοῦ Σύλλου ὡμότητα ἐμίσουν πάντες τὸ πολίτευμα) οὔτ' αὖ μὴ ἐλέσθαι διὰ
- 46 τὸν τοῦ Πομπήιον φόρον ὑπέμεινε. τέλος δὲ ὁψέ ποτε αὐτὸς ἐλθὼν τὴν μὲν δικτατορίαν διδομένην οἱ δῆθεν οὐκ ἐδέξατο, τοὺς δὲ ὑπάτους ἀποδειχθῆναι παρεσκεύασεν. οὐ μέντοι οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνοι διαδόχους σφίσι διὰ τὸν ἐκ τῶν σφαγῶν²

¹ καθίστασθαι Bs., καθίσται L.

² σφαγῶν[¶]v. Ηετw., σφαγέων L.

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Quintus Pompeius Rufus, though he was the grandson of Sulla and was serving as tribune, been cast into prison by the senate; and the same penalty was voted in the case of the others who had desired to commit some outrage, while the task of proceeding against them was entrusted to Pompey. Sometimes the omens had checked the elections by refusing to favour the *interreges*; above all else the tribunes, by managing affairs in the city so that they instead of the praetors should conduct the games, prevented the remaining magistrates from being chosen. This also was the reason why Rufus was put in jail. He later on brought Favonius, the aedile, to the same fate on some trifling charge, in order that he might have a companion in his disgrace. All the tribunes offered various objections, and proposed, among other things, that consular tribunes should replace the consuls, so that more magistrates might be elected, as formerly. And when no one would heed them, they declared that in any case Pompey must be chosen dictator. By this pretext they secured a very long delay; for he was out of town, and of those on the spot there was no one who would venture to vote for the demand, since in remembrance of Sulla's cruelty they all hated that institution, nor yet would venture to refuse to choose Pompey, on account of their fear of him. At last, very late, he came himself, refused the dictatorship offered to him, and took measures to have the consuls named. These, likewise, on account of the turmoil arising from murders, did not appoint any successors, though they

B.C. 53

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- τάραχον κατέστησαν, καίπερ καὶ τὴν βουλευτικὴν ἐσθῆτα καταθέμενοι κάν τῇ ἵππαδι τὴν γερουσίαν ὥσπερ ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ τινὶ πένθει συνάγοντες. δόγμα τε¹ ἐποιήσαντο μηδένα μήτε στρατηγήσαντα μήθ' ὑπατεύσαντα τὰς ἔξω ἡγεμονίας, πρὸν ἀν πέντε ἔτη διέλθη, λαμβάνειν, εἰ πως ὑπὸ τοῦ μὴ παραυτίκα ἐν δυνάμει τινὶ αὐτοὺς γίγνεσθαι παύσαιντο σπουδαρχοῦντες. οὕτε γὰρ ἐμετρίαζον οὕθ' ὑγιὲς οὐδὲν ἐπάίουν, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλους παρώρμηντο πολλὰ μὲν δαπανώμενοι πολλῷ δ' ἔτι πλείω μαχόμενοι, ὥστε καὶ τὸν ὑπατόν ποτε τὸν Καλούννον τρωθῆναι. οὔκουν οὕθ' ὑπατος οὕτε στρατηγὸς οὕτε πολιάρχος τίς σφας διεδέξατο, ἀλλὰ ἄναρκτοι κατὰ τοῦτο παντελῶς οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ πρῶτα τοῦ ἔτους ἐγένοντο.
- 47 Κάκ τούτου οὕτε τι ἄλλο χρηστὸν συνέβη, καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ ἡ διὰ τῶν ἐννέα ἀεὶ ἡμερῶν ἀγομένη ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ τοῦ Ἰανουαρίου νουμηνίᾳ ἤχθη. καὶ τοῦτό τε αὐτούς,² ὡς οὐκ ἀπὸ ταύτομάτου συμβάντι ἀλλ' ἐν τέρατος λόγῳ γενόμενον, ἐθορύβει, καὶ ὅτι βύας ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ ὠφθη καὶ συνελήφθη, ἄγαλμά τέ τι ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἔδρωσε, καὶ λαμπάς ἐκ τῶν νοτίων πρὸς ἀνατολὰς διέδραμε, καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν κεραυνοὶ πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ βῶλοι λίθοι τε καὶ ὅστρακα καὶ αἷμα διὰ τοῦ ἀέρος ἤνέχθη.
- 3 δοκεῖ δὲ ἔμοιγε καὶ ἐκεῖνο τὸ τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει, ἐπ' ἔξόδῳ αὐτοῦ, περὶ τε τὸν Σάραπιν καὶ περὶ τὴν Ἰσιν ψηφισθὲν τέρας οὐδενὸς ἡττον γενέσθαι τοὺς γὰρ ναοὺς αὐτῶν,³ οὓς ἴδιᾳ τινὲς ἐπεποίηντο,

¹ δόγμα τε R. Steph., δόγματα L.

² αὐτοὺς R. Steph., αὐτοῖς L.

³ αὐτῶν Leuncl., αὐτοῦ L.

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laid aside their senatorial garb and in the dress of B.C. 53 knights, as on the occasion of some great calamity, convened the senate. They also passed a decree that no one, either an ex-praetor or an ex-consul, should assume a command abroad until five years had elapsed ; they hoped that such men, by not being in a position of power immediately after holding office, would cease their craze for office. For there was no moderation and no decency at all being observed, but they vied with one another in expending great sums and, going still further, in fighting, so that once even the consul Calvinus was wounded. Hence no consul or praetor or prefect of the city had any successor, but at the beginning of the year the Romans B.C. 52 were absolutely without a government in these branches.

No good came of all this, and among other things the market that was held on every ninth day, came on the very first day of January. This seemed to the Romans to be no mere coincidence but rather in the nature of a portent, and it accordingly caused them trepidation. The same feeling was increased when an owl was both seen and caught in the city, a statue exuded perspiration for three days, a meteor darted from the south to the east, and many thunderbolts, many clods, stones, shards and blood went flying through the air. But it seems to me that that decree passed the previous year, near its close, with regard to Serapis and Isis, was a portent equal to any ; for the senate had decided to tear down their temples, which some individuals had

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- 4 καθελεῖν τῇ βουλῇ ἔδοξεν. οὐ γάρ δὴ τοὺς θεοὺς τούτους ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐνόμισαν, καὶ ὅτε¹ γε καὶ ἔξενίκησεν ὥστε καὶ δημοσίᾳ αὐτοὺς σέβεσθαι, ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου σφᾶς ἰδρύσαντο.
- 48 Τοιαύτης οὖν τότε τῆς ἐν τῷ ἀστει καταστάσεως οὐσης, καὶ μηδενὸς τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐπιτεταγμένου, σφαγαὶ καθ' ἕκαστην ἡμέραν ώς εἰπεῖν ἐγίγνουντο, τάς τε ἀρχαιρεσίας, καίτοι σπεύδοντες ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ δεκασμοῖς καὶ φόνοις δι' αὐτὰς χρώμενοι, οὐκ ἐπετέλουν. ὁ γοῦν Μίλων ὑπατείαν αἵτῶν τὸν Κλώδιον ἐν τῇ Ἀππίᾳ ὁδῷ συντυχόντα οἱ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπλῶς πως ἔτρωσεν, ἐπειτα δὲ φοβηθεὶς μὴ ἐπεξέλθῃ² τῷ γεγονότι κατέσφαξεν, ἐλπίσας, ἐπειδὴ πάντας³ τοὺς οἰκέτας τοὺς τοῦτο ποιήσαντας εὐθὺς ἡλευθέρωσε,⁴ ῥάον τοῦ φόνου τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ ἡ τοῦ τραύματος εἰ περιγίγνοιτο ἀφεθήσεσθαι. ἀκούσαντες οὖν τοῦτο οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς ἐσπέραν δεινῶς ἐταράχθησαν· ταῖς τε γὰρ στάσεσιν ἀφορμὴ πολέμου καὶ κακῶν ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ διὰ μέσου, εἰ καὶ ἐμίσουν τὸν Κλώδιον, ὅμως διά τε τὸ⁵ ἀνθρώπινον καὶ ὅτι καὶ τοῦ Μίλωνος στερηθῆναι ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτη
- 49 ἥθελον, ἥγανάκτουν. παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οὕτως ἔχοντας ὃ τε Ῥοῦφος καὶ Τίτος Μουνάτιος Πλάγκος προσπαράξυναν· δημαρχοῦντες γὰρ ἐς τε τὴν ἀγορὰν τὸν⁶ νεκρὸν ὑπὸ τὴν ἕω ἐσεκόμισαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα ἐπέθεσαν πᾶσί τε ἐπεδείκνυσσαν,
- 2 καὶ ἐπέλεγον οὐλα εἰκὸς ἦν ὁδυρόμενοι, ὥστε τὸν ὅμιλον καὶ ἔξ ὧν ἐώρων καὶ ἔξ ὧν ἥκουν συν-

¹ ὅτε Rk., ὅτι L. ² ἐπεξέλθῃ R. Steph., ἔξελθῃ L.

³ πάντας R. Steph., πάντες L.

⁴ ἡλευθέρωσε Leuncl., ἐλευθερώσαι L.

⁵ τὸ R. Steph., τὸν L. ⁶ τὸν added by Rk.

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built on their own account. Indeed, for a long time they did not believe in these gods, and even when the rendering of public worship to them gained the day, they settled them outside the pomerium. B.C. 52

Such being the state of things in the city at that time, with no one in charge of affairs, murders occurred practically every day, and they could not hold the elections, although men were eager to win the offices and employed bribery and assassination to secure them. Milo, for instance, who was seeking the consulship, met Clodius on the Appian Way and at first simply wounded him; then, fearing he would avenge the deed, he slew him, hoping that after he had immediately freed all the servants concerned in the affair, he would be more easily acquitted of the murder, once the man was dead, than he would be of the assault, in case he should survive. The people in the city heard of this toward evening and were thrown into a terrible uproar; to the factions it served as an incentive to war and misdeeds, while those who were neutrals, even though they hated Clodius, yet on account of humanity and because on this excuse they hoped to get rid of Milo also, showed indignation. While they were in this frame of mind Rufus and Titus Munatius Plancus took them in hand and excited them to greater wrath. As tribunes they conveyed the body into the Forum just before dawn, placed it on the rostra, exhibited it to all, and spoke appropriate words over it with lamentations. So the populace, as a result of what it both saw and heard, was deeply stirred

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ταραχθῆναι, καὶ μήτε τοῦ ὄσίου¹ μήτε τοῦ θείου
 ἔτι φροντίσαι, ἀλλὰ πάντα μὲν τὰ περὶ τὰς ταφὰς
 νόμιμα συγχέαι, πᾶσαν δὲ ὀλίγου τὴν πόλιν κατα-
 πρῆσαι. τὸ γὰρ σῶμα τοῦ Κλωδίου ἀράμενοι ἔς
 τε τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήνεγκαν, καὶ εὐθέτησαν, καὶ
 μετὰ τοῦτο πυρὰν ἐκ τῶν βάθρων συννήσαντες²
 3 ἔκαυσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνο καὶ τὸ συνέδριον. οὕτω τε οὐχ
 ὄρμῇ τινι, οἴα που τοὺς ὅχλους ἔξαπιναία κατα-
 λαμβάνει, ἀλλὰ ἐκ προαιρέσεως αὐτὸς ἐπραξαν
 ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἐνάτην τὸ περίδειπνον ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ
 ἀγορᾷ, τυφομένου ἔτι τοῦ βουλευτηρίου, ποιῆσαι,
 καὶ προσέτι καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν τοῦ Μίλωνος
 4 καταφλέξαι ἐπιχειρῆσαι. ἐκείνη μὲν οὖν πολλῶν
 αὐτῇ ἀμυνάντων οὐκ ἔκαύθη· ὁ δὲ δὴ Μίλων τέως
 μὲν περίφοβος ἐπὶ τῷ φόνῳ ὃν ἐκρύπτετο, οὐχ
 ὑπὸ ἴδιωτῶν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἵππεων βουλευτῶν
 τέ τινων φρουρούμενος· ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτό τε ἐγένετο
 καὶ τὴν ὄργὴν τῆς γερουσίας ἐς τὸ τῶν ἀντιστα-
 5 σιωτῶν μίασμα περιχωρήσειν ἡλπισεν (εὐθὺς
 γοῦν τῆς δείλης ἐς τὸ Παλάτιον δι' αὐτὸς τοῦτο
 συλλεγέντες τόν τε μεσοβασιλέα προχειρισθῆναι,
 καὶ τῆς φυλακῆς τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐκεῖνον καὶ τοὺς
 δημάρχους καὶ προσέτι καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον ἐπι-
 μεληθῆναι ὥστε μηδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἀποτριβῆναι,
 ἐψηφίσαντο), προήει τε ἐς τὸ³ μέσον καὶ τῆς
 ἀρχῆς ὁμοίως ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἀντεποιεῖτο.

50 Μάχαι τε οὖν ἐκ τούτου πολλαὶ καὶ σφαγαὶ
 αὐθις ἐγίγνουντο, ὥστε τὴν βουλὴν τά τε προειρη-
 μένα ἐπικυρώσαι, καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον μεταπέμψα-
 σθαι, καταλόγους τε αὐτῷ καινοὺς ποιήσασθαι

¹ μήτε τοῦ δσίου supplied by Bk.

² συννήσαντες Polak, ένθασαντες L.

³ τὸ added by St.

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and no longer showed any regard for things sacred or profane, but overthrew all the customs of burial and burned down nearly the whole city. They took up the body of Clodius and carried it into the senate-house, laid it out properly, and then after heaping up a pyre out of the benches burned both the corpse and the building. They did not do this under the stress of such an impulse as often takes sudden hold of crowds, but with such deliberate purpose that at the ninth hour they held the funeral feast in the Forum itself, with the senate-house still smouldering ; and they furthermore undertook to apply the torch to Milo's house. It was not burned, however, because many defended it. But Milo, in great terror because of the murder, was meanwhile in hiding, being guarded not only by ordinary citizens but also by knights and some senators ; and when this other deed occurred, he hoped that the wrath of the senate would shift to the outrage of the opposing faction. The senators, indeed, did at once assemble on the Palatine late in the afternoon for this very purpose, and they voted that an *interrex* should be chosen, and that he and the tribunes and Pompey should look after the guarding of the city, so that it should suffer no harm. Milo, accordingly, made his appearance in public, and pressed his claims to the office as strongly as before, if not more strongly.

Thereupon conflicts and much bloodshed occurred once more, so that the senate adopted the aforementioned measures, summoned Pompey, allowed him to make fresh levies, and changed their

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2 ἐπιτρέψαι, καὶ τὰ ἐσθήματα ἀλλάξασθαι. ἐλθόντος τε αὐτοῦ¹ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἔξω τε τοῦ πωμηρίου πρὸς τῷ θεάτρῳ αὐτοῦ σὺν φρουρᾷ ήθροίσθησαν² καὶ τὰ τοῦ Κλωδίου ὅστâ ἀνελέσθαι ἔγνωσαν, τό τε βουλευτήριον τῷ Φαύστῳ τῷ τοῦ Σύλλου νίεῖ ἀνοικοδομῆσαι προσέταξαν.

3 ἦν μὲν γάρ τὸ 'Οστίλιον, μετεσκεύαστο δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Σύλλου· διὸ³ τοῦτό τε περὶ αὐτοῦ⁴ ἔδοξε, καὶ ὅπως ἔξοικοδομηθὲν τὸ ἐκείνου ὄνομα ἀπολάβῃ.⁵ μετεώρου δὲ τῆς πόλεως οὕστης ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρξουσι σφῶν, καὶ διαθροούντων τῶν μὲν ὡς δικτάτορα τὸν Πομπήιον, τῶν δὲ ὡς ὑπατον τὸν Καίσαρα

4 αἱρεθῆναι δεῖ⁶ (οὗτο γάρ που ἐκ προαιρέσεως ἐπὶ τοῖς κατειργασμένοις αὐτὸν ἐτίμων ὥστε καὶ ἔξήκονθ' ἡμέρας θῦσαι ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ψηφίσασθαι), φοβηθέντες ἐκάτερον οἵ τε ἄλλοι βουλευταὶ καὶ Βίβουλος, ὅσπερ που τὴν γνώμην πρώτος ἐρωτηθεὶς ποιήσεσθαι ἔμελλε, προκατέλαβον τὴν τοῦ πλήθους ὄρμήν, τῷ Πομπήιῳ τὴν ὑπατείαν, ὥστε μὴ δικτάτορα αὐτὸν λεχθῆναι, καὶ μόνῳ γε, ἵνα μὴ ὁ

5 Καίσαρ αὐτῷ συνάρξῃ, δόντες. ξένον μὲν δὴ τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ μηδενὸς ἄλλου γενόμενον ἔπραξαν, καίτοι⁷ ὄρθως αὐτὸ πεποιηκέναι ἔδοξαν· ἐπειδὴ γάρ ηττον τοῦ Καίσαρος τῷ ὁμίλῳ προσέκειτο, ἀπορρήξειν τε αὐτὸν ἀπ' ἐκείνου παντάπασι καὶ σφετερεῖσθαι ηλπισαν. καὶ ἔσχεν οὕτως· τῷ τε γάρ καινῷ καὶ τῷ παραδόξῳ τῆς τιμῆς ἐπαρθεὶς οὐκέτ' οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν τῶν πολλῶν χάριν ἐβούλευσεν, ἀλλ' ἀκριβῶς πάντα τὰ τῇ βουλῇ ἀρέσκοντα ἔπραξεν.

¹ αὐτοῦ Reim., αὐτῷ L. ² ήθροίσθησαν Rk., ήθροισαν L.

³ διὸ Bk., διὰ L.

⁴ αὐτοῦ Xyl., αὐτοὺς L.

⁵ ἀπολάβῃ Reim., ἀποβάλῃ L. ⁶ δεῖ supplied by Rk.

⁷ καίτοι Capps, καὶ L.

BOOK XL

B.C. 52

garments. Upon his arrival not long afterward they assembled under guard near his theatre outside the pomerium, and resolved to take up the bones of Clodius, and also assigned the rebuilding of the senate-house to Faustus, the son of Sulla. It was the Curia Hostilia, which had been remodelled by Sulla; hence they came to this decision about it and ordered that when restored it should receive again the name of the same man. The city was in a fever of excitement about the magistrates who should rule it, some talking to the effect that Pompey should be chosen dictator and others that Caesar should be made consul. They were so determined to honour the latter for his achievements that they voted a thanksgiving of sixty¹ days because of them. Fearing both of the men, the rest of the senate and Bibulus, who was first to be asked and to declare his opinion, forestalled the enthusiasm of the populace by giving the consulship to Pompey, so as to prevent his being named dictator, and to him alone, in order that he might not have Caesar as his colleague. This action of theirs was novel, having been taken in no other case; and [yet] they seemed to have acted with good judgment. For since Pompey favoured the populace less than Caesar, they hoped to detach him from them altogether and to make him their own. And this expectation was fulfilled. Elated by the novelty and unexpectedness of the honour, he no longer formed any plan to gratify the populace, but was careful to do everything that pleased the senate.

¹ Twenty days according to Caesar (*B.G.* vii, 90). Reimar thought "sixty" an error of the copyists.

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- 51 Οὐ μέντοι καὶ μόνος ἄρξαι ἡθέλησεν· τὴν γὰρ εὔκλειαν ἐν τῷ δεδόχθαι τοῦτ' ἔχων, τὸν φθόνον τὸν ἐπ' αὐτῇ ἐξέκλινε. καὶ φοβηθεὶς μήποτε κενῆς τῆς χώρας οὕσης ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐκ τε τῆς¹ τῶν δυνάμεων καὶ ἐκ τῆς τοῦ πλήθους σπουδῆς συνάρχων
 2 αὐτῷ δοθῆ, ἐκείνῳ² μέν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ παντελῶς παρημελῆσθαι νομίσῃ³ κάκ τούτου τινὰ ὀργὴν δικαίαν ποιήσηται, παρεσκεύασε διὰ τῶν δημάρχων ἐπιτραπῆναι καὶ ἀπόντι τὴν ἀρχήν, ὅταν ἐκ τῶν νόμων καθήκῃ,⁴ αἰτήσαι, αὐτὸς δὲ Κύιντον Σκιπίωνα πενθερόν τέ οἱ ὄντα καὶ δεκασμοῦ αἰτίαν
 3 ἔχοντα προσείλετο. οὗτος γὰρ γόνῳ μὲν νιὸς τοῦ Νασικοῦ ὡν, ἐκ δὲ δὴ κλήρου διαδοχῆς ἐς τὸ τοῦ Μετέλλου τοῦ Εύσεβοῦς γένος ποιηθεὶς καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὴν ἐπίκλησιν αὐτοῦ φέρων, τὴν τε θυγατέρα τῷ Πομπηίῳ ἐξέδωκε, καὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν τε ὑπατείαν καὶ τὸ μὴ κατηγορηθῆναι ἀντέ-
 52 λαβε. πάνυ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἐπὶ τῷ ἐγκλήματι τούτῳ εὐθύνθησαν, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι τὰ δικαστήρια ἀκριβέστερον ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Πομπηίου νόμων συνήγετο. πάντας τε γὰρ τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐξ ὧν τοὺς δικάσοντας ἀποκληροῦσθαι ἔδει⁵ αὐτὸς ἐπελέγετο, καὶ τὸν τῶν συναγορευσόντων⁶ ἑκατέρῳ τῷ μέρει ἀριθμὸν ὥρισεν, ὥστε μὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους αὐτῶν τοὺς
 2 δικαστὰς θορυβουμένους ἐκταράπτεσθαι. χρόνον τε τῷ μὲν διώκοντι δύο ὥρας, τῷ δὲ φεύγοντι τρεῖς δίδοσθαι ἐκέλευσε. καὶ δὴ μάλιστα πλείστοις ἐλυμαίνετο, τό⁷ τινας ἐπαινέτας ὑπὸ τῶν κρινο-

¹ τῆς added by Bk.

² ἐκείνῳ Xyl., ἐκείνον L.

³ νομίσῃ Bk., νομισθῆι L.

⁴ καθήκῃ R. Steph., καθήκει L. ⁵ ἔδει Bk., ἔδοκει L.

⁶ συναγορευσόντων Rk., συναγορευόντων L.

⁷ τὸ τὸ added by Rk.

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He did not, however, wish to hold office alone. For B.C. 52 now that he had the glory that lay in the passing of such a vote, he wished to avoid the envy attaching to it. He also feared that, if the place were vacant, Caesar might be given him as colleague through the enthusiasm of his troops and the populace alike. First of all, therefore, in order that his rival might not think he had been entirely neglected and therefore show some just displeasure, he arranged through the tribunes that Caesar should be permitted even in his absence to be a candidate for the office, when the proper time came according to law; he then chose as his colleague Quintus Scipio, who was his father-in-law and was under a charge of bribery. This man, by birth the son of Nasica, had been adopted into the family of Metellus Pius as the latter's heir, and for that reason also bore his name. He had given his daughter in marriage to Pompey, and now received in turn from him the consulship and immunity from accusation. Very many had been called to account on the charge mentioned, especially because the trials, by Pompey's laws, were more carefully conducted. He himself selected the entire list of names from which drawings for jurors must be made, and he limited the number of advocates on each side, in order that the jurymen might not be confused and embarrassed by their number. And he ordered that the time allotted to the plaintiff should be only two hours, and to the defendant three. But what grieved a great many most was his reform of the custom whereby character-witnesses were brought forward by those on trial, with the result that great

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- μένων δίδοσθαι (πάμπολλοι γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀξιοπίστων ἐπαινούμενοι ἔξηρπάζοντο), ἐπηνώρθωσε, νομοθετήσας μηδένα ἔτι τὸ παράπαν ἐπαινέτην¹
- 3 τοῖς τοιούτοις γίγνεσθαι. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἄλλα τέ τινα κατὰ πάντων ὁμοίως τῶν δικαστηρίων ἐτάχθη, τοῖς δὲ δὴ περὶ² τὰς ἀρχὰς δεκάζουσι καὶ τοὺς προεαλωκότας ἐπὶ τοιούτῳ³ τινὶ κατηγόρους ἐπέστησεν, ἀθλόν σφισιν οὐκ ἐλάχιστον προθείσ-
- 4 εἰ γάρ τις ἥτοι δύο τῶν ὁμοίων τῶν τε ἐλαττόνων ἡ καὶ ἕνα τῶν μειζόνων τῆς⁴ καθ' ἑαυτὸν αἰτίας εἶλεν, ἄδειαν εύρισκετο.
- 53 "Ἄλλοι τε οὖν ἐκ τούτου πολλοὶ ἐάλωσαν⁵ καὶ Πλαύτιος ὖψιος ἀνταιτήσας τῷ τε Μίλωνι καὶ τῷ Σκιπίωνι τὴν ὑπατείαν. τῶν γὰρ δὴ τριῶν
- 2 δωροφορησάντων μόνος ἐκεῖνος κατεδικάσθη. ὅ τε γὰρ Σκιπίων ἐγράφη μὲν καὶ ὑπὸ δυοῖν γε, οὐκ ἐκρίθη δὲ διὰ τὸν Πομπήιον· καὶ ὁ Μίλων ἐπὶ μὲν τούτῳ⁶ οὐκ ἐσήχθη (τὸ γὰρ τοῦ φόνου ἔγκλημα μεῖζον εἶχεν), ὑπαχθεὶς δὲ ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ ἐάλω, μηδὲν δυνηθεὶς βίαιον δρᾶσαι. ὁ γὰρ Πομπήιος τήν τε ἄλλην πόλιν διὰ φυλακῆς ἐποιήσατο, καὶ
- 3 ἐις τὸ δικαστήριον σὺν ὁπλίταις ἐσῆλθε, θορυβησάντων τε ἐπὶ τούτῳ τινῶν προσέταξε τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐκδιώξαι αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς πλαγίοις καὶ πλατέσι τοῖς ξίφεσι παίοντας. ἐπειδή τε οὐχ ὑπείκον ἀλλὰ καὶ καθάπερ ἐν παιδιᾳ τινι πλαγιαζόμενοι ὕβριζον, καὶ ἐτρώθησάν τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ἀπέθανον.
- 54 Τά τε οὖν δικαστήρια ἡσύχως ἐκ τούτων συνή-

¹ ἐπαινέτην Bk., ἐκεῖναι ἐν L.

² περὶ added by Cary.

³ τοιούτῳ Oddey, τούτῳ L.

⁴ τῆς Rk., ἡ τῆς L.

⁵ ἐάλωσαν Bs., καὶ ἐάλωσαν L.

⁶ τούτῳ St., τούτου L.

BOOK XL

numbers were snatched from justice because they were commended by credible witnesses ; he had a measure passed that no character-witnesses at all should henceforth be allowed to such persons. These and other reforms he applied to all the courts alike ; and against those who practised bribery for office he raised up as accusers those who had formerly been convicted of some such offence, setting before the latter no small prize. For if any one secured the conviction of two men on charges similar to the one against himself, or even on slighter charges, or of one man on a greater charge, he gained pardon himself.

Among many others who were thus convicted was Plautius Hypsaeus, who had been a rival of Milo and of Scipio for the consulship. Though all three had been guilty of bribery, he alone was convicted. Scipio was indicted, and by two persons at that, but had not been tried, thanks to Pompey's influence; and Milo was not charged with this crime, since he had the more serious charge of murder against him, but when he was brought to trial on this latter charge, he was convicted, as he was unable to use any violence. For Pompey kept the rest of the city well under guard and entered the court himself with armed soldiers. When some raised an outcry at this, he ordered the soldiers to drive them out of the Forum by striking them with the side or the flat of their swords; and when they still would not yield, but jeered as if they were being struck in sport, some of them were wounded and killed.

The courts convened in quiet in consequence of

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γετο, καὶ ἐδικαιώθησαν ἐπὶ τε ἑτέροις τισὶ πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Κλωδίου φόνῳ ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ Μίλων, καίτοι τὸν Κικέρωνα συναγωνιστὴν ἔχων.

2 ὁ γὰρ ῥήτωρ ἐκεῖνος τὸν τε Πομπήιον καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκὸς ἵδων ἐξεπλάγη καὶ κατέδεισεν, ὥστε τῶν μὲν παρεσκευασμένων μηδὲν εἰπεῖν, βραχὺ δέ τι καὶ τεθνηκὸς χαλεπῶς φθεγξάμενος ἀγαπητῶς μεταστῆναι. τοῦτον γὰρ τὸν λόγον τὸν νῦν φερόμενον ὡς καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Μίλωνος τότε λεχθέντα χρόνῳ ποθ' ὕστερον καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀναθαρσήσας ἔγραψε.

3 καὶ δὴ καὶ τοιόνδε τι περὶ αὐτοῦ παραδέδοται. ὁ Μίλων τῷ λόγῳ πεμφθέντι οἱ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐντυχών (ἐπεφυγάδευτο γὰρ) ἀντεπέστειλε¹ λέγων ὅτι ἐν τύχῃ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο τὸ μὴ ταῦθ' οὕτω καὶ ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ λεχθῆναι· οὐ γὰρ ἀν τοιαύτας ἐν τῇ Μασσαλίᾳ (ἐν ᾧ κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν ἦν) τρίγλας

4 ἐσθίειν, εἴπερ τι τοιοῦτον ἀπελελόγητο. τοῦτο δὲ ἔγραψεν οὐχ ὅτι τοῖς παροῦσιν ἡρέσκετο (πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ καθόδῳ ἐπετόλμησεν) ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν Κικέρωνα ἀποσκώπτων, ὅτι μηδὲν χρηστὸν ἐν τῷ τῆς ἀπολογίας καιρῷ εἰπὼν ἐπειτα ἀκάρπους λόγους καὶ ἐμελέτα καὶ ἐπεμπεν² αὐτῷ, ὥσπερ τι ὀφελῆσαι τότε αὐτὸν δυναμένους.³

55 "Ο τε οὖν Μίλων οὗτος ἐάλω, καὶ ὁ 'Ροῦφος ὃ τε Πλάγκος⁴ ἐπειδὴ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐξῆλθον, ἄλλοι τε σὺν αὐτοῖς συχνοὶ διὰ τὴν τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἔμπρησιν, καίτοι τῷ

¹ ἀντεπέστειλε Reim., ἀνταπέστειλε L.

² ἐπεμπεν Leuncl., εἰπεν L.

³ δυναμένους Leuncl., δυνάμενος L.

⁴ Πλάγκος R. Steph., πλάχνος L.

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these reforms, and many were convicted on various B.C. 52 charges,

among others, Milo for the murder of Clodius, though he had Cicero to defend him. That orator, seeing Pompey and the soldiers in the court, contrary to custom, was alarmed and overwhelmed with dread, so that he did not deliver the speech he had prepared at all, but after uttering with difficulty a few words that all but died on his lips, was glad to retire. The speech which is now extant, purporting to have been delivered at that time in behalf of Milo, he wrote some time later and at leisure, when he had recovered his courage. Indeed, the following story has come down about it. When Milo, in banishment, had read the speech sent to him by Cicero, he wrote back saying that it was lucky for him those words had not been spoken in that form in the court ; for he should not be eating such mullets in Massilia (where he was passing his exile), if any such defence had been made. This he wrote, not because he was pleased with his condition,—indeed, he made many efforts to secure his return,—but as a joke on Cicero, because the orator, after saying nothing useful at the time of the defence, had later composed and sent to him these fruitless words, as if they could then be of any service to him.

In this way Milo was convicted ; and so were Rufus and Plancus, as soon as they had finished their term of office, together with numerous others, on account of the burning of the senate-house. Plancus

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- Πλάγκῳ καὶ τοῦ Πομπήίου συσπουδάσαντος,¹
ώστε καὶ βιβλίον ἔπαινόν τε ἄμα αὐτοῦ καὶ
2 ἵκετείαν ἔχον ἐς τὸ δικαστήριον ἔπειμψεν· ὁ
γάρ Κάτων ὁ Μᾶρκος (δικάζειν δὲ ἔμελλεν) οὐκ
ἔφη τὸν ἔπαινέτην ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νόμων
καταλύσει προσίεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκέτι τὴν
ψῆφον ἔδωκεν· ὁ γάρ Πλάγκος ὡς καὶ τὴν
καθαιρήσουσαν αὐτὸν οἴσοντα ἐξέκρινεν (ἐξῆν
γάρ, ἐκ τῶν Πομπήίων νόμων, πέντε ἐκατέρῳ
τῶν διαδικούντων ἐκ τῶν δικάσειν σφίσι μελ-
3 λόντων ἀπολέγειν). οἱ μέντοι ἄλλοι δικασταὶ
κατεψηφίσαντο αὐτοῦ. οὗτε γὰρ ἄλλως ὅρθῶς
ἔχειν ἔδοξε σφισι, τοῦ Ρούφου κατεγνωκόσιν,
ἐκείνον ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς κρινόμενον ἀφεῖναι· καὶ
ἐπειδὴ τὸν Πομπήιον συναιρόμενόν οἱ εἰδον,
ἀντεσπούδασαν αὐτῷ, μὴ καὶ δοῦλοι τινες ἄν-
τικρυς αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον ἢ δικασταὶ νομισθῶσιν
4 εἶναι. καίπερ καὶ τότε ὁ Κικέρων οὐδὲν βέλτιον
τοῦ Πλάγκου κατηγόρησεν ἢ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Μίλωνος
ἀπελογήσατο· ἣ τε γὰρ τοῦ δικαστηρίου δψις
ἡ αὐτὴ ἦν, καὶ ὁ Πομπήιος ἐν ἐκατέρῳ τάνατίᾳ
οἱ καὶ ἐβουλεύετο καὶ ἐπραττεν, ὅθεν οὐχ ἥκιστα
αὖθις αὐτῷ προσέκρουσε.
- 56 Ταῦτα τε οὖν ἄμα διώκει, καὶ τὸν περὶ τῶν
ἀρχαιρεσιῶν νόμον τὸν κελεύοντα τοὺς ἀρχήν
τινα ἐπαγγέλλοντας ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν πάντως
ἀπαντᾶν, ὡστε μηδένα ἀπόντα αἰρεῖσθαι, παρη-
μελημένου πως ἀνενεώσατο· τό τε δόγμα τὸ μι-
κρὸν ἐμπροσθε γενόμενον, ὡστε τοὺς ἄρξαντας ἐν
τῇ πόλει μὴ πρότερον ἐς τὰς ἔξω ἡγεμονίας, πρὶν

¹ συσπουδάσαντος R. Steph., σπουδάσαντος L.

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was not saved even by the efforts of Pompey, who was so zealous in his behalf that he sent to the court a pamphlet containing both a eulogy of Milo and an entreaty in his behalf. But Marcus Cato, who was to be a juryman, said he would not allow the character-witness to appear to the destruction of his own laws¹; however, he got no opportunity to cast his vote, since he was rejected by Plancus, who felt sure he would vote for his condemnation. By the laws of Pompey, it should be explained, each of the parties to a suit was allowed to set aside five of the men who were to be on the jury. The other jurors, however, voted against Milo, since it did not seem right to them after they had condemned Rufus to acquit Plancus, who was on trial on the same charge; and particularly when they saw Pompey coöperating with him, they became zealous in opposing him, for fear they might be thought to be absolute slaves of his rather than jurymen. It should be said that on this occasion, too, Cicero accused Plancus no more successfully than he had defended Milo; for the appearance of the courtroom was the same, and Pompey in each case was advising and acting against him—a circumstance that was important in bringing about another collision between them.

Besides attending to these matters Pompey revived the law about elections that commanded those who seek an office to present themselves without fail before the assembly, so that no one who was absent might be chosen; this law had somehow fallen into disuse. He also confirmed the decree, passed a short time previously, that those who had held office in the city should not be assigned to command abroad until

¹ See chap. 52.

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- πέντε ἔτη παρελθεῖν, κληροῦσθαι, ἐπεκύρωσεν.
 2 οὐδ' ἡσχύνθη τότε μὲν¹ τοιαῦτα γράψας, ὕστερον
 δὲ οὐ πολλῷ αὐτός τε τὴν Ἰθηρίαν ἐς πέντε
 ἀλλα ἔτη λαβών, καὶ τῷ Καίσαρι καὶ ἀπόντι (οἱ
 γὰρ φίλοι αὐτοῦ δεινῶς ἥγανάκτουν) αἰτήσαι τὴν
 3 ὑπατείαν, ὥσπερ ἐψήφιστο, δούς. προσέγραψε²
 μὲν γὰρ τῷ νόμῳ τὸ μόνοις αὐτὸ ἔξειναι ποιεῖν
 οἷς ἀν ὄνομαστί τε καὶ ἀντικρυς ἐπιτραπῆ, διέ-
 φερε δ' οὐδὲν τοῦτο τοῦ μηδ' ἀρχῆν κεκωλῦσθαι·
 πάντως γὰρ οἵ³ τι δυνάμενοι καὶ ἐκεῖνο ψηφι-
 σθῆναι σφισι διαπράξασθαι ἔμελλον.
- 57 'Ο μὲν οὖν Πομπήιος τοιαῦτ' ἐπολιτεύετο, ὁ δὲ
 δὴ Σκιπίων οὔτε ἐνομοθέτησέ τι, καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοῦ
 Κλωδίου περὶ τῶν τιμητῶν γραφέντα κατέλυσε.
 καὶ ἔδοξε μὲν τὴν ἐκείνων χάριν τοῦτο πεποιη-
 κέναι, ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἔξουσίαν αὐτοῖς ἦν καὶ πρὶν
 2 εἶχον ἀπέδωκε, περιέστη δὲ ἐς τούναντίον. ὑπὸ⁴
 γὰρ τοῦ⁴ πολλοὺς ἔν τε τῇ ἱππάδι καὶ ἐν τῷ
 βουλευτικῷ φλαύρους ἄνδρας εἶναι, τέως μὲν
 μηδένα μῆτε κατηγορηθέντα μήθ' ἀλόντα δια-
 γράψαι σφίσιν ἔξῆν, οὐδεμίαν τῶν οὐκ ἀπαλει-
 3 φομένων αἰτίαν εἶχον· ἀπολαβόντες δὲ τὴν ἀρ-
 χαίαν ἴσχύν, ὑφ' ἡς αὐτοῖς καὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς τὸν
 ἔκαστου βίον ἔξετάξουσι τοῦτο ποιεῖν ἐδέδοτο,
 οὔτε πολλοῖς προσκρούειν ὑπέμενον, οὕτ' αὐτὸν
 μέμψει τινὶ ως μὴ διαγράφοντες τοὺς οὐκ ἐπιτη-
 δείους γίγνεσθαι ἥθελον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὐδὲ
 ἐφίετο⁵ ἔτι τῆς ἀρχῆς τῶν ἐμφρόνων οὐδὲ εἴς.

¹ τότε μὲν Rk., μὲν τότε L.

² προσέγραψε R. Steph., προέγραψε L.

³ οἵ Xyl., δ L. ⁴ τοῦ Xyl., τοὺς L.

⁵ ἐφίετο R. Steph., ἐφίεντο L.

BOOK XL

five years had passed. And yet, after proposing these measures at this time, he was not ashamed a little later to take Spain himself for five years more and to grant to Caesar, whose friends were in a terrible state of indignation, the right to canvass for the consulship even in his absence, as had been decreed. For he had amended the law to read that only those should be permitted to do it who were granted the privilege by name and without disguise ; but this was no different from its not having been prohibited at all, for men who had any influence were certainly going to manage to get the right voted to them. Such were the political acts of Pompey.

B.C. 52

Scipio, without enacting any new laws, abolished the laws emanating from Clodius with regard to the censors. It looked as though he had done this out of favour to them, since he had restored to them the authority which they formerly had ; but it turned out to be the opposite. For in view of the fact that there were many unworthy men both in the equestrian and in the senatorial orders, so long as it had not been permitted them to expel any one who had been either accused or convicted, no fault was found with them on account of those whose names were not expunged. But when they got back their old power and were allowed to do this on their own authority after examining into the life of each man, they had not the hardihood to come to an open break with many, nor had they, on the other hand, any desire to incur censure for failing to expel men who were unfit to retain their rank, and for this reason no sensible person had any desire for the office any longer.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

- 58 Περὶ μὲν δὴ τοὺς τιμητὰς ταῦτ’ ἐψηφίσθη, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων ἄλλως μὲν οὐδεμᾶς ἀρχῆς ἐδεῦτο, ἵδων δὲ τόν τε Καίσαρα καὶ τὸν Πομπήιον ὑπὲρ τὴν κατάστασιν τῆς πολιτείας αὐξανομένους, καὶ ὑποτοπήσας ἡτοι καὶ ἀμφοτέρους σφᾶς τὰ πράγματα ἔξειν, ἥ καὶ διενεχθέντας ἄλλή-
 λοις στάσιν τε μεγίστην ποιήσειν καὶ τὸν
 2 κρατήσαντα αὐτῶν μοναρχήσειν, ἥθέλησε μέν σφας πρὶν ἀνταγωνιστὰς γενέσθαι καταλῦσαι,
 καὶ τὴν ὑπατείαν ἐπ’ αὐτὸὺς ἤτησεν, ἐπειδήπερ
 ἴδιωτεύων οὐδὲν ἰσχύσειν ἔμελλεν, ὑποπτευθεὶς
 δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ ἐκεῖνων πραττόντων τοιοῦτόν τι
 δράσειν οὐκ ἀπεδείχθη, ἀλλ’ ὃ τε Μάρκελλος ὁ
 3 Μᾶρκος καὶ ὁ Ροῦφος ὁ Σουλπίκιος, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὴν τῶν νόμων ἐμπειρίαν ὁ δὲ διὰ τὴν τῶν λόγων δύναμιν, ἥρεθησαν,¹ ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι αὐτοὶ μέν,
 εἰ καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν ἡ βιαίω τινὶ ἔργῳ, ἀλλὰ τῇ γε² θεραπείᾳ καὶ τῇ παρακλήσει πολλῇ πρὸς πάντας ἔχρήσαντο, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων οὐδένα αὐτῶν
 4 ἐθεράπευσε. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκέτ’ αὐθις τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντεποιήσατο, λέγων ἀγαθοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἔργον εἶναι μήτ’ ἀποδιδράσκειν τὴν προστασίαν τῶν κοινῶν,
 ἂν γέ τινες χρῆσθαι αὐτῷ ἐθελήσωσι, μήθ’ ὑπὲρ
 59 τὸ προσῆκον αὐτῆς ἐφίεσθαι· Μάρκελλος δὲ πάντ’ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Καίσαρος καταλύσει (τῆς γὰρ τοῦ Πομπήιον μερίδος ἦν) ἔπραττε, καὶ ἄλλα τε ἐπ’ αὐτῷ πολλά, καὶ ὥστε· καὶ διάδοχόν οἱ ἡδη καὶ πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνου πεμφθῆναι, ἐστηγήσατο. καὶ αὐτῷ ὃ τε Σουλπίκιος καὶ τῶν δημάρχων τινὲς ἀντέπραξαν, οὗτοι μὲν τῇ πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα χάριτι· ἐκεῖνος δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐκοινώσατο

¹ ἥρεθησαν Χyl., διγρέθησαν L.

² γε Bk., τε L.

BOOK XL

This was the vote passed with regard to the censors. Cato did not really want any office, but seeing Caesar and Pompey outgrowing the constitution, and surmising that they would either get control of affairs together or would quarrel with each other and cause a great civil war, the victor in which would be sole ruler, he wished to overthrow them before they became antagonists, and sought the consulship to use it against them, because as a private citizen he would have no influence. His designs were guessed, however, by the adherents of the two men and he was not appointed, but instead Marcus Marcellus and Sulpicius Rufus were chosen, the one on account of his acquaintance with the law and the other for his ability as an orator. One special reason was that they, even if they did not employ money or violence, yet showed great deference to all and were wont to appeal frequently to the people, whereas Cato was deferential to none of them. He never again became a candidate for the office, saying that it was the duty of an upright man not to shirk the leadership of the state if any wished to use his services in that way, nor yet to pursue it beyond the limits of propriety. Marcellus at once directed all his efforts toward compassing the downfall of Caesar, inasmuch as he was of Pompey's party; among the many measures against him that he proposed was one to the effect that a successor to him should be sent out even before the appointed time. He was resisted by Sulpicius and some of the tribunes; the latter acted out of good-will toward Caesar, and Sulpicius made common cause with them and with the multitude, because he

B.C. 52

B.C. 51

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- καὶ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὅτι¹ οὐκ ἡρεσκε τό² τινα μεταξὺ²
- 2 ἄρχοντα μηδὲν ἡδικηκότα παυθῆναι. μαθὼν οὖν
ταῦθ' ὁ Πομπήιος (ἀπῆρε μὲν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ ἀστεως
ώς καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν στρατεύσων, οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ
τότε ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἔξεχώρησεν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπο-
στρατήγοις πάντα τὰ ἐκεῖ προστάξας αὐτὸς τῇ
- 3 πόλει ἐφήδρευε) τὸ μὲν δὴ τὸν Καίσαρα τῆς ἡγε-
μονίας παραλυθῆναι οὐδὲ ἕαυτῷ ἀρέσκειν ἐπλάτ-
τετο, ἔπραττε δ' ὅπως, ὅταν τὸν δεδομένον οἱ
χρόνον διάρξῃ³ (τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν ἀλλ'
εὐθὺς τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει γενήσεσθαι ἔμελλε), τά τε
ὅπλα ἀκατάθηται καὶ ἴδιωτεύσων οἴκαδε ἐπανέλθῃ.
- 4 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Γάιόν τε Μάρκελλον τὸν τοῦ
Μάρκου⁴ ἀνεψιὸν ἦ καὶ ἀδελφόν (λέγεται γὰρ
ἐκάτερον) ὑπατεύσαι, ἐπειδὴ τῷ Καίσαρι καίπερ
ἔξι ἐπιγαμίας προσήκων ἔχθρὸς ἦν, καὶ τὸν Κου-
ρίωνα τὸν Γάιον, δι' ἔχθρας καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκ παλαιοῦ
οἱ ὄντα, δημαρχῆσαι ἐποίησεν.
- 60 'Ο οὖν Καῖσαρ μήτ' ἄλλως ὑπομένων ἔκ τε
τηλικαύτης καὶ ἐκ χρονίου ἡγεμονίας ἴδιωτεύσαι,
καὶ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔχθροῖς γένηται,
παρεσκευάζετο ώς καὶ ἀκόντων αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ
ἔμμενῶν, καὶ στρατιώτας προσκατελέγετο καὶ
χρήματα ἥθροιζεν ὅπλα τε ἐποίει, καὶ καθ'
- 2 ἥδουνὴν πᾶσιν ἡγείτο. κάν τούτῳ καὶ τὰ οἴκοι
τρόπον τινά, τοῦ μὴ πάντα⁵ βίᾳ ἀλλὰ καὶ πει-
θοῖ πράττειν δοκεῖν, προδιοικήσασθαι ἐθελήσας
- ¹ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὅτι Madvig, ὅτι τοῖς πολλοῖς L.
² ἡρεσκε τό Rk., ἡρέσκετό L.
³ διάρξῃ Rk., διαπράξῃ L.
⁴ τὸν τοῦ Μάρκου supplied by Bk., Μάρκου (only) by Leuncl.
⁵ πάντα Rk., πάντη L.

BOOK XL

did not like the idea of a magistrate who had B.C. 51 done no wrong being removed in the middle of his term. Pompey had set out from the city as if he were going to make an expedition into Spain, but he did not even at this time leave the bounds of Italy; instead, he assigned the entire business in Spain to his lieutenants and himself kept close watch on the city. Now when he heard how things were going, he pretended that the plan of having Caesar relieved of his command did not please him, either, but he arranged matters so that when Caesar should have served out the time allowed him,—an event not of the distant future, but due to occur the very next year,—he should lay down his arms and return home to private life. It was in pursuance of this object that he caused Gaius Marcellus, a cousin of Marcus, or a brother (both traditions are current), to obtain the consulship, because, although allied to Caesar by marriage, he was hostile to him; and he caused Gaius Curio, who was also an old-time foe of his rival, to become tribune.

Caesar was on no account inclined to become a B.C. 50 private citizen after holding so important a command and for such a long time, and in particular he was afraid of falling into the power of his enemies. Therefore he made preparations to stay in office in spite of them, collected additional soldiers, gathered money, provided arms, and administered affairs in such a manner as to please all. Meanwhile, desiring to arrange matters at home beforehand in some fashion, so as not to seem to be using violence in all things, but also persuasion to gain his ends, he decided to effect a reconciliation with

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ἔγνω συναλλαγῆναι¹ τῷ Κουρίωνι· τοῦ τε γὰρ τῶν Κουριώνων γένους ἦν, καὶ τὴν γνώμην ὁξύς, εἰπεῖν τε δεινός, τῷ τε πλήθει πιθανώτατος, καὶ χρήματων ἐς πάντα ἀπλῶς ἔξ ὧν ἡ αὐτός τι πλεονεκτήσειν ἥ καὶ ἑτέρῳ διαπράξειν ἡλπιζεν ἀφειδέστατος.

- 3 καὶ αὐτὸν πολλὰ μὲν² ἐπελπίσας, πάντων δὲ τῶν ὀφειλημάτων, συχνῶν διὰ τὸ πολλὰ δαπανᾶσθαι δητῶν, ἀπαλλάξας ἀνηρτήσατο. πρὸς γὰρ τὴν παροῦσαν ὧν ἔπραττε σπουδὴν οὔτε³ ἀργυρίου, ἄτε καὶ ἔξ αὐτῶν ἐκείνων ἀργυρολογῶν, ἐφείδετο, καὶ προσυπισχνεῖτο τισι παμπληθῆ ὧν οὐδὲ πολ-
- 4 λοστὸν μέρος δώσειν ἔμελλε. καὶ οὐ μόνον γε⁴ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς δούλους τούς τι καὶ ὀπωσοῦν παρὰ τοῖς δεσπόταις σφῶν δυναμένους ἐθεράπευσε· καὶ συχνοὶ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τούτου καὶ τῶν ἱππέων καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν ὑπῆρξαν.

61 ‘Ο δ’ οὖν Κουρίων ἐφρόνησε μὲν τὰ τοῦ Καισαρος, οὐ μέντοι καὶ παραχρῆμα φανερῶς αὐτὰ πράττειν ἥρξατο· πρόφασίν τε γὰρ εὐπρεπῆ τοῦ μὴ καὶ ἐκὼν ἀλλὰ ἀναγκασθεὶς δὴ μεθεστηκέναι δόξαι ἔχητει, καὶ ἐνόμισεν, ὅσῳ⁵ ἀν ἐπὶ πλεῖον τοῖς ἔχθροῖς αὐτοῦ ὡς καὶ φίλοις σφῶν συγγένηται, καὶ πλειώ καὶ μείζω τῶν ἀπορρήτων αὐτῶν μαθή-

- 2 σεσθαι. δι’ οὖν ταῦτα ἐπὶ μακρότατόν τε ἐπεκρύψατο, καὶ ὅπως μηδένα τρόπον ὑποπτευθῆ μεταβεβλῆσθαι τε καὶ οὐκ ἀνὰ πρώτους καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐναντία τῷ Καισαρὶ καὶ τότε ἔτι καὶ φρονεῖν καὶ λέγειν, καὶ ἐδημηγόρει κατ’ αὐτοῦ ἀφ’ οὐ γε καὶ δημαρχεῖν ἥρξατο, καὶ ἐσηγεῖτο

¹ συναλλαγῆναι Κείμ., συλλαγῆναι L.

² πολλὰ μὲν Bk., μὲν πολλὰ L.

⁴ γε H. Steph., τε L.

³ οὔτε Xyl., οὔτε γὰρ L.

⁵ δσῳ Rk., ὡς L.

BOOK XL

Curio. For the latter belonged to the family of the Curiones, had a keen intellect, was eloquent, was greatly trusted by the populace, and most lavish of money for all objects by which he hoped either to gain advantage for himself or benefit others. So, by buoying him up with many hopes and relieving him of all his debts, which on account of his extravagance were numerous, Caesar attached him to himself. In view of the present importance of the objects for which he was working Caesar did not spare money, since the attainment of these ends would afford him an abundance, and he also promised various persons large sums, of which he had no intention of giving them even the smallest fraction. He courted not only the free but the slaves who had any influence whatever with their masters, and as a result a number of the knights and of the senators joined his side.

B.C. 50

Thus Curio espoused Caesar's cause ; but he did not immediately begin to serve him openly, since he was seeking a plausible excuse, so as to appear not to have transferred his allegiance willingly, but under compulsion. He also took into consideration that the more he should associate with Caesar's enemies in the guise of their friend, the more and the greater would be the secrets of theirs he should learn. For these reasons he dissembled for a long time, and to prevent any suspicion of the fact that he had changed sides and was not still at this time among the foremost in feeling and expressing unqualified opposition to Caesar, he even delivered public speeches against him, as soon as he had entered upon the tribuneship, and introduced many strange

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- 3 πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα. καί τινα καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ βουλῇ
 τοῖς τε δυνατωτάτοις σφῶν, οὕπερ που καὶ τὰ¹ τοῦ
 Πομπήιου μάλιστ' ἔπραττον, ἔγραφεν, οὐχ ὅτι
 καὶ ἥθελεν ἡ καὶ ἥλπιζέ τι αὐτῶν γενήσεσθαι,² ἀλλ'
 ἵνα μὴ προσδεχομένων μήτε κατὰ τοῦ Καίσαρός
 τι ψηφισθείη (πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ὑπὸ πολλῶν
 ἔγραφετο) καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτη
 62 μετασταίη. συχνὸν οὖν ἐκ τούτου χρόνον ἄλλοτε
 ἄλλαις σκήψειν, ὥστε μηδὲν αὐτῶν τὸ παράπαν
 κυρωθῆναι, κατατρίψας ἀγανακτεῖν τε προσ-
 εποιεῖτο, καὶ ἡξίου μῆνα ἄλλον πρὸς τὰς ὑπ'³
 αὐτῶν δὴ νομοθεσίας ἐπεμβληθῆναι. τοῦτο δὲ
 ἐγίγνετο μὲν ὁσάκις γε καὶ καθῆκον ἦν, οὐ μέντοι
 καὶ κατ'⁴ ἐκεῦνο συνέβαινεν, ὥσπερ που καὶ αὐτὸς
 2 ἄτε ποντίφιξ ὧν ἥπιστατο. ὅμως δ' οὐν⁵ δεῖν τε
 αὐτὸν γενέσθαι ἔλεγε, καὶ τοὺς συνιερέας ὅσον ἀπὸ
 βοῆς ἔξεβιάζετο· καὶ τέλος μὴ δυνηθεὶς αὐτοὺς
 πεῖσαι συγκαταθέσθαι οἱ, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ ἐβούλετο,
 οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι διὰ τούτο ψηφισθῆναι ἐπέτρεψεν,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ ἥδη τὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος
 3 διαδικαῖων, ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν κατ' αὐτοῦ δῆθεν ἥδυνήθη
 ποιῆσαι, πᾶν ὅ τι ποτὲ ἐνεδέχετο οὐ δεχθῆναι
 προΐσχετο, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι πάντας τοὺς τὰ ὅπλα
 ἔχοντας ταῦτά τε καταθέσθαι καὶ τὰ στρατόπεδα
 διαλῦσαι χρή, ἡ μηδ' ἐκεῦνον ψιλώσαντας αὐτῶν⁶
 ταῖς δυνάμεσι ταῖς τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν ἐκδοῦναι.
 4 ἔλεγε δὲ τοῦτο οὐχ ὅτι καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα ποιῆσαι
 αὐτὸν ἥθελεν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸν Πομπήιον εὗ ἥπιστατο

¹ τὰ Xyl., κατὰ L. ² γενήσεσθαι Naber, γγώσεσθαι L.

³ ὑπ' v. Herw., ἀπ' L. ⁴ κατ' supplied by St.

⁵ οὐδὲ Rk., οὐδὲν L. ⁶ αὐτῶν Leuncl., αὐτὸν L.

BOOK XL

B.C. 50

measures. Some bills he offered against the senate and its most powerful members, men who were especially active in Pompey's behalf, not because he either wished or expected that any one of them would be passed, but in order that, if they did not accept them, no measure might be passed against Caesar either (for many motions directed against him were being offered by various persons), and that he might himself use this as an excuse for changing sides. Thus, after having used up considerable time on different occasions on various pretexts, so that not a single one of his measures was adopted, he pretended to be vexed and asked that an extra month be intercalated for the enactment of the senate's measures. This practice used to be followed as often as occasion demanded, but not for any such reason as his, and he himself, being pontifex, understood that fact. Nevertheless he declared that it ought to be done and made a fine show of using compulsion on his fellow-priests. At last, not being able to persuade them to assent to his proposal, as indeed he did not desire them to do, he would not permit any other matter to be voted upon on this account. On the contrary, he already began openly to justify Caesar's actions, since, as he claimed, he was unable to accomplish anything against him, and he brought forward every possible proposition which was sure of not being accepted. The chief of these was that all persons in arms must lay these down and disband their legions, or else they should not strip Caesar of his weapons and expose him to the forces of his rivals. This he said, not because he wished Caesar to do it, but because he well understood that Pompey

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μὴ πειθαρχήσοντα αὐτῷ· καὶ ἐκ τούτου καὶ ἐκείνῳ πρόφασις εὐλογος τοῦ μὴ διεέναι τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐδίδοτο.

- 63 Ὁ οὖν Πομπήιος ἐπεὶ μηδὲν ἄλλως πράττων ἤνυτε, πρός τε τὸ τραχὺ ἀπαρακαλύπτως ὥρμησε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς πάντα καὶ ἔλεγε καὶ ἐποίει κατὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος. οὐ μέντοι καὶ κατέπραξέ τι.
 2 ἄλλοι τε γάρ ἐκείνῳ πολλοὶ καὶ Λούκιος Παῦλος ὁ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου συνάρχων, ὁ τε Πίσων ὁ Λούκιος ὁ¹ πενθερὸς αὐτοῦ τιμητῆς ὧν συνηγωνίζοντο· καὶ γάρ² τιμηταὶ τὸν χρόνον τούτον ὁ τε Κλαύδιος ὁ³ Ἀππιος καὶ ὁ Πίσων, καίτοι μὴ βουληθείς, ἐγένοντο. καὶ οὗτος μὲν διὰ τὴν συγγένειαν ὑπῆρχε τῷ Καίσαρι, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κλαύδιος ἡναντιοῦτο⁴ μὲν αὐτῷ (τὰ γὰρ τοῦ Πομπηίου ἥρεῖτο), οὐκ ἐλάχιστα δὲ καὶ ἄκων ὠφέλησε· πλείστους γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἵππεων καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν διέγραψεν, ἐκβιασάμενος τὸν συνάρχοντα, κάκ τούτου πάντας αὐτοὺς
 4 τὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος φρονεῖν ἐποίησεν. ὁ γὰρ Πίσων οὗτ' ἄλλως πράγματ⁵ ἔχειν ἐθέλων καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ γαμβροῦ φιλίαν πολλοὺς θεραπεύων αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν, ἐκείνῳ δὲ οὐκ ἀντέπραξε πάντας μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων συχνοὺς δὲ καὶ τῶν πάνυ γενναίων, ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν Κρίσπον τὸν Σαλούστιον τὸν τὴν ἴστορίαν
 5 γράψαντα, ἀπελάσαντι ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου. τὸν μέντοι Κουρίωνα μελλήσαντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀπαλειφθήσεσθαι ἐξητήσατο μετὰ τοῦ Παύλου, οὐπερ

¹ δ added by Bk. ² καὶ γὰρ Ρειμ., καίτοι L.

³ δ added by R. Steph.

⁴ ἡναντιοῦτο R. Steph., ἡναντιοῦντο L.

⁵ πράγματ⁷ Rk., πρᾶγμα L.

BOOK XL

would not yield obedience to it, and thus a plausible excuse was offered the other also for not dismissing his soldiers.

Pompey, accordingly, as he could effect nothing in any other way, proceeded without any further disguise to harsh measures and openly said and did everything against Caesar ; yet he failed to accomplish anything. Caesar had many supporters, among them Lucius Paulus, the colleague of Marcellus, and Lucius Piso, his father-in-law, who was censor ; for at this time Appius Claudius and Piso were made censors, the latter against his will. So Piso on account of his relationship belonged to Caesar, while Claudius, though opposing him, since he favoured Pompey's cause, yet quite involuntarily rendered Caesar very efficient aid. For he expelled a great many both of the knights and senators, overruling his colleague, and in this way made them all favour Caesar's cause. Piso, who was in any case disposed to avoid trouble, and for the sake of maintaining friendship with his son-in-law paid court to many people, was himself responsible for none of the above acts, but he did not resist Claudius when he drove from the senate all the freedmen and numbers even of the exclusive nobility, among them Sallustius Crispus, who wrote the history. When, however, Curio's name also was about to be expunged, Piso, with the help of Paulus, whose kinsman he was, did beg him

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- 64 συνγγενὴς ἦν· καὶ διὸ οὐκ ἀπήλλαξε¹ μὲν αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο, τὴν μέντοι γνώμην ἦν περὶ αὐτοῦ εἰχεν ἐδημοσίευσεν ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ, ὥστε ἐκεῖνον ἀγανακτήσαντα τὴν ἐσθῆτα αὐτοῦ περιρρήξαι. παραλαβὼν οὖν τοῦτον ὁ Μάρκελλος, καὶ νομίσας ἐπὶ τε τῷ Κουρίωνι καὶ δι' αὐτὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Καίσαρι δεινόν τι τὴν γερουσίαν ψηφιεῖσθαι, γνώμας
- 2 περὶ αὐτοῦ προέθηκεν. ὁ οὖν Κουρίων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡναυντιοῦτο μηδεμίαν περὶ αὐτοῦ² γνώμην δοθῆναι· γνοὺς δὲ τὸ πολὺ τῶν βουλευτῶν τῶν τότε παρόντων τοὺς μὲν καὶ φρονοῦντας ὅντως τὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοὺς δὲ πάνυ αὐτὸν δεδιότας,
- 3 ἐπέτρεψέ σφισι διαγνῶναι, τοσοῦτον ὑπειπὼν ὅτι σύνοιδα μὲν ἔμαυτῷ τά τε ἄριστα καὶ τὰ συμφορώτατα τῇ πατρίδι πράττοντι, ὑμῖν μέντοι καὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν παραδίδωμι χρήσασθαι ὅτι βούλεσθε. κατηγορήσας οὖν αὐτοῦ ὁ Μάρκελλος ὡς καὶ πάντως ἀλωσομένου, ἐπειτ' ἐπειδὴ
- 4 πρὸς τῶν πλειόνων ἀφείθη, δεινόν τε ἐποιήσατο καὶ ἐκπηδήσας ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου πρὸς τὸν Πομπήιον ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ ὅντα ἥλθε, καὶ τὴν τε φυλακὴν αὐτῷ τῆς πόλεως καὶ δύο στρατόπεδα πολιτικὰ αὐτὸς καθ' ἑαυτόν, μηδενὸς ἐψηφισμένου, ἔδωκεν.

Οἱ δὲ δὴ στρατιῶται οὗτοι ὡδέ τε καὶ ἐπὶ τῷδε³

65 συνειλεγμένοι καὶ παρόντες τότε ἤσαν. ὁ Πομπήιος πρότερον μέν, ἔως ἔτι τὸν Καίσαρα διὰ φιλίας εἰχε, στράτευμα ἐν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου αὐτῷ⁴ στρατευομένῳ⁵ ἐδεδώκει⁶ (οὕτε γὰρ οὗτος

¹ οὐκ ἀπήλλαξε Βθ., οὖν ἀπήλλαξε Rk., οὐ διήλλαξε L.

² αὐτοῦ Bk., αὐτοῦ L. ³ τῷδε Leuncl., τῷ L.

⁴ αὐτῷ Xyl., αὐτῷ L. ⁵ στρατευομένῳ Rk., στρατευομένων L.

⁶ ἐδεδώκει Bk., δέδωκεν L.

BOOK XL

B.C. 50

off. Consequently Claudius did not expel him, but made public in the senate the opinion that he had of him, so that the other, indignant, tore Claudius' clothes. So Marcellus seized him, and thinking that the senate would pass some severe vote against Curio and, because of him, against Caesar, brought forward motions about him. Curio at first opposed the rendering of any decision regarding himself ; but on coming to realize that the majority of the senators then present were either actually attached to Caesar's cause or else thoroughly feared him, he allowed them to decide, merely remarking : "I am conscious of doing what is best and most advantageous for my country ; to you, however, I surrender both my body and life to do with as you please." Marcellus accordingly accused him, thinking that he would certainly be convicted ; but when he was acquitted by the majority, the accuser took it greatly to heart, and rushing out of the senate, he came to Pompey, who was in the suburbs, and on his own responsibility, without the formality of a vote, entrusted him with the protection of the city and likewise with two legions of citizens.

These soldiers were then present, having been collected in the following way and for the following purpose. Pompey had previously, while still on friendly terms with Caesar, given him one of the enrolled legions for use in his campaign, inasmuch as he was not conducting any war himself and

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- πόλεμόν τινα διεχείριζε, καὶ ἐκείνῳ χρεία στρα-
 2 τιωτῶν ἐγένετο), ἐπεὶ δὲ διηνέχθησαν, ἐθελήσας
 τοῦτό τε ἀπολαβεῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔτι καὶ ἄλλο
 αὐτὸν προσαφελέσθαι ἐλογοποίησεν ὡς τοῦ Βι-
 βούλου στρατιωτῶν πρὸς τοὺς Πάρθους δεομένου,
 καὶ ἵνα γε μὴ καινοὶ δή τινες κατάλογοι γένωνται
 (τό τε γὰρ πρᾶγμα κατεπείγειν καὶ περιουσίαν
 σφίσι στρατοπέδων εἰναι ἔλεγε), ψηφισθῆναι
 ἐποίησεν ὥστε ἐκάτερον σφων, ἑαυτόν τε καὶ τὸν
 3 Καίσαρα, ἐν δεῦν¹ αὐτῷ πέμψαι. κακὸ τούτου
 τῶν μὲν συστρατευομένων οἱ οὐδένα ἀπέστειλε,
 τὸ δὲ δὴ στράτευμα ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ τῷ Καίσαρι ἐδε-
 δώκει ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦτο ταχθεῖσιν αἴτησαι.
 καὶ οὕτω τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἀμφότεροι, τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς ὁ
 4 Καίσαρ μόνος τὰ δύο ἔπειμψεν· ἦδει μὲν γὰρ τὸ
 γυγνόμενον, ἐπειθάρχησε δὲ μὴ βουληθεὶς αἴτιαν
 ὡς καὶ ἀνηκουστηκὼς λαβεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλ-
 λων ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτῃ πολλῷ πλείους στρα-
 τιώτας ἀντικαταλέξειν.
- 66 Ταῦτα οὖν τὰ στρατόπεδα παρεσκευάσθη μὲν
 ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους πεμφθησόμενα, ἐπεὶ δὲ
 οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ἐδέησε (οὐδὲ γὰρ χρεία σφῶν ἦν), ὁ
 Μάρκελλος πρότερον μέν, φοβηθεὶς μὴ τῷ Καί-
 σαρι ἀποδοθῆ, ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ δεῦν εἰναι ἔλεγεν,
 τότε δὲ τῷ Πομπήῳ, ὥσπερ εἶπον, ἐνεχείρισε.
- 2 καὶ ἦν γὰρ ἐπ' ἔξοδῳ τοῦ ἔτους τὰ γυγνόμενα, καὶ
 ἐμελλεν οὐκέ ἐπὶ πολύ, ἀτε μήτε τῇ βουλῇ μήτε
 τῷ δήμῳ δόξαντα, ἴσχύσειν, ἐπήγετο² πρὸς τὸν
 Πομπήιον Κορυνήλιον τε Λέντουλον καὶ Γάιον
 Κλαύδιον τοὺς τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει ὑπατεύσειν μέλ-

¹ ἐν δεῦν B.B., δεῦν ἐν Melber, δεῦν L.

² ἐπήγετο R.k., ἡπείγετο L.

BOOK XL

Caesar had need of soldiers. But when they fell out with each other, in his desire to get this one back from him and to deprive him of yet another he represented that Bibulus required soldiers against the Parthians ; and in order that no new levies should be made, since the matter was urgent, as he claimed, and they had an abundance of legions, he got it voted that each of them, himself and Caesar, must send one to him. Thereupon he failed to send any of his own soldiers, but ordered those whose business it was to demand that legion which he had given to Caesar. So nominally both of them contributed, but in reality Caesar alone sent the two. For though he knew what was being done, he complied with the demand, not wishing to incur the charge of disobedience, particularly because on this excuse he intended to collect many more troops in place of these.

These legions, therefore, were apparently made ready to be sent against the Parthians, but when there proved to be no need of them, there being really no use to which they could be put, Marcellus, fearing that they might be restored to Caesar, at first declared that they must remain in Italy, and then, as I have said, gave them into Pompey's charge. These proceedings took place near the close of the year and were destined not to remain long in force, since they had been approved neither by the senate nor by the people. Accordingly he won over to Pompey's side Cornelius Lentulus and Gaius Claudius, who were to hold the consulship the next

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λοντας, καὶ ἐποίησε καὶ ἐκείνους τὰ αὐτὰ προσ-
3 τάξαι· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ καὶ γράμματα τοῖς ἀποδεδειγ-
μένοις ἐς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐκτιθέναι καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ τῶν
τῆς ἡγεμονίᾳ σφῶν προσηκόντων, καὶ πρὸν ἐνί-
στασθαι αὐτήν, πράττειν ἔτι καὶ τότε ἐξῆν, καὶ
τούτου κύριοι ἐνόμιζον εἶναι. καὶ ὁ γε¹ Πομπήιος,
καίπερ ἐς πάντα τάλλα ἀκριβῆς ὡν, ὅμως οὐδὲν
διὰ τὴν στρατιωτῶν χρείαν ἐπολυπραγμόνησεν,
οὕτε ἀφ' ὧν οὕθ' ὅπως αὐτοὺς λαμβάνει, ἀλλὰ
4 καὶ πάνυ ἀσμενός σφας ἐδέξατο. οὐ μέντοι καὶ
ἐπράχθη τι οἷον ἄν τις ἐπὶ τηλικούτῳ τολμήματι
γενήσεσθαι² προσεδόκησεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἔχθραν
μόνον τὴν πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα ἐνδειξάμενοι αὐτοὶ
μὲν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἴσχυρὸν παρεσκευάσαντο, ἐκείνῳ
δὲ καὶ ἐκ τούτου πρόφασιν εὐλογον ἐς τὸ³ τὰ
στρατόπεδα τὰ συνόντα οἱ κατασχεῖν παρέσχον.
5 ὁ γὰρ Κουρίων ἐπὶ τε τούτοις πολλὴν ἐν τῷ
πλήθει κατηγορίαν κατά τε τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ κατὰ
τοῦ Πομπηίου ἐποιήσατο, καὶ ἐπειδὴ διῆρξε, πρὸς
τὸν Καίσαρα εὐθὺς ἀφωρμήθη.

¹ γε Rk., τε L. ² γενήσεσθαι Rk., γεγεννῆσθαι L.

³ τὸ added by Reim.

BOOK XL

year, and caused them to issue the same commands. B.C. 50
For since magistrates-elect were still allowed to issue proclamations and to perform some other functions pertaining to their office even before they entered upon it, they believed that they had authority also in this matter. And Pompey, although he was very scrupulous in all other matters, nevertheless on account of his need of soldiers did not either enquire at all from what sources he was getting them, or in what way, but accepted them very gratefully. Yet no such result was accomplished as one would have expected to come from such a bold move ; they merely displayed their enmity toward Caesar, and then made no further preparations themselves to strengthen their position, while they had furnished to him a plausible excuse for retaining the legions that were with him. For Curio, taking these acts as his text, delivered before the populace a violent arraignment both of the consuls and of Pompey, and when he had finished his term of office, he at once set out to join Caesar.

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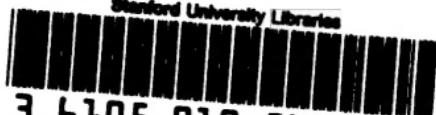
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